Model questions (ECONOMY) based on TELANGANA SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2022
STUDY MATERIAL FOR TSPSC GROUP I(Prelims & Mains) & Group IV

TSLPRB SUB-INSPECTOR /CONSTABLE Examination
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CONTENTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TELANGANA STATE

1) Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current   prices achieved a positive growth rate (2.2%) in the year 2020-21.
In contrast, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the India declined by 1.4%. At constant (2011-12) prices, while the India's GDP contracted by 6.6% in 2020-21, the decline in the Telangana state's GSDP was limited to how much % ?
Ans : 3.5%.

2) At current prices, Telangana's GSDP grew by _____ in 2021-22. Thus, the state economy was resilient to the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic
Ans : 19.1%

3) The agriculture and allied sectors in the Telangana state remained strong throughout the pandemic and after, achieving a robust growth in current price GVA of 12.24% and _____ in 2020-21 and 2021- 22, respectively.
Ans: 9.09%

4)Telangana's agriculture and allied sector has been on an upward growth path for the past seven years, with its growth rate increasing by _____ between 2014-15 and 2021- 22.
Ans : 9.75 %

5)Telangana's agriculture and allied sector growth increased by 9.75 between 2014-15 and 2021-22 and this was made possible by Government policies such as _____ .
a)cash transfers for investment support (Rythu Bandhu),
b)infrastructural investments (e.g. Mission Kakatiya),
c)in-kind input support and procurement.
d)All the above
Ans: d

6) The Rythu Bandhu scheme in Telangana has crossed the milestone of Rs. 50,000 crores (Rs. 50,448 crores) in 8 seasons starting from _____, 2018 to Yasangi, 2021- 22, reaching around 63 lakh beneficiaries under the scheme.
Ans : Vanakalam

7)On the procurement front, despite the lockdown restrictions, the Telangana State Government procured _____ during 2019-20 and 2020-21.
a)252.4 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of paddy
b)39.5 LMT of cotton at Minimum Support Price (MSP)
c)Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

8)Notably, there was a growth of about _____in paddy procurement in Telangana in 2020-21 over 2019-20.
Ans : 27%

9)With a livestock population growth of _____ between 19th and 20th Livestock Census (2012 and 2019 respectively), the Telangana state has been leading the growth in livestock population in India .
Ans: 22.21 %

10) The ambitious Oil Palm Mission, where the Telangana Government is targeting the cultivation of oil palm in _____ over the next few years.
Ans : 20 lakh acres

11) While the industries sector in Telangana experienced a decline in GVA (growth rate of -1.73%) at current prices in 2020-21, the sector grew at a notable _____ in 2021-22 (AE).

Ans : 20.23 %

12) The services sector in Telangana State witnessed a remarkable growth of _____ in its GVA at current prices in 2021-22, against a growth of 0.91% in 2020-21.
Ans: 18.32 %

13) Owing to the government's investor friendly policies, the seamless system of approvals via TS-iPASS has stabilised, with _____ approvals accounting for investments worth Rs. 6,965 crore provided in 2021-22 (till January 2022)
Ans: 3,185

14) The Ramappa temple and _____ village gained world-wide recognition
as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a UNWTO Best World Tourism Village in 2021, respectively
Ans : Pochampally

15) On the environment front, continuous efforts being made under _____ to increase the green cover in the state are bearing fruits.
Ans: Telangana Ku Haritha Haram (TKHH)

16)In rural areas, under Palle Prakruthi Vanams, dense forest type plantations have been established in 19,472 Gram Panchayats and habitations at an expenditure of Rs. 222.06 crore and 5 Bruhat Palle Prakruthi Vanams are being established in each _____ for which expenditure of Rs. 28.33 crore has been incurred.
Ans: mandal

17) The Telangana Government has launched the Telangana Dalit Bandhu scheme for the SC families to enhance their economic condition. Which of the following is correct ?

a)Under this scheme, each beneficiary household is provided financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakh as a complete grant without any bank dependencies.
b) A remarkable feature is that it is a long-term income-generation focused support scheme compared to traditional consumption oriented support.
c)Till January 2022, Rs. 2,007.60 crore has been released to 17,626 beneficiaries in Huzurabad and Alair assembly constituencies.
d)All the above
Ans: d

18)The Telangana Government has also decided to scale up the Telangana Dalit Bandhu Scheme . Which of the following is correct ?
a)Telangana Government has decided to scale up the Telangana Dalit Bandhu Scheme to 118 Assembly Constituencies (AC) by selecting 100 SC families in each AC during this financial year itself
b)Telangana Government has released an amount of Rs. 300 crore to all 33 districts in the state.
c)Over the coming years, this scheme has the potential to redefine the landscape of welfare spending in the country.
d)All the above
Ans : d

19)The Telangana Government has laid special emphasis on the educational needs of the disadvantaged communities by increasing and improving residential educational institutions for SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities since the formation of the state.
Which of the following is correct ?

a)The number of Social Welfare (134 to 268) and Tribal Welfare (96 to 188) residential institutions has doubled since 2014 and the number of BC Welfare residential institutions (19to

281) and Minority Welfare residential institutions (12 to 204) has grown exponentially.

b)The quality of teaching and physical environment in these schools is of the best standards and some of the students of these institutions have secured admissions in IITs, NITs, and other reputed institutions in the country.
c)Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these
Ans : d

20) In order to ensure the economic and social security of farmers in Telangana , Rythu Bima is being implemented since 2018 with the objective of providing financial relief and social security to the dependents in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason. Which of the following is correct ?

a)The entire premium is borne by the Telangana State Government, without imposing any burden on the farmer and all farmers, irrespective of their land holding size, are eligible for this.

b)In the event of the death of the enrolled farmer due to any cause, the insured amount of Rs 5.00 lakh is deposited into the nominee account within 10 days.

c)Since 2018-19, the Telangana State Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 3,763.80 crore and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families.
d) All the above
Ans : d

21) under the PMSVANidhi scheme, Telangana became the first state in the country to achieve its target of distributing loans to _____.
Ans: 3.4 lakh street vendors

22) Which of the following is correct regarding KCR Kit Scheme ?
a)Under the KCR Kit scheme launched in 2017, mothers are provided with a financial assistance of Rs. 12,000 (Rs. 13,000for a girl child) to compensate for the loss of wages
during the pregnancy and post-natal period.
b)After delivery, mothers receive a kit consisting of 15 items (clothes, baby soaps, baby oil, etc.) necessary to keep the newborn babies warm and hygienic.
c) About 2.1 lakh KCR Kits were distributed in 2020-21 and nearly 1.5 lakh kits have been distributed in 2021-22 (till November 2021).
d) All the above
Ans : d

23)The success of the KCR Kit scheme is evident in which of the following ?
a) from a rise in the percentage of institutional deliveries in public hospitals, and
b)a significant reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate after the launch of the scheme.
c)Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

24) Aarogya Lakshmi scheme provides nutritious and healthy meals to all pregnant and lactating mothers registered in all the Anganwadi Centres Which of the following is correct about Aarogya Lakshmi scheme ?
a)The funding for this scheme as per Government of India norms is a 50:50 split between the Central and State Government. However, in the interest of women's health and welfare, the Government of Telangana has enhanced the rates by providing an additional allocation of Rs. 14 per beneficiary per day.

b)In addition, the Telangana State Government has increased thenumber of days the beneficiaries receive milk and eggs from 25 to 30. The scheme benefited over 22lakh beneficiaries in 2021-22.
c)The pandemic year 2020-21 saw an enhanced coverage of 18.24% beneficiaries indicating effective outreach of the Telangana State Government to the last mile mother and child in need.
d)All the above
Ans :d

25) The availability of adequate housing facilities with proper supply of potable water, sufficient sanitation facilities and clean surroundings is necessary to ensure decent public health. Which of the following is correct abut 2BHK Housing Programme ?
a)The 2 BHK Housing Programme was launched in October 2015, with an objective of providing affordable and quality housing to the poor.
b)Out of the 2.91 lakh sanctioned houses,construction of 1.08 lakh houses has been completed and the construction of remaining houses is in various stages of completion.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

26)Which of the following is correct about 'Aasara' Pension Scheme ?
a)The "Aasara'' pension scheme was launched in November 2014 to extend welfare measures and social safety net to support the most vulnerable sections.
b)It covers senior citizens, disabled persons, widows, people living with HIV, filaria effected persons, incapacitated weavers, toddy tappers, poor Beedi workers and single women.
c)During 2021-22, upto January 2022, 37.34 lakh pensioners were disbursed an amount of Rs. 7,078 crore.
d)All the above

Ans : d

2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TELANGANA STATE
MACRO ECONOMIC TRENDS in Telangana State

Please Note:

All GSDP, GSVA/GVA, and PCI figures reported for Telangana for the year 2021-22 represent the Advance Estimates (AE). All GDP, GVA and PCI figures reported for India for the year 2021-22 represent the Second Advance Estimates (SAE). Wherever interstate comparisons are carried out, figures reflect Provisional Estimates (PE) released in August, 2021, on account of non-availability of state-wise Advance Estimate data.

1) In 2021-221, Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices (AE) is _____. Telangana's GSDP at current prices increased by 19.1% in 2021-22.
Ans : Rs. 11.55 lakh crore

2) In 2021-22, What is the Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices (AE) in Telangana?
PCI in Telangana State is _____, which is Rs. 1.3 lakh higher than the National Per Capita Income in 2021-22 (SAE) (Rs.1.5 lakh).
Ans : Rs. 2.8 lakh,

3) Based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of PCI at current prices for Telangana and India for the period 2014-15 to 2021-22, the average citizen in Telangana can expect his/her income to double in roughly _____ years, whereas the average citizen in the country as a whole would have to wait for about 8 to 9 years for their income to double
Ans : 5 to 6

4) The Agriculture and allied sectors in Telangana achieved a year -on-year growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) (current prices) of 9.09% between 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Since the Agriculture and allied sectors in Telangana, employs _____ of the population of the state, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Telangana.
Ans : 48.4 %

5) While the Industries sector in Telangana experienced a decline in GVA at current prices in 2020-21 (growth rate of the sector was -1.73% in 2020-21), the sector grew at a notable _____ in 2021-22 (AE).
Ans : 20.23 %

6) The Services sector in Telangana witnessed a remarkable growth of _____ in its GVA at current prices in 2021-22, against a growth of 0.91% in 2020-21.
Ans : 18.32 %

7) The _____ sector has been a primary contributor to the Telangana state's economic growth in all years between 2014-15 and 2021-22,except 2020-21.
Ans : Services

8) Which of the following is correct about GSDP ?
a)The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) measures the monetary value of all final goods and services produced in an economy (i.e., Telangana State Economy) during any given year.
b)The GSDP is one of the most important economic indicators, as it provides information about the general economic health of the economy in terms of its size and growth.
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

9)What is GSDP ? (Gross State Domestic Product)
a)GSDP is the value of all the final goods (e.g. cars, food, furniture) and services (e.g. services provided by barbers, taxi drivers, waiters) produced within the state during the year.
b) Generally a rapidly increasing GSDP is a sign of a healthy economy
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

10)What is nominal GSDP and real GSDP ?
a)Importantly, there are two measures of GSDP: nominal GSDP (GSDP at current prices) and real GSDP (GSDP at constant prices).
b)While nominal GSDP is calculated by using the prices of the current year, real GSDP is calculated by using the prices of some other year designated as the 'base year' (in the context of this chapter, the base year is 2011-12).
c) Therefore, changes in nominal GSDP between years reflect the change in both prices as well as quantity of final goods (e.g. number of cars) and services (e.g. number of haircuts) produced. In contrast, changes in real GSDP reflects only changes in the quantity of goods and services produced, since the same prices are used for all years.
d)All the above

Ans : d

11) Which of the following is correct about General Category states in India ?
a)General Category states include 18 Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

b)These 18 states account for approximately 92% of India's population.
c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

12) Which of the following is correct about 4 General Category States ?
a)Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, and Maharashtra are the 4 General Category states for which data for the year 2020-21 was not released by MoSPI (Government of India)
b)The same applies to all other indicators where MoSPI data for the year 2020-21 has been used.
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

13) Based on the Advance Estimates (AE) released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, in 2021-22, Telangana's nominal GSDP was valued at Rs. 11.55 lakh crore, after achieving a growth rate of _____ over the previous year, showing strong signs of recovery from the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Ans : 19.1 %

14) Telangana's nominal growth rate exceeded that of India's by 1.0 percentage points in 2014-15. The gap had increased to 3.6 percentage points by 2020-21, declining thereafter as the pan-Indian economy recovered from the pandemic in 2021-22 (The V-shaped recovery is evident, both in the case of Telangana and India). Compared to the pre-pandemic levels in 2019-20, Telangana's nominal GSDP is 21.8% higher in 2021-22, while India's nominal GDP has only increased by _____ in the two years.
Ans : 17.8%

15) Based on the Advance Estimates (AE) figures for the year 2021-22, Telangana's GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices increased by _____ over the previous year. The Telangana State's performance was significantly better than that of India's, which experienced an increase of 8.9% in the real GDP in 2021-22.
Ans : 11.2%

16) What is Per Capita Income (PCI) ?

a)Per Capita Income (PCI) measures the amount of money that would be available per person if the total value of all goods and services produced in the economy were to be divided equally among all citizens.

b) An important point to note is that capital goods (e.g. machines) depreciate in value with time.

c)To adjust for this, depreciation is first subtracted from the GSDP before calculating the PCI.

d)All the above

Ans : d

17) While the Gross State Domestic Product reflects the size of an economy as a whole, a better measure of economic growth accrued by an individual is the Per Capita Income (PCI). In the year 2020-21, Telangana's nominal PCI (Rs._____ as per Provisional Estimates) was the second highest among the 14 General Category States for which data had been released by MoSPI.
Ans :Rs.2,37,632 /-

18) Which of the following is correct about Per Capita Income (PCI) In Telangana State ?
a)In the year 2021-22, Telangana's nominal PCI (AE) had increased to Rs. 2.79 lakh.
b)Telangana's PCI has consistently been higher than the average national PCI since the year of state formation, and the gap has widened with each successive year .
c)In 2014-15, the PCI of Telangana was 1.43 times the national PCI (Telangana's PCI was Rs. 37,457 higher than the national PCI). As of 2021-22, the multiplier had increased to 1.86 (Telangana's PCI was Rs. 1,28,985 higher than the national PCI).
d)All the above

Ans : d

19) Based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of PCI (at current prices) for Telangana and India from 2014-15 to 2021-22, the average citizen in Telangana can expect their income to double in roughly _____, whereas the average citizen in the country as a whole would have to wait for about 8 to 9 years for their income to double.
Ans : 5 to 6 years

20) Since state formation, the Services sector has been the highest contributor to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the Industries and Agriculture and allied sectors. Based on the Advance Estimates of GSVA for Telangana, in 2021-22, the Services sector

accounted for _____ of Telangana's GSVA at current prices, followed by the Industrial sector (20.4%) and the Agriculture and allied sector (18.3%).
Ans : 61.3%

21) Traditionally, the three sectors discussed are the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Which of the following is correct ?
a) the primary sector comprises the 'Agriculture and Allied Sectors', and 'Mining & Quarrying',
b)the secondary sector comprises 'Construction', 'Manufacturing', and 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services', and
c)the (tertiary sector) services sector comprises 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants', 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting', 'Financial Services', 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, & Professional Services', 'Public Administration', and 'Other Services'.
d)All the above

Ans :d

22) We divide the economy into _____ .
a)the agriculture and allied sectors (primary sector minus the mining and quarrying subsector),
b)the industrial sector (secondary sector plus the mining and quarrying subsector), and
c) the services sector (tertiary sector).
d)All the above

Ans : d

23) Which of the following GVA is correct ?
a)The Gross Value Added (GVA) of any unit (sector, sub-sector, firm, etc) measures the contribution of that unit to the overall output of a country or state.
b)It is calculated by subtracting the value of all intermediate goods and services from the total value of units output. This is done to remove any 'double counting'.
c)For instance, assume that a firm buys oranges and sells orange juice. The value of the oranges should be subtracted while calculating the firm's gross value added, as this is already included in the final value of the orange juice.
d)All the above

Ans : d

24) The share of the Agriculture and allied sectors in the total GSVA of the State increased from 16.3% in 2014-15 to 18.3% in 2021-22, while its share in the national GVA remained largely

constant (close to 18.5% in both years). The increase in the contribution of this sector (i.e., Agriculture and Allied Sectors) in Telangana was driven by the significant increase in its nominal growth rate , from negative 0.66% in 2014-15 to _____ in 2021-22.
Ans : 9.09%

25) Industrial sector in the Telangana State is very vibrant. As the Government of Telangana recognizes that industrial development is crucial to job creation and increasing productivity in other sectors, it has taken up several measures to ensure sustained growth of the Industrial sector. This includes business reforms like which of the following :
a)TS-iPASS,
b)schemes for entrepreneurship like T-IDEA and T-PRIDE,
c)multiple initiatives for the MSME sector including Industrial Health Clinics,
TS-Globalinker, and partnerships with private companies like SAP and Sapio Analytics.
d)All the above

Ans : d

26) The Services sector accounted for _____ of the Telangana State's value added in 2021-22, and is therefore, one of the most important sectors in Telangana's economy. Its share in the State's nominal GSVA (61.3%) is larger than the share of this sector in India's nominal GVA (52.8%).
Ans : 61.3%

27) While the Industries and Services sectors were badly hit by the pandemic, during the year 2021-22, the sectors experienced a sharp rebound over the previous year values **in India**, increasing from -1.63% and -4.65% respectively in 2020-21, to 25.93% and _____ in 2021-22.

Ans : 17.57%

28) The Agriculture and allied sectors **in India** experienced a growth of _____ in 2021-22
Ans : 9.83 %

29) In Telangana, the Agriculture and allied sectors registered a robust growth in current price GVA,of 12.24% and 9.09% in 2020-21 and 2021-22,respectively . It is noteworthy that the, _____which are the backbone of rural Telangana, employ 48.4% of the population of the State. Therefore, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Telangana.
Ans : 'Agriculture & Allied Sectors'

30) While the country's Agriculture and allied sector grew by 7.48% in 2020-21, Telangana's

Agriculture and allied sector experienced a 12.24% growth at current prices during that year. This has been achieved through a multitude of factors including which of the following ;
a) new irrigation schemes such as the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project and Mission Kakatiya,
b) innovative agricultural support policies like the Rythu Bandhu Scheme, insurance policies (Rythu Bima), and 24*7 free power supply to the Agriculture and allied sector.
c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

31) Policies like the Rythu Bandhu scheme have not only benefited the primary sector, but have also had spillover effects on the secondary and tertiary sectors. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs) into the accounts of the farmers under Rythu Bandhu, for instance, have led to increased liquidity in the hands of the farming households.
b)This in turn has been utilised by the farmers for buying goods produced by the industrial sector, and for availing services, thus creating knock-on effects for non-farming sectors as well.
c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : d

32) The Industrial sector in Telangana saw a robust recovery from the pandemic in 2021-22, growing at a notable _____ over the previous year
Ans : 20.23 %

33) Within the Industrial sector, the manufacturing sub-sector, which is critical to job creation in any economy, saw the steepest recovery in Telangana, witnessing an annual growth rate of 28.59% in 2021-22. Which of the following is correct ?
a)In comparison, the growth rate of this sub-sector in India was 22.78% in 2021-22 —5.81 percentage points lower than Telangana.
b)In the same period, in Telangana, the mining and quarrying sub-sector witnessed a growth of 13.24%,
c)It is followed by the construction sub-sector, which grew by 10.38%, and the electricity and utilities sub-sector, which grew by 7.38% in Telangana.

d) All the above

Ans : d

34) This rebound in industrial activity was also reflected in the Index of Industrial Production. Which of the following is correct ?

a)The monthly Index of Industrial Production across all three subsectors (Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity utilities) experienced an upswing compared to the corresponding values across the same months in 2020 for most months of the financial year .

b)In April 2021, the General Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 97.4% higher than its value in April 2020.

c)In the following months of 2021, the year-on-year growth in these sectors had moderated, but stayed positive for all 3 sub-sectors for most months, reflecting the strong recovery of all sub-sectors under the Industrial sector.

d)All the above

Ans : d

35) Which of the following is correct about Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ?

a)The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period, with respect to that in a chosen base period.

b)The index is computed and published by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on a monthly basis.

c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

36) Compared to 2020-21, the nominal GVA of the contact-intensive 'Hotels and Restaurants' subsector within Services in Telangana increased by _____ in 2021-22, that of the 'Air Transport' subsector increased by 13.31%, and of 'Railways', by 10.34%.

Ans : 29.95%

37) Other sub-sectors like 'Communication and Services related to Broadcasting' (annual growth in nominal GVA of 21.10% in 2021-22), 'Public Administration' (annual growth in nominal GVA of 19.58% in 2021-22), and 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' (annual growth in nominal GVA of 14.40% in 2021- 22) also witnessed strong post-pandemic recovery. This is a direct consequence of the Telangana Government's policies that were aimed at reviving growth in the Services sector. These include Which of the following ?

a)the establishment of the "Telangana IT Investment Wing" to encourage the IT/ITeS sectors to expand into second tier towns and rural areas,

b)launching the Artificial Intelligence for Agricultural Innovation (AI4AI) initiative, promoting blockchain initiatives, and

c)funding government incubators like Women Entrepreneurs- Hub (WE-Hub).

d)All the above

Ans : d

38) For India too, the Services sector has been the key driver of economic growth in all years except 2020-21. In 2021-22, both _____sectors drove economic growth at the national level.

Ans : Industries and Services

39) The district-level contribution to the State's GSDP is an important metric used to understand the relative economic sizes of the different districts within the State.
Which of the following is correct ?

a) Despite the economic devastation caused by the pandemic, 22 out of the 33 districts in the State achieved a positive nominal growth in their Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) in 2020-21, and 26 out of the 33 districts had a growth rate above the national nominal growth rate (-1.4%) in that year.
b)**The best performing districts were Siddipet and Mahabubabad**, with growth rates of 26.38% and 10.85% respectively, reflecting the relative immunity of majority-rural districts from the economic effects of the pandemic due to the Government's agricultural support policies.
c)Both (a) & (b)

d)None of these

Ans : c

40) Per Capita Income (PCI) of all 33 districts in Telangana in the year 2020-21. Even though there was variation between the PCI of the 33 districts, every district in the State had a higher PCI than the country's PCI (Rs. 1,26,855) in 2020-21. Which of the following is correct about PCI ?
a)The PCI of Rangareddy (Rs. 6,58,757), the district with the highest PCI in the State in 2020-21, was 5.2 times the national PCI in that year.
b)Even in the midst of the pandemic (in 2020-21), 17 out of the 33 districts had a positive growth in their PCI, with Siddipet and Mahabubabad districts achieving double-digit growth in their PCI.
c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

41)Which of the following is correct ?

a)The performance of Telangana's economy in 2021- 22 indicates that it withstood the social, health related and economic challenges of the pandemic in 2020-21, and recovered from the same at an accelerated pace.

b)The economic resilience of the State is rooted in years of reforms undertaken across all sectors, which helped it weather the shocks of the pandemic and pursue a path of swift and lasting recovery.

c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

42) Given the combination of innovative and broadbased policies that are being adopted by the Telangana State, its future growth trajectory also looks secure. Which of the following is correct ?
a)The irrigation potential created by projects such as the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project, augmented power supply, and industrial and administrative reforms would contribute to the strengthening of the economy's foundation.
b)In the long run, Telangana would reap the benefits of the investments in human capital that it is undertaking through initiatives such as the construction of new medical colleges, multi-speciality hospitals, and the recently launched Mana Ooru Mana Badi programme.
c) At the same time, the State is also geared towards using welfare programs like the Dalit Bandhu scheme to bridge existing inequities and boost consumption in the State.
d)All the above
Ans : d

43) The GSDP of any state is measured in terms of the economic contributions made by three key sector i.e., _____.
a)Agriculture & Allied Sectors,
b)Industries (including mining and quarrying) sector
c)Services sector
d) All the above

Ans : d

PUBLIC FINANCE

1) During 2017-20, Telangana's Own Tax Revenues as a proportion of GSDP was _____,the highest among the 18 General States (India-GS) in India .
Ans : 7.4%

2) During 2017-20, the Telangana state's own revenue accounted for _____ of its revenue receipts on average, higher than India GS(General States) at 57.7%.
Ans : 73.8%

3) The revision of market values of the _____ and revision of stamp duty rates in 2021-22 (July-December) led to doubling of monthly revenue of stamps and registrations in comparison to the monthly revenue during the corresponding time period in 2019-20.
Ans : lands

4) The share of Development Expenditure in Total Expenditure in the 2017-20 period for Telangana is _____, which is the highest among India GS (General States) with the latter's average share of Development Expenditure being 68.2%.
Ans : 77.5%

5) In the 2017-20 period, Committed Expenditure (inclusive of salaries, wages and interest payments) is 48.7% of revenue receipts, slightly lower than the average committed expenditure of _____ of revenue receipts of India GS(General States).
Ans : 49.1%

6) For the 2017-20 period, the total outstanding liabilities to GSDP ratio stood at _____, which is lesser than the 27.73% of India GS(General States).
Ans : 22.33%

7) The 15th Finance Commission (FC) laid down the path towards reduction in fiscal deficit from 4% of GSDP in 2021-22 to _____ of GSDP by 2025-26, which will further reduce the fiscal space available
Ans : 3%

8) The Telangana state witnessed remarkable revenue growth in _____. It topped or remained much higher than the India GS growth rate in these categories . In the former two categories, it posted the highest growth rate among India GS. It is noteworthy that the state recorded the highest SOTR growth rate amongst the GS between 2014-20, at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 18.2%, more than twice that of the India GS average at 8.36%.

Ans : Stamps and Registration Fees, Excise, and SGST (State Goods and Services Tax) and VAT

9) The extra budgetary spending has supported the construction of projects such as the Kaleshwaram project, the world's largest lift irrigation system and Mission Bhagiratha. The results of this spending

are already visible in the strong growth of the _____, which has a multiplier effect on other sectors.

Ans : Agricultural Sector

10) The targeted capital outlay for Telangana for 2021-22 is Rs. 20,903 crores and therefore, by December 2021, the expenditure incurred should be Rs. 14,632 crores (70%). However, by December 2021, Telangana incurred expenditure of _____, which is substantially higher than the target expenditure and became eligible for additional open market borrowing.
Ans : 22,073 Crores

11) Total Expenditure can also be classified into Development Expenditure and Non-Development Expenditure. Which of the following is correct (In the context of Telangana State) ?
a)Development Expenditure comprises expenditure on Social Services (Education, Health, Welfare, Housing etc.) and Economic Services (Agriculture, Forestry, Industry, Transport etc.).
b)Non- Development Expenditure comprises expenditure on General Services (Fiscal Services, Administrative Services etc.).
c)The share of Development Expenditure in Total Expenditure in the 2017-20 period for Telangana is 77.4%, which is the highest among India GS. The latter's average share of Development Expenditure is 68.2%.
d)Within Development Expenditure, the share of expenditure on Social Services is higher than Economic Services, mirroring the pattern in India GS average
Ans : All the above

12) In per capita terms, leaving out Goa which is an outlier, Telangana stood first in Development Expenditure incurred during the 2017-20 period. Telangana spent _____ per capita followed by Haryana (Rs. 23,088).

Ans : Rs.24,758 per capita

4

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Model Question : Discuss the agricultural economy of Telangana ?

(Note : It can be for Essay Paper .)

Syllabus : Paper IV Group 1 (In Mains Examination)

Telangana Economy : Agriculture and Allied sectors: Trends in share of crop and allied sectors in GSDP; Distribution of land holdings; Trends in Irrigation ; Problems of dry land Agriculture; Dependence on Agriculture; Cropping pattern Trends ; Trends in productivity; Agricultural Credit, Extension and Marketing; Cooperatives and Producer Companies

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Objective Type Questions : (for Prelims)

1) Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economy of Telangana and the better performance of this sector is vital for inclusive growth. Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition that has shaped the culture and economic life of the people of the state, and continues to employ around half of the workforce. Therefore, _____ will continue to be central to all strategies for planned socioeconomic development of the Telangana State.
Ans : Agriculture

Question: Which sector will be central for socioeconomic development of the Telangana State ?

Ans : Agriculture

2) Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries sectors' Gross Value added (Current Prices) to the state economy has seen a CAGR of 13.94% from Rs.76,123 crores in 2014-15 to _____ in 2021-22 (AE) and during the same period the sector CAGR at all India level was 9.55%.
Ans: Rs.189,826 Crores

What is CAGR ?

Ans : Compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, is the mean annual growth rate of an investment over a specified period of time longer than one year. It represents one of the most accurate ways to calculate and determine returns for individual assets, investment portfolios, and anything that can rise or fall in value over time.

3) A significant portion of CAGR growth was driven by the livestock sub-sector, currently livestock accounts for _____ of the overall sector, followed by crops at 44.66%, fishing and aquaculture at 3.23%, forestry and logging sector stood at 2.38% in 2021-22.
Ans : 49.73%

Question : Currently livestock (animals) account for how much % of the overall agriculture sector in Telangana ?

4) In the allied sector, between 2012 to 2019 the livestock population in the state has increased from 26.7 million to _____ with a growth of 22.21%. Among the major states in India, Telangana is second to West Bengal in the growth of livestock population in the same period
Ans : 32.6 million

Question: i)Livestock population increased to how much during 2012-2019 in Telangana State ?

 ii)After West Bengal , which state is in the second place in the growth of livestock population during 2012-2019 ?

5) As part of agriculture investment support, under the Rythu Bandhu scheme, cumulatively, state government disbursed Rs. 50,448 crores in 8 instalments (from Vanakalam 2018-Yasangi 2021-22) to 63 lakh beneficiaries (in Yasangi 2021-22). Under the Rythu Bima scheme, from 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs. 3763.80 Cr and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families1.
Question : i)Under Rythu Bandhu scheme (from Vanakalam 2018 – Yasangi 2021-22) , in how many instalment money is disbursed ? Ans : 8 instalments

ii)Under Rythu Bima scheme Telangana Government (from 2018-19) has transferred to how many bereaved families ? Ans : 75,276

6) Telangana State government efforts to improve Irrigation by commissioning new projects and improving old irrigation infrastructure have begun to pay off. The overall gross irrigated area in Telangana increased by 119% between 2014-15 (from 62.48 lakh Acres) and 2020-21 (136.86 lakh Acres).
Ans : 136.86 lakh Acres

Question : The overall gross irrigated area in Telangana increased from how many lakh Acres by 2020-21 ? Ans : 136.86 lakh Acres

7) In Telangana , due to the construction of various irrigation projects, lifts, Restoration of minor irrigation tanks, check dams, the irrigation potential available has increased to 85.89 Lakh acres during 2020-21. The resultant impact of improved irrigation can be seen in production of major crops. Between 2015-16 to 2020-21, paddy production increased by a massive 378% and the cotton production increased by 61% in the same period and resulted in Telangana becoming a major Paddy production state

Question: i)Irrigation potential available has increased to how many lakh acres during 2020-21 in Telangana State ?

Ans : 85.89 Lakh acres

ii) Between 2015-16 and 2020-21 paddy production increased by how much percentage ?

Ans : 378 %

8) The Telangana State government has provided a safety net during the previous year by procuring total production of major crops (Paddy and Cotton) and given the unpredictability of the Government of India's position on supporting procurement, the State is actively supporting a transition to demand driven and commercial agriculture which will provide sustainable income increase to farmers through initiatives like _____ and the oil palm mission etc.
Ans: crop diversification

9) The recent National Sample Survey (NSS) report depicts that in the state of Telangana, the agricultural households as the percentage of rural households has gone up from 51.5% (25,38,900 agricultural households out of 49,30,900 rural households) in 2013 to 54.2% (_____ agricultural households out of 48,99,600 rural households) in 2019. In essence agriculture assumes more economic importance to households
Ans : 26,55,700

Question : Out of 48,99,600 rural households in Telangana , how many are agricultural households in 2019 ?

Ans : 25,55,700

10) The contribution of the crops sector to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices has increased 103% from Rs.41,706 crores in 2014-15 to_____ in 2021-22(AE).
Ans : Rs.84,785 crores

Question: The contribution of crops sector in Telangana's GSVA , increased to how much in 2021-22(AE) ?

Ans : Rs.84,785 crores

11) What is the definition of agricultural household ?
Ans : An agricultural household was defined as a household having some production from agriculture activities (e.g., cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.) during last 365 days and having at least one member self- employed in agriculture during last 365 days.

12) Telangana State is the 11th largest State in India with a geographical area of over 276.96 lakh acres (112.08 lakh Hectares). Out of the total area, 49.07 percent of area comes under Net Sown Area and around 24.07 percent is under forest coverage. Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 7.46 percent, fallow lands (9.02 percent), Barren and uncultivable land (5.42 percent) and the remaining is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands.

Question :

i)Telangana is the _____ largest state in India . Ans : 11th

ii)What is the geographical area of Telangana State ? Ans 276.96 lakh acres (112.08 lakh Hectares)

iii) Out of 276.96 lakh acres in Telangana, how much per cent, of land area under forest coverage ?

Ans : 24.07 %

iii) Which of the following is correct ?

a)Net sown area in Telangana : 49.07% out of the total area of 276.96 lakh acres

b)Land put to non-agricultural uses : 7.46 % out of the total area of 276.96 lakh acres

c) Barren and uncultivable land : 5.42 percent out of the total area of 276.96 lakh acres

d) All the above

Ans : d

13) The total number of operational holdings in the Telangana State are _____ lakhs covering an area of 59.72
lakh hectares.

Ans : 59.48 lakhs

14) Marginal (<2.47 acres) and small landholdings (2.48 -4.94 acres) account for 88.3% of the total agricultural landholdings in the state. These account for 61.7% of the total operated agricultural area. The Scheduled Castes (SC) population own 11.8% of landholdings, covering 8.9% of the total area. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) population own 12.0%of agricultural landholdings, covering 12.4% of the total area. 76.2% of the landholdings belong to the 'Others' category, and cover 78.60% of the area operated.

i)Which of the following is correct ?

a) Marginal landholdings : less than 2.47 acres

b)Small landholdings : 2.48 – 4.94 acres

c) Marginal and Small landholdings per centage in Telangana : 88.3 % of the total agricultural landholds in Telangana

d) All the above

Ans : d

ii)Which of the following is correct in respect of Telangana ?

a) Marginal and Small land holdings account for : 61.7% of the total operated agricultural area in Telangana
b)The Scheduled Castes (SC) population own 11.8% of landholdings, covering 8.9% of the total area.
c)The Scheduled Tribes (ST) population own 12.0%of agricultural landholdings, covering 12.4% of the total area. 76.2% of the landholdings belong to the 'Others' category, and cover 78.60% of the area operated.

d) All the above

Ans : d

15) Telangana received 1322.4 millimetres (mm) of rainfall in 2020-21(from June to May), which is 46% in excess of normal rainfall of 905.4mm .Telangana received normal rains in the years 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, and excess rains in the year 2020-21, which contributed to improvement in groundwater recharge. This in turn contributed positively to overall sown area and agricultural productivity of the state.

Question: In which year Telangana received excess rains , which contributed to improvement in groundwater recharge?

Ans : 2021-21

16) During 2020-21, Telangana State normal rainfall during South-West monsoon (Jun-Sep) is 720.4 mm, during North-East monsoon (Oct-Dec) is 124.9, during winter period (Jan to Feb) is 11.5 mm and during Hot Weather period (Mar-May) is 48.6mm.

Question : Which of the following is correct during 2020-21 in Telangana State ?

a)Normal rainfall during South-West Monsoon (Jan-Sept.) : 720.4 mm

b)During North-East Monsoon (Oct-Dec) : 124.9 mm

c)During Winter period (Jan to Feb.) : 11.5 mm

d)All the above

Ans : d

17) As a result of the government's efforts and focus, overall cropping area and irrigated area have increased significantly, the Gross Sown Area (GSA) has significantly increased from 131 lakh acres in 2014-15 to 210 lakh acres in 2020-21. During this period, more than 79 lakh acres were brought under cultivation. This increase can be attributed to the sustained investment in irrigation projects and paddy procurement by the Government, which has made it possible for farmers to cultivate paddy in both seasons of the year.

Question : Which of the following is correct about Telangana State ?

a) Gross Sown Area (GSA) has significantly increased from 131 lakh acres
in 2014-15 to 210 lakh acres in 2020-21.
b)During this period, more than 79 lakh acres were brought
under cultivation.
c)This increase can be attributed to the sustained investment in irrigation projects and
paddy procurement by the Government, which has made it possible for farmers to cultivate paddy in both seasons of the year.

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question: What is the reason for farmers to cultivate paddy both seasons of the year in Telangana ?

a)Sustained investment in irrigation project

b)Paddy procurement by the Government

c)More than 79 lakh acres are brought under cultivation (from 2014-15 to 2020-21)

d) All the above

Ans : d

18) Paddy, Cotton, Maize and Red Gram are the major crops grown in Telangana. Cumulatively, the area under these crops constitutes nearly 85% of the total area under cultivation. Currently, cultivated area under Paddy (50%) and Cotton (28%) constitutes 78% of the total. In 2014-15, total area cultivated under Paddy was around 35 lakh acres and by the end of 2020-21, it increased nearly 197% to 104 lakh acres. The total area under cotton cultivation increased by 38% from 42 lakh acres to 58 lakh acres.

Question: What are the major crops grown in Telangana ?

a)Paddy, Cotton

b) Maize

c) Red Gram

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question : Which crops constitute nearly 85% of the total area under cultivation in Telangana ?

Ans : Paddy, Cotton and Red Gram
Question : Which of the following is correct about the total area under cultivation in Telangana ?
a)under Paddy (50%)
b)Cotton (28%)
c) Paddy and Cotton constitute 78% of the total.
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question : In 2014-15, total area cultivated under Paddy was around 35 lakh acres and by the end of 2020-21, it increased nearly 197% to _____.
Ans : 104 lakh acres

Question : How many acres land is under the cultivation of Cotton in Telanga in 2020-21 ?

Ans: 58 lakh acres

19) There was a significant decline in the coverage of Maize—from 12.5% of overall gross area sown in Vanakalam 2014-15 to 1.5% of the gross area sown in 2020-21 Vanakalam. The coverage of

Red gram and Soyabean did not vary significantly in this time span. There is a depiction in the trends in %
area coverage of the top 5 crops out of gross sown area in Vanakalam between 2014-15 and 2020-21.

Question: In which crop there is decline in the overall gross area sown in Vanakalam in 2020-21 compared to Vanakalam 2014-15 ?
Ans : Maize

20) There was a decrease in GSA in Nirmal district (-11.1%) due to crop diversification and shifting away from sowing Maize crop in 2020-21.

Question: In which district there was a decrease in GSA due to crop diversification and shifting away from sowing Maize crop in 2020-21 ?
Ans : Nirmal district

21) The 3 major crops grown in Telangana by production are Paddy, Cotton and Maize. These three crops together constitute nearly 75% of total produce in 2020. The improvement in cropping area led to the overall agriculture production in the state which increased by 52% from 232 lakh MT in 2014-15 to 353 lakh MT in 2020-21.

Question : What are the 3 major crops in Telangana by production in 2020 ?
Ans : Paddy, Cotton and Maize

Question : The overall agriculture production in Telangana in 2020-21 is how much ?
Ans : 353 lakh MT

22) **Land Records Updation Programme:** A programme initiated by the Government of Telangana to undertake the purification of land records across all villages in all Mandals of the state.

Question : Which of the following is correct about Land Records Updation programme in Telangana ?
a)1 crore hectares of land was verified, and new Pattadar Passbooks-cum-Title Deeds were issued to 60.24 lakh khatas covering 0.6 crore hectares of agricultural land (92%).
b)The programme has now been completed, thereby guaranteeing that land records data across the state is authentic.
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

23) **Crop Booking:**
Question: Which of the following is correct about Crop Booking in Telangana ?
a)A bi-seasonal census was undertaken to capture the details of the crop sown by farmers.
b)Estimation is done by visiting each and every farmer field in the state, and data collected is verified by 4 different officials under the agriculture department.
c)From this season (Yasangi 2021-22), the Department of Agriculture is commencing strengthened mobile applications under the 'Crop Booking Enhancement' module. In addition, the government has also recruited 472 MandalPlanning and Statistical Officers (MPSO) to verify the data.

d) All the above
Ans : d

24) **Survey CTO Application:**

Which of the following is correct about Survey CTO Application ?
a)The MPSOs have entrusted the job of verifying area enumeration done by the agriculture department by using a mobile-based data collection platform that allows for complex skip patterns, geo-tracing and tagging of crops,
and ensures collection of authentic data during agricultural area enumeration surveys.
b)Use of this application for data collection will provide another level of check with sophisticated real time data gathering to ensure that the data recorded is accurate.
c)The state government did a pilot of this in Yasangi 2021 and is in the process of scaling up across the state. This also helps to identify correction factors in the area enumeration work.
d) All the above
Ans : d

25) **Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs):**

For CCEs to enhance accuracy in yield estimates, an app was developed with NIC to capture data during harvest of crop , a web portal to capture data of plot selection . New features include, which of the following :
a) Near real-time availability of data for scrutiny
b)Photo and GPS available for conducting further checks
c)Divisional, District, State Statistical officers and NSSO officials visit field in a sample; and In order to improve the accuracy in measuring yield of crops all the field functionaries are provided with the latest CCE kits.
d) All the above
Ans : d

26) According to the estimates for 2019-20, Telangana produces around 19% of India's Cotton and around 6% of the total rice produced in India.

Question : Telangana produces how much of India's cotton (estimates of 2019-20) ?
Ans : 19%

27) **Area:**
In 2015-16, total area under Paddy and Cotton was 25 and 43 lakh acres respectively. By 2021, the area under them
stood at 104 and 58 lakh acres respectively. Area under Paddy increased nearly 303% and Cotton saw a 33% increase.
Question : By 2021, how much area is under paddy cultivation in Telangana ?
Ans : 104 lakh acres
Question: By 2021 , how much area is under cotton cultivation in Telangana ?
Ans : 58 lakh acres

28) In 2015-16, Paddy Production was around 45 lakh tonnes and Cotton Production was 18 lakh tonnes. By 2020-21
Paddy Production increased nearly 378% to 218.5 lakh tonnes and Cotton production increased 61% to 30.42 lakh tonnes.
Question : By 2020-21 , how much Paddy production is there in Telangana?
Ans : 218.5 lakh tonnes
Question : By 2020-21, how much cotton production is there in Telangana ?
Ans : 30.42 lakh tonnes

29)

Between 2015-16 to 2019-20, rice production saw a CAGR of 25% highest across the country (2nd highest
is Odisha state with a CAGR of 9.2% and all India at 3.3%) and production of cotton saw CAGR of 16.9%, 4th highest in the country after Haryana (25.80%), Rajasthan (23.1%),Odisha (17.87%). In the same period all India
production has seen a CAGR of 4.7%.

30) However, looking at the growth rate of production of pulses between 2018-19 and 2019-20, Telangana
stood 4th at the national level

31) Consumption of fertilisers and pesticides is determined by multiple factors such as area of land under cultivation, the type of crop, cropping pattern and cropping intensity, soil type and its condition, agro-climatic conditions, the ability of farmers to purchase, irrigation, and others. The consumption of major fertilisers in the state increased from 28 lakh MT in 2018 to _____ lakh MT in 2020.
Ans : 39

32)Analysis of the % growth of fertiliser consumption among districts between 2019-20 and 2020-21 . Among the districts, Warangal Urban has seen growth rate of -51.68%, whereas Mahabubabbad and Siddipet districts have seen exponential growth in fertiliser consumption growth rate of -51.68%, whereas Mahabubabbad
and Siddipet districts have seen exponential growth in fertiliser consumption
Question: Which districts have seen exponential growth in fertilizer consumption in Telangana?
Ans : Mahabubabad and Siddipet districts

33)
In 2020-21, area under Horticulture crops in the state is 11.57 Lakh acres with a production of 59.03 Lakh MTs. The area under Horticulture in Telangana state is contributing 5.39% of the total Agriculture

area (214.48 lakh acres), whereas the sector contributes 26% in terms of value of the produce (Agriculture crops value Rs.89,058 Cr, Horticulture crops value Rs.22,774 Cr). Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, area under horticulture crops has seen a growth of 304% (from 3.8 lakh acres in 2015-16 to 11.57 lakh acres in 2020-21). Mango, Sweet orange, Acid Lime, Guava, Pomegranate, Tomato, Brinjal, Oilpalm, Cashewnut, Chillies and Turmeric are the major horticulture crops in the state. In 2020-21, total horticulture production was 59.03 LMTs, an increase of 101% compared to 2015-16.

Question: What are the major horticulture crops in Telangana ?
Ans : Mango, Sweet orange, Acid Lime, Guava, Pomegranate, Tomato, Brinjal, Oilpalm, Cashewnut, Chillies and Turmeric

34) About 29 lakh families in Telangana State are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood and livestock sector is emerging as one of the most potential and income generating sectors for rural and semi urban areas. Between 2012 to 2019 the livestock population in the state has increased from 26.7 million to 32.6 million with 22.09% growth between the years. Among the major states in India, Telangana is second to West Bengal in the growth of livestock population in the same period.

Question: How many families in Telangana State are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood ?
Ans : About 29 lakh families
Question : Between 2012 to 2019 the livestock population in the state has increased from
26.7 million to _____ million with 22.09% growth between the years
Ans : 32.6

35) Among livestock, Telangana ranks first place in sheep population at 19.1 million. The sheep population has
seen an increase of 48.51% between 2012 to 2019. As per 2019-20 (FRE), milk and meat almost covers 76% of the total Gross Value Added in the livestock sector.
Question: Which state in Indeia , ranks first place in sheep population at 19.1 million ?
Ans: Telangana
Question : As per 2019-20 (FRE), _____ almost covers
76% of the total Gross Value Added in the livestock sector.
Ans : milk and meat

36) Telangana has rapidly moved out of the past shadow of farmer suicides, extreme indebtedness and lack
of irrigation facilities, and become a model for farmer friendly initiatives under agriculture sector. Schemes such as Rythu Bandhu and Rythu Bima won accolades at the United Nations and adopted by other states as well as the central government. The share of the primary sector in the GSVA has increased consistently since the formation of the state, which can be attributed to the initiatives of the state government such as the Rythu Bandhu scheme, construction of new (major and medium) irrigation projects besides strengthening and streamlining of the existing ones, 24x7 free power to Agriculture, Mission Kakatiya, promotion of livestock and fisheries, sheep distribution scheme, etc. resulted in the realisation of Green, White and Blue revolutions in the state.

Question: Which have. resulted in the realisation of Green, White and Blue revolutions in the Telangana state?
a)Rythu Bandhu scheme,

b)construction of new (major and medium)
c)irrigation projects besides strengthening and streamlining of the existing ones,
d)24x7 free power to Agriculture,
e)Mission Kakatiya,
f)promotion of livestock and fisheries, sheep distribution scheme,etc.
Ans : All the above

37) Recognizing the importance of financial support towards meeting the cost of the input needs of the farmers, the Government of Telangana launched the Rythu Bandhu Scheme in 2018. The scheme provides financial support of Rs. 10,000/- per acre per year to landowning farmers and is higher than that disbursed in Andhra Pradesh (Rs 7,500 per farmer family per year), Jharkhand (Rs.5,000 per marginal and small farmer per acre per year), and West Bengal (Rs.5,000 per year). Moreover, the Government of Telangana has extended the scheme to all land-owning farmers irrespective of the farm size. A brief prepared by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has also recommended direct investment support initiated by the state of Telangana as it is better compared to other alternatives, simple to implement, more transparent and inclusive

Question : When Government of Telangana launched Rythu Bandhu Scheme ?
Ans : 2018
Question: Rythu Bandhu Scheme provides financial support of how much per acre per year to land owning farmers ?
Ans : Rs.10,000/-
Question: Government of Telangana has extended the scheme to _____ land-owning farmers irrespective of
the farm size.
Ans : all
Question : Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations
(ICRIER) has also recommended _____ initiated by the state of Telangana as it
is better compared to other alternatives, simple to implement, more transparent and inclusive
Ans : direct investment support

38) In Yasangi 2021-22, around 63 lakh farmers received investment support under the scheme of which 72.58% are marginal farmers (<2.48 acre) and 18.30% are small farmers (2.48 - 4.94 acre). Large farmers (>24.78 and above acres) account for only 0.1% of the beneficiaries.

Question :
 In Yasangi 2021-22, around 63 lakh farmers received investment support under the Rythu Bandhu Scheme . Which of the following is correct in this connection ?
a) 72.58% are marginal farmers (<2.48 acre)
b)18.30% are small farmers (2.48 - 4.94 acre)
c)Large farmers (>24.78 and above acres) account for only 0.1% of the beneficiaries.
d)All the above
Ans : d

39) Taking the plight of the farmers into consideration, the Government of Telangana, while giving priority to the Agriculture sector has waived off the outstanding loans of the farmers in the state. Accordingly, between 2014-15 to 2018-19, the Government has waived off Rs. 16,124 Crores for 35,29,944 farmers of their outstanding crop loans, in (4) annual instalments in the state. The state government has initiated a second crop loan waiver of up-to Rs. 1,00,000 and during 2020-21, Rs. 733 crore is credited to 4.07 lakh farmers towards crop loan waiver.

Question: Which of the following is correct about waiving off the outstanding loans of the farmers in Telangana State ?
(a)Between 2014-15 to 2018-19, the Government has waived off Rs. 16,124 Crores for 35,29,944 farmers of their outstanding crop loans, in (4) annual instalments in the state.
(b)The state government has initiated a second crop loan waiver of up-to Rs. 1,00,000 and during 2020-21, Rs. 733 crore is credited to 4.07 lakh farmers towards crop loan waiver.
(c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

40) To the farmers, the Government of Telangana has conceptualised and implemented an innovative scheme named as Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) since 2018. The main objective of the Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima), is to provide financial relief and social security to the family members / dependents, in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason. In the event of the death of the enrolled farmer due to any cause including natural death, the insured amount of Rs 5.00 Lakhs is deposited into the designated nominee account within (10) days. The entire premium is borne by the state government without imposing any burden on the farmer and irrespective of their land holding size. From 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs.3,763.80 Crores and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families.
In the year 2020-21, 32.7 lakh farmers are enrolled under Rythu Bima and Rs.1,435 crore was disbursed to 28,708 farmers under the scheme. Out of the total claims from the beginning of the scheme, the highest claims settled belonged to the age group of49-59 yrs at 46% (30,279) followed by 39-48 age group at 36% (23,435).

Question:
When Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) conceptualized and implemented ?
Ans : 2018
Question : What is the main objective of Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) ?
Ans : To provide financial relief and social security to the family members / dependents, in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason.

Question : Give details **of Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima)** ?
a)In the event of the death of the enrolled farmer due to any cause including natural death, the insured amount of Rs 5.00 Lakhs is deposited into the designated nominee account within (10) days.
b)The entire premium is borne by the state government without imposing any burden on the farmer and irrespective of their land holding size.
c)From 2018-19, the Government has settled claims to an extent of Rs.3,763.80 Crores and transferred the amount to the 75,276 bereaved families.
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question : Under Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) how much insured amount will be deposited into the account within10 days of the designated nominee ?
Ans : Rs.5.00 Lakhs

41)
With favorable climate conditions and fertile soil, the Telangana state has an opportunity to become _____. Towards this, the state government initiated supplying of quality seeds to the farmers at affordable prices. State government has planned to distribute 1.92 lakh qtl of Green Manure seed under subsidy during 2021-22. Given the importance of fertilisers in improving productivity, the state government has made efforts to supply them on time. Between 2014-15 to 2020-21 overall fertiliser supplies have increased by 45% from 25.36 Lakh tonnes to 36.87 lakh tonnes
Ans : "**Seed Bowl of the World**"

Question: Between 2014-15 to 2020-21 overall fertiliser supplies have increased by 45% from 25.36 Lakh tonnes to _____ lakh tonnes in Telangana .
Ans : 36.87

42) Besides distribution, the state government is also involved in seed production and certification. Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation (TSSDC) is the Nodal agency meeting the seed requirement of the Department of Agriculture in the state. Seed Production of 2.45 lakh qtl. of different crop
varieties is taken up during Vanakalam-2021 and in view of crop diversification, seed production of 2.35 lakh qtl. of Pulses, Oilseeds and Millets is organized during Yasangi 2021-22. Moreover, the state supplies seeds to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh,Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh.

Question: Which is the Nodal agency meeting the seed requirement of the Department of Agriculture in the Telangana ?
Ans: Telangana State Seeds Development Corporation (TSSDC)

Question: Seed Production of 2.45 lakh qtl. of different crop varieties is taken up during Vanakalam-2021 and in view of crop diversification, seed production of _____ lakh qtl. of Pulses, Oilseeds and Millets is organized during Yasangi 2021-22.
Ans : 2.35

Question: To which states Telangana supplying seeds ?
Ans : Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh,Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh

43) Telangana State Seed & Organic Certification Authority (TSSOCA) main task is to maintain and make available high-quality seeds of notified varieties to the farming community through Certification process. In 2020-21, 1.5 lakh acres are registered under TSSOCA for production of certified seeds in the state. From 2019 to 2021, 306 farmers have been registered for organic certification in the

state with an area of _____ acres

Ans : 2,981

44) Since 1st January, 2018, the Government of Telangana has been providing 24 hours free and quality power supply to agricultural consumers in the state. About 40% of power supplied in the state is towards agriculture. 6.39 lakh new agriculture connections have been released after the formation of the state with an investment of Rs. 3,196 crore, taking the total number of agricultural electricity connections to 25.63 lakh. Since 2014-15, the government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 39,200 crore on subsidies to the agriculture sector towards free power supply. At the all India level, Telangana consumes highest percentage (41.25%) of electricity for agriculture purposes (24077 GWh out of total energy sold of 58,365 GWh)

Which of the following is correct ?
a)About 40% of power supplied in the Telangana is towards agriculture. 6.39 lakh new agriculture connections have been released after the formation of the state with an investment of Rs. 3,196 crore, taking the total number of agricultural electricity connections to 25.63 lakh.
b)Since 2014-15, the government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.39,200 crore on subsidies to the agriculture sector towards free power supply.
c)At the all India level, Telangana consumes highest percentage (41.25%) of electricity for agriculture purposes (24077 GWh out of total energy sold of 58,365 GWh)
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : How much of power is supplied to agriculture in Telangana ?
Ans : about 40 % (i.e., 24077 GWh out of the total energy sold of 58,365 GWh)

45)
Assured irrigation is critical for crop cultivation and farmer incomes, because it boosts productivity and protects farmers from poor monsoons. In addition, assured irrigation can improve water usage efficiency and help maintain groundwater level. After formation of the Telangana state, government has
incurred an expenditure of Rs.1,28,596 Cr on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects because of which Gross
Irrigated Area (GIA) has significantly increased by 119% between 2014-15 and 2020-21 and so
far an Irrigation Potential (IP) of 72.70 lakh acres stands created. The increase has been driven by the Government's efforts to augment water resources in the Telangana state on a priority basis.

Question: So far an Irrigation Potential (IP) of _____ lakh acres stands created in Telangana .
Ans : 72.70
Question : After formation of the Telangana state, government has incurred an expenditure of
_____on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects because of which Gross Irrigated Area (GIA) has significantly increased by 119% between 2014-15 and 2020-21
Ans : Rs.1,28,596 Cr

46) The Government of Telangana adopted a multi-pronged approach to drastically scale up the irrigation coverage in the state. For this purpose which strategy is adopted ?

a)Taking up new irrigation projects and Lift Irrigation schemes such as the Kaleshwaram

b)Palamuru-Rangareddy, SitaRama Lift Irrigation projects and the J. Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS).

c) Restoration of all minor irrigation tanks and water bodies in the state under 'Mission Kakatiya'.

d)All the above

Ans : d

47) The Government of Telangana adopted a multi-pronged approach to drastically scale up the irrigation coverage in the state. For this purpose which strategy is adopted ?

a) Modernization of old projects such as Nagarjuna Sagar, Nizam Sagar and Sri Ram Sagar Projects.

b) Effective operation and maintenance of irrigation systems for achieving better water use efficiency and crop productivity.

c) Both (a) & (b)

d)None of these

Ans : c

48) Which of the flagship projects are undertaken in Telangana for drastically increasing access to irrigation facilities in the state.?

a)Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project,

b)Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy Lift Irrigation Scheme (MGKLIS) and

c)J Chokkarao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme (JCRDLIS) have

d)All the above

Ans : d

49) Progress made under irrigation projects after formation of the state are:

a)Micro Irrigation is being encouraged on a large scale mainly for horticulture crops by providing drip and sprinkler systems with a unique subsidy pattern for enhanced water and fertiliser use efficiency thereby enhancing income of farmers.

b)An impact assessment done by Professor Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University on Telangana State Micro Irrigation Project (TSMIP) indicates that, in the demonstration plots there was 8.8 to 53.3% water savings, 30.1 to 110.6% enhancement in fertiliser use efficiency and 15.4 to 27.3% reduction in production costs in different fruits, vegetables and commercial field crops when compared to surface irrigation method

c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

50) Through the Telangana State Micro Irrigation Project (TSMIP), an area of 7.17 lakh Ac has been brought under Micro Irrigation with an amount of Rs. 1,924.96 crore and benefitted _____ lakh farmers.

Ans : 2.7

48) To encourage the farmers to cultivate vegetables and flowers, the Telangana state government launched a flagship program in 2014-15 for setting up of which houses?
Till date, an area of 1,324.47 acres covered under across the State reaching out to 1,190 farmers with expenditure of Rs 291.68 Cr. Further an additional area of 28,819 Acres was brought under Fruit crops like Mango, Citrus, Pomegranate, Guava etc.
Ans : Polyhouses

51)

With the aim to promote farm mechanisation, a new scheme is being implemented by Telangana government to provide farm equipment at subsidised rates to farmers. The state government aims to double the farm
mechanisation from the existing 45 percent to 90 percent in the state over the next three to four years to tackle the problem of farm labourers. Since formation of the state, an amount of Rs. 951.28 crore was spent on farm mechanisation (providing farm implements such as tractors, harvesters and tarpaulins etc.), which benefitted 6.66 _____ lakh farmers.
Ans : 6.66

52) The Telangana state government has provided _____ tractors after the formation of the state because of which The main objective of Farm Mechanisation is to improve the Farm Power availability by supplying various farm machinery through Custom Hiring farm power availability (in terms of availability of tractor) of Telangana stands at 2.886kW/ha (1.075 kW/ acre) which is higher than the national average of 1.35 kW/ha (0.54 kW/ acre).
Ans : 19,352

53)As per estimates by NABCONS, the state is projected to achieve the farm power availability of 3.5 kW/ha (1.4 kW/ acre) by 2024 and 4.0 kW/ha (1.6 kW/ acre) by _____, in the State.
Ans : 2030

54) The Government of Telangana has taken an initiative to bring farmers under one platform and help them
attain higher returns by constructing RythuVedika (RV) in every Agriculture Extension Officer Cluster consisting of 1-3 villages. A total of 2601 RV's were proposed and currently 2595 have already been constructed. Each RV has been constructed at a cost of Rs.____ lakhs with a share of Rs. 12 lakhs from the Department of Agriculture and Rs. 10 lakhs from MGNREGA funds.
Ans: 22

55)
As pointed out by the Committee on Doubling Farmers Income chaired by Dr. Ashok Dalwai,
one of the weakest links in the agriculture value chain is getting access to markets as well as to receive information on which crops to grow
Question: Who is the Chairman of the Committee on Doubling Farmers Income ?
Ans : Ashok Dalwai

Question: One of the weakest links in the agriculture value chain is what ?
Ans : Gettng access to markets as well as to receive information on which crops to grow

56) Sustainable agricultural growth in the Telangana state requires crop diversification. This will make farmer incomes more resilient to fluctuating prices and help them realise higher farm incomes. State government
has emphasised on the importance of crop diversification, in order to avoid glut in production and recommended crops like Ground nut, Sun flower, Sesamum, Bengal gram, Black gram, Green
gram, Castor, Mustard, Kusuma, Oilpalm and Jowar.

Question : Which will make farmer income more resilient to fluctuating prices and help them realise higher farm incomes ?
Ans: Crop diversification

Question : Which crops are recommended for crop diversification purpose to avoid glut in production ?
Ans : Ground nut, Sun flower, Sesamum, Bengal gram, Black gram, Green
gram, Castor, Mustard, Kusuma, Oilpalm and Jowar

57)In 2020-21, there was significantly greater crop diversification (as measured by a crop diversification index13) in Nirmal, Vikarabad and Sangareddy (the three most diversified districts), compared to
_____ .
Ans : Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Suryapet (the three least diversified).

58) Oil palm cultivation assumes signifi cance for augmenting the indigenous availability of edible oil as it is the highest oil yielding perennial crop. With good planting material, irrigation and proper management, oil palm has the potential to increase income of the farmers. Also oil palm produces 10 to 46 times more oil per hectare compared to other oilseed crops and has yield of around 4 tons oil per ha. Thus, it has enormous potential for cultivation.

Question: Why Oil Palm cultivation is recommended ?
a)As it is the highest oil yielding perennial crop.
b)With good planting material, irrigation and proper management, oil palm has the potential to increase income of the farmers. Also oil palm produces 10 to 46 times more oil per hectare compared to other oilseed crops and has yield of around 4 tons oil per ha.
c) It has enormous potential for cultivation
d) All the above
Ans : d

59) The consumption of edible oil in India is at 22 Million MTs per annum with a per capita consumption of
16 kg/ person whereas the production is only 7 million MTs. The deficit of 15 Million MTs of edible oil is being met through imports from Indonesia and Malaysia spending huge foreign exchange. Out of the total edible oil imports, Palm oil accounts to 60% i.e., 9-10 Million MTs of the total imports worth of Rs.60,000 to Rs.70,000 crores per annum

60) At present, Oil Palm cultivation is taken up in 3.30 lakh Ha (8.25 lakh acres) with an annual Fresh Fruit
Bunches (FFB) production of 16.85 Lakh MTs and Crude Palm Oil (CPO) production of 2.81 Lakh MTs in India. To attain self-sufficiency under oil palm in India, an additional area of 28 lakh Ha (70 lakh acres) is required.

Telangana Stands _____ in Oil palm area with 21,382 Ha (53,455 acres), 1st in productivity (8 MT of FFB per acre) and 1st in Oil Extraction Rate (OER) with 19.22 % (2020-21) in the country. The State production of Crude Palm Oil is around 0.45 Lakh MT against the requirement of 3.66 Lakh MT.
Ans : 6th

61)
Considering the potentiality for Oil Palm cultivation in Telangana, the state government is planning to take up _____ lakh acres under Oil Palm in a mission mode as part of crop diversification and has notified
26 districts for oil palm cultivation and during 2022- 23, state government is planning to cover 1.00 lakh ha (2.5 lakh acres) with an outlay of Rs.471.93 crores (GoI share: Rs.283.16 crores & State share: Rs.188.77 crores) and rest of the area in the subsequent years.

Ans : 20

62) Around 11 Oil processing units are operating in the state at present. To augment the Oil Palm cultivation in the state, the Government of Telangana is providing a subsidy of _____ per acre to oil palm farmers in the first year, Rs. 5000 per acre each in second, third and fourth year as a crop investment incentive and also can avail assistance on Micro/drip Irrigation (at Rs. 23,000/Hectare). The main objective of extending subsidies to the farmers is to attract farmers to shift to oil palm cultivation

Ans : Rs.26,000

Question: Government of Telangana is providing how much subsidy for Oil Palm cultivation?
Ans: Rs.26,000

59) With an aim to promote sustainable agriculture, the state government initiated promotion of organic
agriculture. There are two significant areas where organic systems have higher yields compared to conventional systems. Under conditions of climate extremes and in smallholder systems. With around 88% farmers in the smallholder category, Telangana state has the potential to be a model for others to follow. Organic farming has advantages in terms of keeping the Organic farming has the potential to produce high quality food, enhance natural resource base and environment, increase income (coming from premium price on the produce, even in the face of a slight dip in the yields) and contribute to the wellbeing of the farmers.

Question : What are the advantages of Organic farming ?
a)has the potential to produce high quality food,
b)enhance natural resource base and environment,
c)increase income (coming from premium price on the produce, even in the face of a slight dip in the yields) and contribute to the wellbeing of the farmers.
 d)All the above

And : d

63) The Doubling Farmers Income strategy of Government of India has recommended that, to increase farmers income, it is necessary for farmers to diversify into non-farm income as well as stress upon improving the necessity of livestock productivity.

Animal Husbandry provides an additional income and employment to the farmers, especially during unpredictable weather patterns. Telangana state has given importance to the livestock sector and come up with schemes to support farmers with various schemes. This led to growth in milk, eggs and meat production over
the years and at all India level for the year 2019- 20, Telangana stands at 5th in meat production (9.86% contribution to national production), 3rd in egg production (12.94% contribution to national production) and 13th in milk production (2.82% contribution to national production

Question : Telangana state has given importance to the livestock sector and come up with schemes to support farmers with various schemes. This led to _____ growth in over
the years and at all India level for the year 2019- 20.
Ans : milk, eggs and meat production

Question: Which of the following is correct about Telangana ?
a)Telangana stands at 5th in meat production
(9.86% contribution to national production),
b)3rd in egg production (12.94% contribution to national
production) and
c)13th in milk production (2.82% contribution to national production
d) All the above
Ans : d

64) Farmers in Nagasamudram village of Dandepally mandla in Mancherial district have adapted to organic farming for the last three years and grown black and Red rice in their farms. With a yield of 21 Kwt/acre, farmers who adopted Black and Brown rice had an income around Rs3.5 lakh/acre in the Kharif 2021, compared with an income of Rs
50-60 thousand/Acre in traditional means of agriculture. This shows the way for other farmers to follow in the state and get more remuneration from agriculture. Recently, a couple of farmers in Siddipet and Bhadradri
kothagudem district have also successfully grown black and red rice.

Question : From which village, farmers have adapted to organic farming and growing black and Red rice in their farms ?
Ans : Nagasamudram village of Dandepally Mandal in Mancherial district

Question : Recently from which districts farmers are successful in growing black and red rice ?
Ans: Siddipet and Bhadradri Kothagudem districts

65)
Apart from economic benefits, Black and Brown rice have health benefits too as they have many nutrients (protein, fats, carbohydrates, natural fibre, iron and calories). Being rich in antioxidants, they can prevent cardio-vascular
diseases, diabetes and even cancer.

Question : What are the health benefits of Black and Brown rice ?
Ans : Apart from economic benefits, Black and Brown rice have health benefits too as they have many nutrients (protein, fats, carbohydrates, natural fibre, iron and calories). Being rich in antioxidants, they can prevent cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes and even cancer.

66)
Sheep Rearing Development Programme (SRDP) was introduced by the Telangana state government to develop the economic standards of the shepherd communities by supporting the traditional shepherd families with supply of (20+1) sheep with a unit cost of Rs.1.25 lakh with a subsidy component of 75% and a total project outlay of Rs.5,000 crores.

From introduction of the program (2017) to till date, a total of 79.98 lakh sheep have been distributed to 3,80,878 members of Primary Sheep Breeder Cooperative Societies. Keeping the rise in cost of Sheep in the open market and also increase in transportation prices, in the Phase II of the SRDP program (2021-22 and 2022-23), the Government has enhanced the Unit cost from Rs.1,25,000/- to Rs.1,75,000/- with a beneficiary target of 3.5 lakhs After the implementation of the scheme, the meat production in the state has seen a growth rate of 43.5% (in between 2016-17 to 2019-20) from 5.9 lakh tonnes to 8.5 lakh tonnes only behind Karnataka (with a growth rate of 45% in the same period).

Question : What is the Unit cost of Sheep Rearing Development Programme ?
Ans : supporting the traditional shepherd families with supply of (20+1) sheep with a unit cost of Rs.1.25 lakh with a subsidy component of 75% and a total project outlay of Rs.5,000 crores.

Question: Unit cost of Sheep Rearing Development Programme is increased to how much ?
Ans : Rs.1,75,000/-

67) Dairy sector is an important way for farmers to increase their earnings and access to more nutritious food for their families. To encourage farmers to take up dairying, the state government has introduced a scheme to provide Rs.4/- as incentive per litre of milk collected to the members of Cooperative dairies by
directly crediting the amount to their bank accounts every month. An amount of Rs.100.00 Crore is spent
per annum. About 2.93 Lakh Milk pourers have been benefited every year. An amount of Rs.343.00 Crore
is spent on this Programme in between 2014-15 and 2020-21. Between 2014-15 and 2020-21, milk

production has seen a growth of 37% (from 42 lakh tons in 2014-15 to 57.6 lakh tons in 2020-21. This has also led to an increase in per capita availability of milk from 321gm/day in 2015 to 410gms/day in 2020.

Question : How much incentive per litre of milk collected is given ?
Ans : Rs.4 /-
Question : In 2020-21 , how much milk is produced in Telangana ?
Ans : 57.6 lakh tonnes

Question : Per capita availability of milk is increased to how much in 2020 ?
Ans : 410 grams/day

68)
With 138.92 Lakh livestock units across the state, fodder plays a vital role in the production and green fodder is essential for high yielding dairy animals to enhance productivity. State government has stressed upon supply of fodder seed to motivate the farmers to cultivate and make available fodder locally. Accordingly 797 MTs of fodder seed were supplied in 2020-21 with an output of approximately1.60 Lakh MT of dry fodder. An amount of Rs. _____ lakhs budget is indicated under Feed and Fodder
Development programme during the year 2021-22.

Ans : 442.52

69)
With an annual output of 1,586 crore eggs in 2020-21, Telangana stands 3rd in egg production in India . To incentivise the sector, the state government is providing free power upto 200/unit to 5,894 poultry farms from 2015 onwards. As per the latest data from RBI, in the year 2019-20, with a contribution of 12.94%, to total egg production in the country, Telangana state is 3rd top contributor to the production of eggs.

Question: What is the position of Telangana State in egg production in India ?
Ans : With an annual output of 1,586 crore eggs in 2020-21, Telangana stands 3rd in egg production in India

70) Fisheries is one of the fast growing sectors generating income and employment in the state of Telangana. The sector plays an important role in the overall socio-economic development of fisher families in Telangana by providing nutrition & food security. Telangana is the only state where all suitable water bodies are stocked with adequate numbers of quality fish seed by providing 100% grant. To provide employment opportunities to women groups, 150 numbers of customised vehicles, designed for dual usage of raw fish sales and Ready-to-Eat fish food are being provided in GHMC limits and in the districts with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores. For the welfare of the fisheries community, a group accident insurance scheme has also been launched by the state government from 2014-15. The incentives along with the support led to an increase in Fish and Prawns production over the years. Fish and Prawns production increased from 2.68 lakh tonnes (2.6 lakh tons of Fish and 8.3

thousand tons of Prawns) in 2014-15 to _____ lakh tonnes (3.4 lakh tons of Fish and 11.7 thousand tons
of Prawns) in 2020-21. The value of the production also increased from ₹2,637 Cr to ₹5,229 Cr in the same period.

Ans : 3.48

71) Share of Telangana state has seen a sustained increase over the years and despite the recent vagaries from the central government, out of total procurement Telangana state has contributed around 16%. Further the state government has requested clarification from the central government on procurement, so that farmers get guidance on which crops to grow and get remunerative prices. Coming to the procurement of cotton, provides the details of cotton procured by Cotton Corporation of India in 2019-20. It is important to note that almost _____ of total procurement done by
CCI in India comes from Telangana state.
Ans : 50%

72)
Since the formation of Telangana, the state has consciously worked towards building agricultural infrastructure capacity.

There are 2200 Rice Mills all over the State with a capacity to mill one crore
tonnes of rice per year. In the past, these mills could not get the Paddy to their capacity. Due to the state's progressive agriculture focused policies, the situation has changed and there is an abundant supply of Paddy. Further, with 24-hour uninterrupted power supply, Rice Mills have the ability to mill more
rice. However, given the drastic increase in Paddy production there is a need to build more new Mills. The government plans to facilitate this by creating a conducive environment for rice millers.
Further, Telangana State Warehousing Corporation was set up by the State Government to build out the state's warehousing capacity. Since 2014 this statutory body has successfully increased the state's average warehouse capacity by nearly 140% from 9 lakh MT to 23 lakh MT, the total number of warehouses increased from 70 to 313 since the formation of the state. Moreover, an additional 3 lakh MT capacity is being built in the state, funded by TS Warehousing Corporation's profitable operations.

Question : How many rice mills are there in the Telangana state ?
Ans : 2200

Question : The number of warehouses increased from 70 to _____, since formation of Telangana State
.
Ans : 313

73)

Agricultural exports are expected to play a pivotal role in doubling farmers income and linking agriculture production to the export market is a critical step in achieving the same. Telangana State government has been working towards strengthening these linkages. Among the exports from the agricultureand allied sectors in the state, _____ make up the top commodities. The state

also exports seeds to 18 countries in the world 65% seed requirement of the country is met by the state.
Ans : cereals, spices, meat and cotton

74)
The Telangana State has come up with Telangana State Food Processing policy with an objective to set up food processing units, in view of rising food production in the State. Telangana accounts for substantial
agricultural produce ranging from rice, maize, lemon, grapes, mango and soybean. In particular, the State
accounted for the highest production of turmeric and sweet orange, third highest production of tea and coffee, and the fourth highest production of marine fish. Under the new policy, Rice mill industries, pulses,
oilseeds, fruits, flowers, vegetables, meat, chicken, fish, milk, and dairy products food processing units would be set up.
The policy aims to create 10,000 acres of special food processing zones across the State to support the additional 53 lakh acres area brought under irrigation till 2024-25 and to attract a total of
Rs.25,000 Crores of capital investment to establish food processing enterprises and generate direct employment for approx 70,000 personnel.

Question: In the context of Telangana State Food Processing policy, what are the details ?
a) The policy aims to create 10,000 acres of special food processing zones across the State to support the additional 53 lakh acres area brought under irrigation till 2024-25 and to attract a total of Rs.25,000 Crores of capital investment to establish food processing enterprises and generate direct employment for approx 70,000 personnel.
b) Under the new policy, Rice mill industries, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, flowers, vegetables, meat, chicken, fish, milk, and dairy products food processing units would be set up.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

75) Further, the Telangana state government is working with Government of India in "Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises" with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the proposed scheme, micro food enterprises will be supported with a package of services including a credit linked subsidy @ 35% of the eligible project cost with a ceiling of Rs.10 Lakhs for expansion and modernization of their units. The scheme focuses on One district One product (ODOP) approach which will be applicable for all new units being set up. The target for Telangana for grounding of units for FY22 is 1,168. The total applications registered in the portal is 1,510 out of which 1122
applications have been submitted as on 31st December, 2021. The applications are at various
stages of the sanction process and 78 loans are sanctioned as on 31-Dec-21. In FY22, Seed Capital amount of Rs.24.84 Crores has been sanctioned and disbursed to 6,307 SHG members from SERP.

Question : Telangana state government is working with Government of India in "Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises" with an outlay of _____ to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

Ans : Rs.10,000 Crores

Question : Which scheme focuses on One district One product (ODOP) approach which will be applicable for all new units being set up ?
Ans : Telangana state government is working with Government of India in "Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises" with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore to be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25

Question: The target for Telangana for grounding of units for FY22 is _____.
Ans : 1168

76)
National Agriculture Market (e- NAM) was launched with a vision to promote uniformity in agriculture marketing, integrate markets across the country and to eliminate information asymmetry. Around 175 commodities which include food grains, oil seeds, Fruits and Vegetables are traded on e-NAM. Currently, e-NAM is implemented in 57 Agricultural Market Committees (AMC) across the state. The AMC, Nizamabad has been awarded the Prime Minister's Excellence award for successful implementation of e-NAM. The state is the first inthe country to implement Weighing Integration and Payments under e-NAM.

Question : Why National Agriculture Market (e- NAM) was launched ?
Ans : With a vision to promote uniformity in agriculture marketing, integrate markets across the country and to eliminate information asymmetry

Question:
Around _____ commodities which include food grains, oil seeds, Fruits and Vegetables are traded on e-NAM.
Ans : 175

Question: Currently, e-NAM is implemented in _____ Agricultural Market Committees (AMC) across the Telangana state.
Ans : 57

Question: Which AMC has been awarded the Prime Minister's Excellence award for successful implementation of e-NAM ?
Ans : AMC, Nizamabad

77)

Since the formation of the state, Telangana has made major strides in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors. To reduce the burden on farmers in engaging labour for agriculture activities, the state legislature has passed a resolution to integrate MGNREGA with agriculture activity so that cost of labour is partially borne by the governments along with farmers. Sustainable agriculture growth in the state requires

crop diversification including the adoption of oilseed production and shifting towards more profitable. This would ensure farmers' income to become more resilient to price fluctuations and might also help them. The state government has drawn up plans for a large scale diversification initiative to wean away farmers from paddy and migrate to _____ which would increase farmers' incomes and also help them to export the surplus

Ans : multi cropping

78)
To improve accuracy of area and yield estimations, the Government of Telangana is implementing _____and is planning to pilot Improved Area Estimation through Remote Sensing in Yasangi 2021-22. The Government also plans to put advanced personnel management and supportive supervisory practises to improve beneficiary (farmer) experience.

Ans : 'Crop Booking Enhancement'

79) Commensurate with the increased agricultural production, the Government has introduced a 'Food Processing Policy' that focuses on which of the following ?

a)innovation, agri-tech startups and the supply of good quality seeds and technology practises to the farmers that enable them to compete at a global platform.
b)Furthermore, through this policy, the Government intends to increase the capacity to process the surplus produce from the agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, milk, and fisheries sectors
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

Ans :c

INDUSTRIES

1)The development and promotion of industries is an important policy priority of the Government and in the year 2021-22, the Industries sector contributed 20.40% to the Telangana state's Gross Value Added (GSVA) at current prices, besides providing employment to 18.23% of the working population in the Telangana state (2019-20). Between 2020-21 and 2021-22, the GVA of the Industrial sector increased by 20.23%.

Question : In the year 2021-22, the Industries sector contributed how much to the Telangana state's Gross Value Added (GSVA) at current prices ?
Ans:20.40%
Question : Industries Sector provided employment to how much the working population in the Telangana state (2019-20) ?
Ans : 18.23 %
Question : Between 2020-21 and 2021-22, the GVA of the Industrial Sector increased by how much ?
Ans : 20.23 %

2)
During 2014-15 to 2021-22, the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for Gross Value Added at current prices of 3 out of 4 sub-sectors under the industries was higher than the CAGR at the national level. The Mining and Quarrying CAGR in Telangana was roughly 1.5 times that at the national level, while the Manufacturing CAGR was 1.4 times the national level, and the Electricity and Utilities CAGR was roughly 1.3 times the national CAGR.
Question: Which of the following Sub-Sectors are   included in Industrial Sector ?
a)Mining and Quarrying
b)Manufacturing
c)Electricity and Utilities
d)All the above
Ans : d

3)According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20, 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' are two major subsectors of employment generation in the state, employing 10.69% and 6.62% of the total working population respectively.
Question : Which of the following are major subsectors of employment generation in Telanagana ?
a)Manufacturing : 10.69%
b)Constructio : 6.62%
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

4)

In the year 2021-22 (until January 2022), 3,185 approvals have been given through the TS-iPASS, bringing in new investments worth Rs.6,965 crore.

5)
As per the Export Preparedness Index 2020 published by NITI Aayog Telangana ranked second among the land-locked states and sixth overall in terms of Export Preparedness.
Question: Which state is called as land-locked state ?
Ans : Telangana (Because there is no sea boarder and no sea port for ships arrival)
Question : Export Preparedness Index 2020 published by whom ?
Ans : NITI Aayog

6)
During 2020-21, Telangana exported merchandise goods worth Rs.64,539 crore. Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals constituted 65% of the total goods exported. The USA was the largest importer of goods from Telangana, importing over 26.3% of all exports by value.
Question: 65% of the total goods exported , constituted which category ?
Ans : Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals
Question: Which country is the largest imported of goods from Telangana ?
Ans : USA

7)
Since 2016, Telangana has consistently ranked among the top 3 states in India in the Ease of Doing Business ranking since its introduction. This is also reflected from the state's efforts through initiatives such as TS iPASS, T-PRIDE, and support by establishing a land bank of 1.5 lakh acres and 63 Special Economic Zones.

Question: In the **Ease of Doing Business ranking**, Telangana ranked top 3 states in India consistently because of which of the following ?
a)initiatives such as TS iPASS, T-PRIDE
b) support by establishing a land bank of 1.5 lakh acres and 63 special economic zones
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

8)
Telangana has evolved from being a power deficit state in 2014 to a power surplus state, with a contracted capacity of 16.6 GW by August 2021, supplying uninterrupted electricity to more than 16 lakh industrial units in the state.

Question: By August 2021, with a contracted capacity of 16.6 GW, Telangana supplying uninterrupted electricity to how many industrial units in the state ?
Ans : More than 16 lakh industrial units

9)
Facilitating the growth of the textiles sector in the state, the Government has attracted over Rs. 2,000 crore in investment from companies like Kitex, Youngone Corporation, and Ganesha Ecosphere at the Kakatiya Mega Textile Park. Taken together, the major industrial parks are expected to generate 5 lakhs new jobs.

Question : Where is Kakatiya Mega Textile Park ?
Ans : Sayampet, Geesukonda Mandal, Warangal District

10)
In Telangana too, the Industry sector plays a pivotal role in strengthening the state economy and in creating significant livelihood opportunities. During 2021-22, the total GVA (current prices) from the industrial sector (including 'Mining and Quarrying') stood at Rs. 2,12,069 crore. This is 20.4% of Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA).
Question: During 2021-22, the total GVA (current prices) from the industrial sector (including 'Mining and Quarrying') stood at Rs. 2,12,069 crore. This is _____ of Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA).
Ans : 20.4%

11)
In 2021-22, the GVA of the Industrial sector in Telangana grew by 20.23%. For the same period, at the national level, the industrial sector GVA grew by 25.93% in nominal terms. The accelerated increase in the industrial sector GVA of Telangana suggests that the shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic were transitory, and reflects the resilience of the sector, supported by growth-focused industrial policies pursued by the Government.

12)

Of the total value added by the industrial sector, 56.90% of the nominal GVA contribution comes from the 'Manufacturing' sub-sector, while the rest is from the 'Construction', 'Mining and Quarrying', and 'Electricity and other Utilities' sub-sectors

Question: Of the total value added by the industrial sector, 56.90% of the nominal GVA contribution comes from which sub-sector ?
a) 'Manufacturing' sub-sector,
b)'Construction', '
c)Mining and Quarrying',
d)'Electricity and other Utilities' sub-sectors
Ans : a

13)
The Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20 reports that 18.23% of all working adults in the state are employed by the industries sector. This is approximately 25,69,134 working adults in the state engaged in industry sector. Within the sector, Construction and Manufacturing are sub-sectors that provide the largest share of employment to the workforce in the state, employing 6.6% and 10.7% of the state's working adults respectively . The other two sub-sectors together employ 0.93% of the state's workforce.
Question: The Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20 reports that _____ of all working adults in the state are employed by the industries sector.
Ans : 18.23 %

Question: Approximately 25,69,134 working adults in Telangana state are engaged in industry sector. Which of the following is correct in this context ?

a)Construction : 6.6%

b)Manufacturing : 10.7%

c) Mining and Quarrying' & 'Electricity and other Utilities' sub-sectors : 0.93%

d) All the above

Ans : d

14) TS-iPASS was enacted in 2014 to ease the administrative burden of setting up industries in the state. The system enabled by TS-iPASS provides clearances to all projects within 30 days, which is one of the shortest periods across the country. This system is crucial to implementing the 'Right to Clearance' guaranteed to industrialists by the state. This guarantee is unique to Telangana and has been instrumental in Telangana's consistently high ranking in Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), compiled by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), since 2016. It shows the number of approvals given, under TS-iPASS, since 2015. A total of 18,761 proposals were approved between 2014-15 and 2021-22 (up to January2022) with an investment of Rs.2,26,806 crore. These investments have provided employment to 16.32 lakh people in the state. Compared to 2015-16, the first full financial year when the TS-iPASS was in force, the number of approvals made through TS-iPASS have more than doubled by 2021-22, with a CAGR of 12.9%. While the number of approvals in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 was higher than the number of approvals in 2019-20 (approvals grew by 13.5% from 2019- 20 to 2021-22), the total investments and total potential employment reduced by 60.27% and 48.27% respectively in this duration. One of the reasons for this stems from the total micro-units approvals granted, for this duration, which was upwards of 70% of all approvals in 2020-21 and 2021-22 as compared to 56.2% in 2019-20. Of all the units approved since 2015, 95.6% are MSME units while only 4.4% are large or mega enterprises

Question: Which of the following is correct about TS-iPASS ?

a)TS-iPASS enacted in 2014

b)It is enacted to ease the administrative burden of setting up of industries in Telangana State

c) The system enabled by TS-iPASS provides clearances to all projects within 30 days

d)All the above

Ans : d

Question: Of all the units approved since 2015 under TS-iPASS, 95.6% of units are which type of units ?

Ans : MSME units

15) Between 2015 and January, 2022 WHICH ARE TOP 3 DISTRICTS ?(three districts in terms of approvals received for setting up of business units) (under TS-iPASS)

a)Medchal Malkajgiri (22.2%),

b)Sangareddy (8.25%),

c)Karimnagar (7.4%)

d)All the above

Ans : d

16) Which districts received highest investments in Telangana for industrial sector purpose ?

a)Sangareddy (7.59%),
b)Rangareddy (7.29%),
c) Bhadradri Kothagudem (6.57%)
d) All the above received the highest investments in the state
Ans : d

17) The highest employment generation through the investments received under TS-iPASS happened in Warangal Rural district, accounting for 11.68% of the total employmentgenerated under TS-iPASS across the state

18) There has been a steady rise in the number of approvals given to food processing and agro industries between 2015-16 and 2021-22, achieving a CAGR of 23.2% in this period. This reflects the progress of Telangana's _____ Policy instituted by the state.
Ans : Food

19) Which of the following is correct ?

a)Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals have attracted an increasing share of total investment, going from under 10% of total investment in 2015- 16 to 46% of all investments in 2021-22.
b)Renewable energy has seen a doubling in its share of investment, from 10.4% in 2015-16 to 19% by 2020-21
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

20) Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the IT sector remained the dominant sector producing new employment, contributing upwards of 50% of all new employment generated by firms approved through TS-iPASS. However, in 2021-22, the bulk of new employment (42.9%) came from the pharmaceutical sector. This reflects the success of the Government in attracting new investment and employment through development of Medical Devices Park in Sultanpur and the Pharma City in Hyderabad

Question: Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the _____ sector remained the dominant sector producing new employment, contributing upwards of 50% of all new employment generated by firms approved through TS-iPASS
Ans : IT sector

21) What are the incentives for industries development (T-IDEA and T-PRIDE are important components of the state's industrial policy)?

a) T-IDEA (Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement) and
b)T-PRIDE (Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation Dalit Entrepreneurs incentive scheme)
c) While TS-IDEA is aimed at using subsidies to promote industrial development in Telangana, T-PRIDE is the state's flagship programme to encourage entrepreneurship among historically marginalized groups like the SC and ST community, women, and specially abled persons.
d)All he above
Ans : d
22)Which of the following is correct about T-IDEA ?
a)Telangana state offers incentives to entrepreneurs for setting up industries byreimbursing stamp duty, power cost, offering interest and investment subsidies, capital assistance, and other support with Quality Control and Patent Registration.
b)The number of claims sanctioned under T-IDEA has grown by 47.3% since its launch in 2014-15 .
c)Cumulatively, the Government has sanctioned Rs.2,965.10 crore under this scheme up to January, 2022.
d) All the above
Ans : d

23) T-PRIDE is targeted specifically towards making the industrial sector more equitable by increasing the representation of entrepreneurs from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Specially-abled Persons (SAP). Similar to T-IDEA, the scheme offers various incentives, subsidies and reimbursements. It shows the total amount released under TS-PRIDE to eligible social groups. Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the disbursements had increased almost _____. 12,602 SC applicants, and 11,694 ST applicants have received subsidies to the tune of Rs.1,150.5 crore till January 2022.
Ans : 234%

24) TSIIC is the nodal agency for developing industrial parks in Telangana. It has been allotted over 1.5 lakh acres of government land for this purpose. Between 2014 and 2021, the corporation has identified and acquired 19,961 acres of the said land, generating over 1.09 lakh jobs and investing Rs. 31,439 crore. This land has gone towards the development of the industrial park at Zaheerabad, Kakatiya Mega Textile Park, Electronics Manufacturing Clusters, Fibreglass composite cluster, Sultanpur's Medical Devices Park, apparel weaving park at Sircilla and industrial parks at Chandanvelly and Dandumalkapur. A total of 28 industrial parks have already been developed, while 80 are underway.
Question : Which is the nodal agency for developing industrial parks in Telangana ?
Ans : TSIIC
Question: Which of the following is correct about industrial parks ?
a)Kaktiya Mega Textile Park
b)Sultanpur's Medical Devices Park
c)Industrial Parks at Chandanvely and Dandumalkapur
d) All the above
Ans : d

25) According to the Invest India portal maintained by the Government of India, MSMEs account for 95% of all industrial units and employ over 100 million people across the country, second only to the agricultural sector. The growth of the MSME sector is crucial to widening the industrial base of the state, enhancing livelihood opportunities, and fostering entrepreneurship and productivity in upstream and

downstream sectors. As per TS iPASS, nearly 16,365 MSME units have started operations between January 2015 and January 2022, generating employment for 2.44 lakh people. Data available on the UDYAM portal of the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises reflects that the MSMEs are majorly concentrated in Hyderabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Sangareddy, Rangareddy, and Karimnagar districts, with Hyderabad accounting for the highest share of MSMEs among all the districts . The majority of new units established since 2015 are micro-units (60.4%), with less than Rs. 1 crore in investment and less than Rs. 5 crores in turnover. To tap the growth potential and employment-generation potential of the MSME sector, the Government has launched several initiatives for a targeted growth of this sector.

Question: MSMEs account for _____ of all industrial units and employ over 100 million people across India, and it is second only to the agriculture sector .
Ans : 95%

Question: MSME units are majorly concentrated which of the following districts ?
a)Hyderabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri,
b)Sangareddy , Rangareddy, Kareemnagar
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which district has highest share of MSMEs among all districts in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad

Question: Since 2015 , the majority of units established belong to which category ?
Ans : Micro-units (60.4%)

Question : What is the definition of **Micro-Unit** ?
Ans : With less than Rs.1 crore investment and with less than Rs.5 crores in turnover

26)
Telangana State Industrial Development Corporation (TSIDC)

TSIDC aims for what ?
Ans : TSIDC aims to identify and promote entrepreneurship within the state, extend financial services, extend support to startup companies, and ensure the economic viability of the basket of projects adopted by the corporation. Currently, it has over 95 units in its portfolio, totaling an investment of Rs. 42.95 crore. Of these, 23 units are listed and traded on the stock market.

27) TIHCL :

Question : For the revival and rehabilitation of sick MSEs, what is started ?
Ans : Telangana Industrial Health Clinic Limited (TIHCL) is a Non-Banking Financial Company set up by the Government of Telangana in 2017 for the revival and rehabilitation of sick MSEs. The TIHCL focuses on providing ex-post diagnostics to non-wilful defaulters, extending financial support to pay off the 'critical amount' necessary to prevent assets from turning into NPAs, and providing special assistance

to female-led firms and businesses in Telangana.

In July 2021, TIHCL entered into an MoU with the Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FTCCI) to assist MSEs in stress through awareness programs, resource sharing and helping improve the fi nancial discipline of the MSEs. TIHCL's key engagements included consulting, advising, lending and providing bridge and margin fi nuancing to sanctioned initiatives. Until October 2021, it had resolved 356 enquiries of which 34 were provided with funding amounting to Rs. 407.28 lakhs.

28) The Government has signed MoUs and partnered with private players such as SAP, Sapio Analytics, and Bombay Stock Exchange to help MSMEs receive access to cutting-edge technology and analytics. . In collaboration with SAP, the Government is providing access to ERP solutions, the Ariba Network, and over 240 courses on digital, financial and soft skills to MSMEs. The partnership with Sapio Analytics announced in November 2020, provides licences for their software to assist SMEs with accounting and automation. Finally, the collaboration with the Bombay Stock Exchange aims to provide information and manpower support to MSMEs for listing on the stock market.

29) Question : What is TS Globallinker ?
Ans : In 2019, the Government launched TS Globallinker - a digital networking platform that helps MSMEs contact global buyers and sellers, and get appraised about opportunities in the sector. Currently, 3 lakh SMEs globally, with over 7,000 SMEs from Telangana have registered on the platform. The platform is collaborating with the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) to launch the "SMEs of Digital India" program. As a part of this program, Kiranalinker – an online grocery platform – was launched for the grocery stores during the COVID-19 pandemic

30)
Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)
Question : Who launched ECGLS for MSMEs ?
Ans : The Government of India launched the ECGLS for MSMEs during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Under this scheme, the Government provided 100% guarantees to banks and NBFCs that extended emergency credit lines to MSMEs in the country. The report by the State Bank of India (SBI) suggests that over 13.5 lakh MSMEs were saved from going under by this scheme. Telangana's companies also benefited from this scheme. Out of the total loans that were prevented from turning into NPAs, 5.9% originated from Telangana, and the state was among the top 5 beneficiaries of the program.

31) **TSKVIB : Telangana State Khadi Village Industries Board**

Funded by the Central Government and administered by the Telangana State Khadi Village Industries Board (TSKVIB), this scheme provides margin money to khadi enterprises in rural Telangana. It is a credit linked subsidy program for newly established microenterprises.

The TSKVIB disbursed Rs.1,484.95 lakh under this scheme in 2021-22 (till December 2021), providing support to 383 units. Khammam, Rangareddy and Adilabad accounted for over 37.8% of all units that received margin money under this scheme.

Question : TSKVIB provides what ?

Ans : A scheme under it, provides margin money to khadi enterprises in rural Telangana.

32) **Women Entrepreneurs Hub (We-Hub)**

Question: What is We-Hub ?

Ans : We-Hub is a state-led incubator established in 2017 to help foster women entrepreneurship in Telangana.

Question: What is provided by We-Hub ?

Ans :

a)It provides incubation facilities, access to the Government, and a global network of collaborators to new women entrepreneurs in the state.

b)It plays an especially important role in promoting entrepreneurial skills in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, and running programs that increase the interest   young women in pursuing Science, Technology Engineering, and Mathematics education.

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

 In three years since its establishment, We-Hub has incubated over 1,495 startups, raised Rs. 56.8 crore in funding, and created 2,800 jobs. Upwards of 86% these startups have a survival rate of more than 2 years.

33) T-Hub :

Question: When T-Hub was established?

Ans :

T-Hub was established in 2015

Question: **T-Hub is established for which purpose ?**

Ans : It is established to enable and empower the innovation ecosystem in the state,
and to create impact for startups, corporations and other stakeholders. Its flagship innovation program, Lab32, completed its sixth cohort by providing consulting sessions to 22 startups from across the state.

Question : T-Fund is associated with which organization ?

Ans : T-Fund, associated with T-Hub was allocated Rs. 15 crore in the 2021-22 state budget.

Question: T-Hub has taken lead in working with whom ?

Ans : T-Hub has also taken the lead in working with TSIIC and other ecosystem partners to provide incentives to startups in Telangana under the Telangana Innovation Policy. Three cycles of incentives impacting 52 startups resulted in Rs.1.8 crore worth of funding

34) **One-District One – Product** :

Question : What is One-District One – Product ?

Ans : One-District One-Product is a joint initiative by the state and Central Governments to identify district specific products that can be marketed overseas, and to then help the districts produce and market those products.

Question : When One-District One – Product scheme was launched ?

Ans : The scheme was launched in February, 2021 and subsumed the prior Central Government initiative, "Districts as Export Hubs (DEH)".

The Telangana State Government has set up District Level Export Promotion Committees (DLEPCs) in every district. These committees would design and implement District Specific Action Plans, with the support of the district, state and central officials.

Question : What is the purpose of One-District One – Product Scheme ?

Ans : The scheme is intended to bolster rural entrepreneurship, produce internationally competitive products, help the MSMEs in addressing bottlenecks in production and export, and increase employment and investment in the manufacturing sector in the state.

35) **Handlooms** :

Handlooms are the largest cottage industry in the Telangana state. The Telangana Government has launched several flagship programs to help the handloom weavers of the state. Among them, the prominent schemes include:

Nethannaku Cheyutha (Thrift Fund Scheme)- In order to inculcate saving habit among the handloom weavers, the Government launched a Thrift Fund Scheme in June 2017, where the weaver contributes 8% of his wage into the savings account, and the state supplements that amount by contributing 16% of weaver's wage to each of the weaver's account. The scheme also provides social security to the weavers.

As COVID-19 disrupted work in 2020-21, the Government exempted the three-year lock-in period and allowed weavers to withdraw amounts from their accounts. The Scheme has been successfully implemented and an amount of Rs.32.14 crore under RD1 accounts (beneficiary's share) and Rs.64.28 crore under RD2 (Government's share) accounts totalling to Rs.96.43 crore have been released benefitting (20,537) Handloom Weavers.

Chenetha Mitra (Input Subsidy Linked wage compensation Scheme) - Since it was necessary to increase the wages accruing to the weavers without hurting the profit margins in a competitive market, the Government introduced an input subsidy scheme that provided 40% subsidy for yarn, dyes and chemicals. The scheme won the nationally renowned SKOCH Award at the 73rd SKOCH Summit in 2021.

Credit Support: The District Co-Cooperative Central Banks issue cash credit to primary handloom weavers to help with the day-to-day running of their looms. In 2020-21, Rs.1,200.50 lakh was distributed as loans to 86 Weavers Societies.

Pavala Vaddi Scheme: In order to reduce the burden of interest on Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies, APEX Society, Individual Weavers covered under Artisan Credit Cards and Handloom weaver Groups (HWGS), the Government disbursed over Rs. 152.16 lakh under this scheme in 2020-21 to cover interest payments of weaver loans.

Telangana State Handloom Weavers Cooperative (TSCO): TSCO was registered as an Apex Handloom Cooperative Society in 2017 to represent the interests and market the products created by the weavers of Telangana.
Currently, the society owns 29 showrooms around the country. In 2020-21, the sales from these stores totalled Rs. 498 crore, despite the stalling of economic activity brought about by the pandemic. In addition, the society also launched an e-commerce store on Shopify in 2019. The society earned over Rs. 55.14 lakh from online sales in 2020-21, up from Rs. 10 lakh in 2019-20. Finally, the society also earned Rs. 453.37 crore from the Government supplies for programs like distribution of Bathukamma sarees, sale of uniforms, etc.

Question : For Handloom sector which schemes are started ?
a) **Nethannaku Cheyutha (Thrift Fund Scheme)**
b) **Chenetha Mitra**(Input Subsidy Linked wage compensation Scheme)**, Credit Support; Pavala Vaddi Scheme;**
c) **Telangana State Handloom Weavers Cooperative (TSCO)** (to represent the interests and market the products created by the weavers of Telangana).
d) **All the above**
Ans : d

Question: Which society earned Rs. 453.37 crore from the Government supplies for programs like distribution of Bathukamma sarees, sale of uniforms ?
Ans : Telangana State Handloom Weavers Cooperative

36)Industrial and textile parks feature prominently in the state's policies to encourage new investment in textile manufacturing in the state. In 2017, the Government established the Kakatiya Mega Textile Park in Warangal, the highest cotton-growing district in the state. spread over 2,000 acres, the park has an investment potential of Rs.11,586 crore. It is being developed as a vertically integrated model that can cover the complete textile value chain. Major national textile companies like Ganesha Ecosphere, Youngone corporation and Kitex have proposed investments of Rs.2,000 crore in the park.

In addition to these policies, the state has also set up a new Apparel Park in Rajanna Sircilla District in 2021. The primary objective of the park is to divert women's employment towards manufacturing of clothes and apparel. The projected cost of Rs.174.86 crore. Several firms like Gokaldas Images Pvt. Ltd. and Texport Industries Pvt. Ltd. have committed to opening plants in the park.

37) Telangana is home to several artisans that produce exquisite toys, furniture, silver filigree and brass bangles, etc.

For example, the Adilabad district is known for its Nirmal Furniture, which received Geographical Indication Rights in 2009. Similarly, Adilabad's Ushegaon village is known for Dokra metal artefacts, made by employing the lost-wax method. Pembarthi village in Jangaon district produces Pembarthi metal crafts. The craftsmen decorate individual items like perfume bottles and betel-nut cases, and even vases and mementoes. Hyderabad is home to artists that make the Cheriyal paintings that depict narratives and stories across long scrolls.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a)Adilabad District :   Nirmal Furniture (got GI Rights in2009)
b)Adilabad's Ushegaon village : Dokra metal artefacts
c) Pembarthi village in Jangaon district : Pembarthi metal crafts
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: Cheriyal paintings are made by whom ?
Ans : Hyderabad is home to artists that make the Cheriyal paintings that depict narratives and stories across long scrolls (Please note : Cheiryal is a sleepy village in Telangana's Warangal District and it is located almost 100 km from Hyderabad) Cheriyal Scroll Painting is a popular and modified version of Nakashi art, considered highly rich in the local motifs. This art form is unique to the state of Telangana and made mostly in Hyderabad currently

Telangana State Handicrafts Development Corporation (TSHDC):

Telangana State Handicrafts Development Corporation (TSHDC) bears the primary responsibility of marketing the state's handicrafts and providing welfare support to the artisans in the state. It has owned the 'Golkonda' trademark since 2015 and is tasked with publicising the state's handicrafts under this trademark. It also owns ten emporia in India, two of which are located outside Telangana. During 2020-21, the sales at these emporia totalled Rs. 1,617.00 lakh. In 2021-22, the sales crossed Rs.3,400.00 lakh by November 2021. In order to aid the functioning of the corporation, the Government allocated Rs. 1 crore budget support to TSHDC in 2021-22.

Question: 'Golkonda' trade mark is owned by whom since 2015 and it is tasked with publicizing the Telangana's handicrafts under this trade mark ?
Ans: Telangana State Handicrafts Development Corporation (TSHDC)

Question : What is the primary responsibility of Telangana State Handicrafts Development Corporation (TSHDC)?
Ans : Telangana State Handicrafts Development Corporation (TSHDC) bears the primary responsibility of marketing the state's handicrafts and providing welfare support to the artisans in the state

38) **Hyderabad Pharma City Project** :

Pharmaceuticals comprise the largest commodity export of the Telangana state, averaging over 30% of the total merchandise exports since 2015-16. In order to support the sector, the Government has sanctioned the Hyderabad Pharma City Project. On completion, it is expected to be the world's largest pharmaceutical cluster, with a potential investment of Rs.64,000 crore and employment to over 4.2 lakh

individuals.

Question : Which product comprises the largest commodity export of the Telangana state, averaging over 30% of the total merchandise exports since 2015-16 ?

Ans : Pharmaceuticals

Question: What are the details of Hyderabad Pharma City Project ?

a)In order to support the sector, the Telangana Government has sanctioned the Hyderabad Pharma City Project.

b)On completion, it is expected to be the world's largest pharmaceutical cluster, with a potential investment of Rs.64,000 crore and

c)On completion it provides employment to over 4.2 lakh individuals.

d) All the above

Ans : d

39)

Question: What are clusters?

Ans :

a)A key feature of most globally competitive industries is that they exist in clusters.

b)That is, they are geographically concentrated in small areas, and are surrounded by firms exclusively producing similar products or providing services upstream to the production.

c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

Question : What are the advantages of clusters ?

a)These clusters build their competitive advantage in two ways.

b)First, they develop a collective reputation for all firms within a cluster. Having a reputation for producing world-class products is essential to taking part in the global value chains.

b)Another mechanism by which clusters prosper is by sharing information, innovation, and knowledge.

c)When industries locate together, they can benefit from learning the best practices of other firms. At the same time, governments might set up universities, accreditation organisations, laboratories, or other institutions to facilitate the growth and success of the clusters. Hyderabad's Pharma Industry is no exception in reaping the benefits of clusters.

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question: Give details about the Genome Valley ?

a)The Genome Valley, established in 1999 and spread over just 600 square kilometres, is home to a third of the global vaccine production facilities.

b)As the COVID-19 pandemic spread through the world, multiple Hyderabad-based companies were at the forefront of the R&D and manufacturing of the global vaccine stocks.

c)Two of these – Bharat BioTech and Biological E - have produced vaccines against COVID-19 that have helped both India and other low and middle-income countries (LMICs).

A third Hyderabad-based firm, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, is at the forefront of manufacturing the Sputnik V vaccine, which was created in Russia.

d) All the above

Ans : d

Question : Which of the following is correct ?
a)Bharat Biotech expects to export over 108 lakh doses of its vaccine in a bid to bridge the global vaccine divide.
b)Clearly, the success of Hyderabad's pharmaceutical cluster is evident in the speed and dexterity with which they could produce and supply the COVID-19 vaccine around the world. The Government has been at the forefront of developing and promoting industrial clusters.
c)Genome Valley, where Bharat Biotech is headquartered, was the first R&D Industrial company dedicated to life sciences.
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question : Where Medical Devices Park is located ?

Ans : The Telanagana state has now pioneered a Medical Devices Park in Sultanpur

40)
Question: Give details about Medical Devices Park located at Sultanpur ?
a)The Government of Telangana has identified medical devices as a strategic area for growth.
b)As of 2021, around 80% of India's requirements in the sector were met through imports from other countries. Hence, building a local industrial base in medical devices has great potential for growth. The Government established the country's largest medical devices park in Sultanpur, Hyderabad in 2017. The establishment is spread over 302 acres and has over 50 companies with manufacturing/ R&D capacity.
c)The total investment in the park is close to Rs.1,424 crore, and it has generated over 7,000 jobs.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Hyderabad offers locational advantages to the industry, as the city is home to several SMEs that specialise in precision engineering and the manufacturing of plastics. In addition, the park provides an uninterrupted power supply, effluent treatment plants, rapid testing centres, facilities for testing medical devices, and warehouses

41) **Food Processing**:

Food Processing has been recognized as one of the 14 thrust sectors of the state in the industrial policy framework of 2014. The food processing industry in Telangana processes 25% of the output from the agriculture and allied sectors, and adds 12.5% in value to marketed agricultural products.
The Food Processing industries have unique opportunities to link the agricultural sector with the more productive industries.

 The state has 4 major Food Processing Parks, located in Nizamabad, Khammam, Jogulamba Gadwal, and Zahirabad districts – projects worth Rs. 492 crore, and 7 integrated cold chain projects worth Rs. 208 crore

Question: Where 4 major Food Processing Parks are located ?
a)Nizamabad district
b)Jogulamba Gadwal district
c) Zahirabad district
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a)Nizamabad's agro park has a warehouse capacity of 5,000 MT, alongside cold storage capacity, food testing labs, farmer training centres, and water and power supply.
b)Zahirabad possesses 10,000 MT of dry warehouse capacity, alongside cold storage, deep freezer storage, tetra pack lines, and gamma irradiation plant.
c)Similarly, the Raagmayuri Mega Food Park in Jogulamba Gadwal possesses 5,000 MT of cold storage, spices processing plants, refer vans, and testing labs. The state intends to expand
the presence of such parks across other districts in the state.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Give details of Food Processing and Preservation Policy of Telangana Government ?
a)To extend the scope and growth of food processing industries in the state, the Telangana Government introduced a Food Processing and Preservation Policy in 2021.
b)The primary aim of the policy is to create Special Food Processing Zones (SPFZs) in the state. In order to attract food processing industries, the state has offered power rebates, reimbursements to Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), capital grants, land cost rebates, and other benefits to the establishments within the SPFZs.
c)It aims to attract Rs.25,000 crore in capital investment and provide a livelihood to
over 70,000 people.
d) All the above
Ans : d

42) **Geology** :

Telangana has varied geology, endowed with a rich and wide variety of minerals suitable for specific mineral industries. The Government has leased 88,809 hectares of land for mining and quarrying activities. The state has over 1,904 mineral industries, with Jogulamba-Gadwel (723), Khammam (463), Vikarabad (234), and Komaram Bheem (183) having the maximum share of units. In 2019-20, the state earned a total revenue of Rs.3,715.78 crore from mineral production in the state. Mineral revenue collections worth Rs. 19,776 crore has been achieved between 2014-15 to 2019-20.

The Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) is responsible for developing mineral resources through exploration and mining activities. TSMDC was declared a National Exploration Agency (NEA) by the Ministry of Mines in 2016 and has taken up exploration of minerals within and outside the state.

Question: In which district , highest number of mineral industries are there in Telangana State ?
a)Jogulamba-Gadwel
b)Khammam

c)Vikarabad
d)Komaram Bheem
Ans : a

Question: Which of the following is correct about Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) ?
a) The Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) is responsible for developing mineral resources through exploration and mining activities.
b)TSMDC was declared a National Exploration Agency (NEA) by the Ministry of Mines in 2016 and has taken up exploration of minerals within and outside the state.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

43) As per the Sand Mining Policy, 2014, sand from certain streams is entrusted to TSMDC for extraction and supply. TSMDC has environmental clearances to operate in 70 sand bearing areas (as of November 2021), with another 100 sand bearing areas to become operational by the end of 2021-22. The corporation supplies sand to state Government programs in the housing and irrigation sectors. During the year 2020-21, sand mining contributed revenue worth Rs. 783.75 crore to the state exchequer. It directly employed over 5,250 people

For 2021-22, until November, the contribution to the state exchequer has been Rs. 546 crore. Close to a third of the revenue generated goes to the District Mineral Foundation, used exclusively to benefit the local population, and provide funds for improving the quality of infrastructure, schools, health facilities and toilets. In order to monitor and curb illegal sand mining in the state, the TSMDC has set up an integrated call centre to inform the buyers of sand prices and prevent illegal transportation of sand. Additionally, monitoring tools like CCTV cameras and weighting bridges have been installed. The online Sand Sales Management and Monitoring System received the Digital India Gold Award from the SKOCH group in 2020.

Question: Give details about Sand Mining Policy, 2014 and TSMDC ?
a)Sand from certain streams is entrusted to TSMDC for extraction and supply.
b)TSMDC has environmental clearances to operate in 70 sand bearing areas (as of November 2021), with another 100 sand bearing areas to become operational by the end of 2021-22.
c)The TSMDC supplies sand to state Government programs in the housing and irrigation sectors. During the year 2020-21, sand mining contributed revenue worth Rs. 783.75 crore to the state exchequer. It directly employed over 5,250 people
d)All the above
Ans : d

44) Telangana has the largest deposits of coal among all South Indian states. It has proven deposits of 11,394.76 million tonnes, accounting for 7.04% of all proven deposits in the country.

Mancherial, Peddapalli and Bhadradri Kothagudem districts account for 75% of these reserves.
M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd (SCCL), a State Public Sector Undertaking, is the primary coal mining corporation in Telangana. It is the second-largest coal producer in India. The total coal production for the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. grew over 42.5% for the current fiscal year, from 32.65 million tonnes in 2020-21 to 46.52 million tonnes until December 2021-22.

In 2021 the Singareni Thermal Plant was awarded by the Mission Energy Foundation for its effective utilisation of fly ash. In the same year, the thermal plant was also declared the best power plant in the country in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The company also received the Solar Excellency Award 2021 for its 219 MW Solar Plant. The company had a turnover of Rs.18,907 crore in the first three quarters of 2021-22 and recorded a profit of Rs.1,070 crore, achieving a 227% rise in profit compared to the same quarters in the previous financial year.

Question : Which of the following is correct ?
a) In 2021 the Singareni Thermal Plant was awarded by the Mission Energy Foundation for its effective utilisation of fly ash. In the same year, the thermal plant was also declared the best power plant in the country in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF).
b)The company also received the Solar Excellency Award 2021 for its 219 MW Solar Plant. T
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question : Which state has the largest deposits of coal among all South Indian States ?
Ans : Telangana State

Question: Telangana State has proven deposits of 11,394.76 million tonnes, accounting for _____of all proven deposits in India.
Ans : 7.04%

Question: Which districts in Telangana account for 75 % of proven deposits of about 11,394.76 million tonnes of coal reserves ?
a)Mancherial district
b)Peddaplli district
c)Bhadradri Kothagudem district
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which of the following is correct about Singreni Collieries Company Ltd.?
a)M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd (SCCL), a State Public Sector Undertaking, is the primary coal mining corporation in Telangana.
b)It is the second-largest coal producer in India.
c)The total coal production for the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. grew over 42.5% for the current fiscal year, from 32.65 million tonnes in 2020-21 to 46.52 million tonnes until December 2021-22.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Who discovered coal near Yellandu in Khammam district and one of the important coal seams bore his name ?

Ans : In the year 1871 , Dr.William King of the Geological Survey of India

Question: Hyderabad (Deccan) Company Limited incorporated in England acquiring mining rights in _____ to exploit coal found in Yellandu area .
Ans : 1886

45)
Question: What is Plant Load Factor (PLF) ?
Ans : PLF is a measure of the ratio between the actual produced energy at a power plant and the maximum possible energy that a power plant can produce. Singareni Thermal Power Plant achieved a PLF of 87.18%. In the second place, Telangana State's GENCO had a PLF of 73.98%

46)
Exports of goods and services are a crucial source of revenue, employment, and investment for Telangana. In 2020-21, Telangana sold Rs. 2,10,081 crore worth of goods and services to the international markets, accounting for 21.4% of the state's nominal GSDP. A majority of these originated in the services sector, which made up 69.3% of all exports by value. In addition, Telangana also ranked second among all landlocked states on the Export Preparedness Index compiled by the NITI Aayog in 2020. The report suggests that Telangana has the 5th best export ecosystem among all states, boasting of well-developed export infrastructure, trade support systems, and R&D infrastructure.
Telangana is one of only 10 states that provide a trade guide, and one of 15 states that provide an online information portal for exporters The Export Preparedness Index also suggests that there is tremendous potential for improvement in terms of conducting more investor summits for exportoriented industries, improving internet facilities, improving access to finance, and establishing more research-focused institutes. Telangana's performance is largely affected by underwhelming performance on the business ecosystem, especially transport connectivity and financial indices. These are critical policy areas that need to be addressed to propel Telangana's export growth.

Question: In 2020-21, Telangana sold Rs. 2,10,081 crore worth of goods and services to the international markets, accounting for_____ of the state's nominal GSDP.
Ans : 21.4%

Question : In 2020-21, Telangana sold Rs. 2,10,081 crore worth of goods and services to the international markets, accounting for 21.4% of the state's nominal GSDP. A majority of these originated in the _____, which made up 69.3% of all exports by value.
Ans : Services Sector

47) During 2020-21, Telangana exported merchandise goods worth Rs.64,539.42 crore. Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals constituted around _____of the total merchandise exports.
Ans : 65%

Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals   the share of Top 5 commodities in the state's total exports since 2015-16. Pharmaceuticals and Organic chemicals constitute either more than or close to 60% of total exports in any given year. There is a global demand for the goods produced by Telangana. According to the 2020 Export Preparedness Index compiled by the NITI Aayog, Telangana's exports command high value across 80 different countries. Hence, Telangana has the fourth highest international market penetration among all states in India. Among them, a large section of Telangana's export merchandise is directed towards the USA (26.3%), China (6.8%), and Russia (4.0%). The exported goods are produced across Telangana, though, between April and September 2021,

roughly 5 districts (Medchal-Malkajgiri, Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Ranga Reddy and Medak) accounted for over 75% of all exports from the state . Other major contributors include Nalgonda (3.0%), Khammam (2.6%), and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri (1.7%). With the launch of policies like One-District-One-Product, the Government has directed its focus on expanding the export potential of all 33 districts of Telangana.

Question: 2020 Export Preparedness Index compiled by the_____
Ans : NITI Aayog

Question: Telangana has the _____ highest international market penetration among all states in India.
Ans : fourth

Question: Among them, a large section of Telangana's export merchandise is directed towards the Which of the following ?
a)USA (26.3%)
b)China (6.8%)
c)Russia (4.0%)
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question:
The exported goods are produced across Telangana, though, between April and September 2021, roughly which of the following 5 districts?
Ans : (Medchal-Malkajgiri, Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Ranga Reddy and Medak) accounted for over 75% of all exports from the state .

 Question :
Other major contributors include Nalgonda (3.0%), Khammam (2.6%), and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri (1.7%).

Question : With the launch of policies like _____, the Government has directed its focus on expanding the export potential of all 33 districts of Telangana.
Ans : One – District – One – Product

48) Telangana was declared the _____most attractive destination for Doing Business in India by the World Bank in 2019-20.
Ans : 3rd

49)The state has built itself as a pioneer in the export and manufacturing sector.
The Government intends to further strengthen its industry ecosystem through its manufacturing and employment centric approach to industrial development. Since the formation of Telangana in 2014, several steps have been taken to foster an investor-friendly climate. The introduction of _____, the creation of industrial parks with plug and play facilities, provision of competitive concessions to attract and retain investments, and the development of a skilled workforce have been accomplished by pursuance of the industrial policy by the Government.

Ans : TS-iPASS

50) The Government intends to further strengthen its efforts with an increased rigour to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the industry sector. The Government is focused on creating new industrial parks across Telangana, providing competitive infrastructure facilities and financial incentives to potential investors, attracting investments in high value industries like R&D and life sciences, and promoting the entrepreneurial talent of women and members of the marginalised community. Expanding its support to high growth potential sectors such as _____ , the Government envisages to make the state an export hub in these sectors.

Ans : food processing and textiles

6

SERVICES SECTOR

1)More advanced economies around the world have a more dominant services sector in terms of their contribution to the value added. The services sector remains the dominant sector in Telangana's economy with a share of 61.33% in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices in 2021-22.

Question: In which economies around the world have a more dominant services sector in terms of their contribution to the value added ?
Ans : Advanced economies (Ex: USA, UK etc.)
Question: What is the share of Services Sector in Telangana's economy in the GSVA at current prices in 2021-22?
Ans : 61.33%

2)The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices by the services sector in Telangana (12.13%) between 2014-15 and 2021-22 was nearly 2.3 percentage points higher than the All-India average (9.53%).

3)The 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' is the most dominant sub-sector of the services sector in the state, which contributed more than one-third (33.79%) of the GVA at current prices by the sector in 2021-22. It is also the single largest sub-sector of the state's GVA (20.73%).

Question: Which sub-sector of the Services Sector in Telangana is dominant and contributed more than 33.79% of GVA ?
Ans : Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services

4)Despite the unprecedented disruption caused by the pandemic to the services sector due to the contact-intensive nature of its component sub-sectors, Telangana's services sector GVA experienced a positive growth rate at current prices (0.91%) in 2020-21 as compared to the negative growth rate at the national level (-4.65%).

5) Approximately one-third (33.32%) of the total workers in Telangana are employed in the services sector. Among the total workers in the service sector, more than one-third (37.75%) work in the 'trade, hotels and restaurants' sub-sector.

Question: 33.32% of the total workers in Telangana are employed in Services sector. Among the total workers in the service sector, more than 37.75% work in which sub-sector ?

Ans : Trade,Hotels and Restaurants

6)The services sector in urban Telangana employs a greater share of persons (68.07%) than those employed in urban India (61.48%), whereas in rural Telangana, the sector employs a smaller share (15.66%) of persons than rural India (18.47%).

Question: The Services Sector employs 15.66% of persons, belong which area ?

Ans : Rural Telangana

7) Between 2014-15 and 2020-21, IT exports from Telangana experienced a
Compounded Annual Growth Rate of 14.01%. The total employment in the IT
sector increased from nearly 3.7 lakhs to 6.28 lakhs during this period. This reflects
the success of the first ICT Policy (2016) that aimed to augment the IT sector
growth. The Government has introduced its second ICT Policy (2021-26) to further
scale the sector.

Question: Total employment in the IT sector increased from nearly 3.7 lakhs to how much during 2014-15
and 2020-21 ?
Ans : 6.28 lakhs

Question: Second ICT Policy (2021-26) was introduced.   When the first ICT Policy was started ?
Ans : 2016

 8)Telangana received two global recognitions in 2021 in the tourism sector
The Ramappa Temple in Mulugu District was declared as a World
Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO).

Question: For Ramappa Temple who gave World Heritage Site ?
Ans : UNESCO

Question : Ramappa Temple is in which district ?
Ans : Mulugu District

9)Pochampally village in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district was awarded
the title 'Best Tourism Village' by the United Nations World Tourism
Organisation (UNWTO).

Question: Who awarded the Best Tourism Village to Pochampally village ?
Ans : United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)

Question: Pochampally village is in which district ?
Ans : Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district (Earlier it was in Nalgonda district)

Question : Pochampally famous for what ?
Ans : Pochampally sarees.   It is the also the place where Bhoodam movement started by Vinoba Bhave
for land distribution purpose , to the poor people

10)For the development of new buildings, the Government introduced the Telangana
State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS), a
single-window system that expedites the approval of building designs.

Question: TS-bPASS is for which purpose ?
Ans : Telangana State Building

11)The Government introduced Dharani Portal in 2020, a service sector innovation
for agricultural land transactions, that offers 100% advance slot bookings
and instantaneous mutations and registrations. Within a span of one year,
the portal completed more than 8 lakhs transactions.

Question: Dharani Portal is for which purpose ?
Ans : A service sector innovation for agricultural transactions, that offers 100% advance slot bookings and instantaneous mutations and registrations

12)The services sector, also known as the tertiary sector, includes the intangible services bought or sold in an economy. It is the largest sector of the global economy in terms of value-added, accounting for 59.94% of the global GDP in 2020[1]. The services sector covers a wide range of services, including trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social, and personal services. The services sector is also critical to the growth of the industrial and agriculture sectors through improvements in electrification, communication, transportation, banking, etc. services, for improvements in the overall quality of life through access to improved healthcare and education services, and for expeditious economic growth through increased productivity and expansion of trade.

Question: Services Sector is also known as what ?
Ans : Tertiary Sector (It includes the intangible services bought or sold in an economy)

Question: Services sector covers which of the following ?
Ans : The services sector covers a wide range of services, including trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social, and personal services.

13)Nobel-prize winning economist, Simon Kuznets points out that economic growth is associated with structural shifts from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector to the services sector. Thus, more advanced economies around the world have a more dominant services sector in terms of its contribution to the value added and employment.

In the context of Telangana, the services sector was the highest contributor to the state's economy, with 61.3% of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) coming from this sector in the year 2021-22. Additionally, the sector provided employment to more than one-third of the total workforce. The services sector has been a vital source of output, growth, and jobs in the state, and has also brought in significant amounts of foreign capital into the state's economy.

In the last seven years, investments in knowledge and data, and rapid technological advances have fueled the swift growth of the services sector as well

Question:
Which of the following is correct , in the context of Telangana, the services sector?
a)It was the highest contributor to the state's economy, with 61.3% of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) coming from this sector in the year 2021-22.
b)Additionally, the sector provided employment to more than one-third of the total workforce.
c)The services sector has been a vital source of output, growth, and jobs in the state, and has also brought in significant amounts of foreign capital into the state's economy.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : As per Nobel-prize winning economist, Simon Kuznets, which of the following is correct ?

Ans : Economic growth is associated with structural shifts from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector to the services sector.

14)In the year 2021-22, 61.3% (Rs. 6,37,476 crore) of Telangana's Gross State Value Added at current prices was accounted for by the services sector, making it the most dominant sector in the state's economy.

Question: Which sector is the dominant sector in the Telangana economy in the year 2021-22 ?
Ans : Services Sector   (61.3%) (Rs.6,37,476 Crores)

15)For the last three years, Telangana stood third among the 18 Non-Special Category (NSC) states in terms of the share of the services sector in the total state economy. Moreover, the state's service sector share was higher than the national average in all these years. This is reflective of the advanced nature of the economy of the state in comparison with the other NSC states in the country.

16)The Gross Value Added (GVA) by the services sector at current prices in Telangana grew from Rs. 2,86,011 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 6,37,476crore in 2021-22 – an increase of 122.89% over a span of 7 years (see Figure 6.3). In the same duration, the GVA by the services sector in India grew from Rs. 59,62,478 crore to Rs. 1,12,75,865 crore – an increase of 89.11%. Thus, between 2014-15 and2021-22, Telangana's service sector grew by 33.78 percentage points more than the nation's.

17)Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, the GVA by the services sector at current prices in the state experienced a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12.13%, nearly 2.3 percentage points higher than the all-India CAGR value (9.53%).

18)During this span, the growth rate of the services sector in Telangana was higher than that of India's for all years except 2018-19. The services sector in Telangana, as well as India was affected due to the contact-intensive nature of its component sub-sectors. However, despite the unprecedented disruption caused by the pandemic to this sector, Telangana's services sector GVA (at current prices) experienced a positive growth rate (0.91%) in 2020-21 whereas at the national level this experienced a decline of 4.65%. Moreover, the state's service sector grew better than the nation's during its recovery from the pandemic induced economic stress. The services sector in the state grew by 18.32% against the All-India value of 17.57% in 2021-22.

19)Estate, Ownership and Other Professional Services' sub-sector was the largest contributor to the service sector GVA at current prices, with a share of 33.79% in 2021-22, followed by the 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels and Restaurants', with a share of 27.40% .

Question: Estate, Ownership and Other Professional Services' sub-sector was the largest contributor to the service sector GVA at current prices, with a share of _____ in 2021-22, followed by the 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels and Restaurants', with a share of 27.40% .
Ans : 33.79%

20)Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, there was a net increase in the share of the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants'. In all years during this period, the 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services' sub-sector held more than one-third of the GVA by the services sector.

Question: Which sub-sector held more than one – third of the GVA by the Services Sector ?
Ans : Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services

Question : What are the initiatives taken by the Telangana Government to help the above sectors to flourish?

a)The first ICT policy (2016) and Telangana State Innovation Cell (TSIC) significantly helped in the capacity and infrastructure building of IT/ITeS sectors.
b)On the other hand, approvals and clearances were made easy through single window systems like Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS) and Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS).
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question : What constitutes the services sector?
1) Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants
a) Trade & repair services
b) Hotels & restaurants
2) Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting
a) Railways
b) Road transport
c) Water transport
d) Air transport
e) Services incidental to transport
f) Storage
g) Communication & services related
to broadcasting
3) Financial services
4) Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services
5) Public administration
6) Other services
Ans : All the above

21)The 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants' subsector experienced the maximum Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between 2014-15 and 2021- 22 (at current prices), at 15.35%. The 'Real Estate, Services' sub-sector experienced a CAGR of 12.09% .
The sub-sectors most affected by the pandemic were the 'trade and repair, hotels and restaurants' and road the 'transport, storage and communication' sub-sectors. Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, the GVA by the former saw a decline of 8.54% compared to a 1.89% decline in the GVA by the latter.

Question: Which sub-sectors, most affected by the pandemic ?
Ans : Trade and repair, hotels and restaurants , and the road the transport, storage and communications.

22)The gross value added by the real estate, trade and professional services sector at current prices in Telangana grew from Rs. 96,912 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 2,15,426 crore in 2021-22 – an increase of 122.29% over a span of 7 years.

23)Within the 'Real Estate, Trade and Professional Services' sector, the IT and ITeS subsectors in particular experienced significant and sustained growth post-state formation owing to the special focus of the government on this sub-sector.

24)Information Technology (IT) is one of the fastest growing sectors in Telangana. In particular, Hyderabad city has played a crucial role in putting the Indian IT sector on the global map. In 2014-

15, the IT exports from Telangana were worth Rs. 66,276 crore. This more than doubled to Rs. 1,45,522 crore by 2020-21. The Compound Annual Growth Rate in IT exports during this period was 14.01%. IT exports experienced a growth rate of 17.93% between 2018-19 and 2019-20. But this decreased to 12.98% in 2020-21. However, there is an absolute increase of Rs. 79,246 crore in the IT Exports from the state as most of the IT companies went into a 'Work-from Home' model during the pandemic. In 2014-15 a total of 3,71,774 persons were employed directly in the IT/ ITeS sector. This figure increased to 6,28,615 by 2020-21. During this period, 2,56,841 jobs were created. In 2020-21 alone, the IT sector created 46,489 new jobs .

Question: Which city has played a crucial role in putting the Indian IT sector on the global map?
Answer: Hyderabad
Question: IT exports from Telangana were worth Rs. 66,276 crore. This more than doubled to Rs._____ crore by 2020-21
Ansn : 1,45,522

Question: During 2020-21, IT sector has created _____ new jobs.
Ans : 46,489

25)The Government of Telangana introduced its first Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Policy in 2016. The policy proposed to transform Telangana into the most preferred destination for IT companies and thereby enable the state to be a hub for technology entrepreneurship and innovation in the country. To augment the IT sector growth rate, the Government also brought in sectoral policy frameworks in 2016 for Electronics, Innovation and Rural Technology, Data Centres, Open Data, Cyber Security, Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), and eWaste.
The success of the first ICT policy is reflected in the exports and employment trends of the IT/ITeS sector in the state.

Question: When the Government of Telangana introduced its first Information and Communications Technology Policy (ICT) introduced ?
Ans : 2016

Second ICT Policy (2021-2026)
26)The Second ICT Policy of Telangana focuses on digital empowerment of citizens, innovation, and entrepreneurship as drivers of the sector's growth. It aims to scale the exports from this sector from Rs.1.45 lakh crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 3 lakh crore by 2026. In doing so, it targets increasing the employment in the sector from 6.3 lakh to 10 lakh by the year 2026.

Question: What the period of Second ICT Policy ?
Ans : 2021-2026
Question : What is the aim of Second ICT Policy of Telangana ?
Ans : It aims to scale the exports from this sector from Rs.1.45 lakh crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 3 lakh crore by 2026. . In doing so, it targets increasing the employment in the sector from 6.3 lakh to 10 lakh by the year 2026.

27) The Government of Telangana recognizes the need to distribute growth across Hyderabad in order to spread the gains from growth to the semi-urban areas around Hyderabad as well.
Through the Growth in Dispersion (GRID) policy, the Government provides special incentives to the companies that expand or set up their units beyond the western part of Hyderabad. IT parks in Uppal, Pocharam, Kompally, Kollapur, Shamshabad are under development and two electronic manufacturing clusters are under development at Maheshwaram and Raviryal.

Question : What is GRID policy ?
Ans : Growth in Dispersion Policy

28) The Government also plans to develop 53 IT Special Economic Zones (IT-SEZ) across the state with an emphasis on developing clusters in Tier - II and Tier - III towns including Warangal, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Siddipet, Nalgonda, and Nizamabad. The IT towers in Warangal, Karimnagar, and Khammam are already operational whereas those in Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad and Siddipet are under construction.

Question: IT towers in which places, already in operational condition ?
Ans: Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam

Initiatives to promote Real Estate Services
Dharani

29)Dharani web-portal is a service sector-innovation for the agricultural land transactions in the state that offers a one-stop solution for agricultural land transactions. The portal offers 100% advance slot bookings and instantaneous mutation and registration, and brings registrations to the doorsteps of the citizens. Stamp duty fee is calculated by the system without human intervention which ensures that there is no discretion to any official. 8,52,874 transactions had been completed through the portal as of October 2021.

Question: Stamp duty fee is calculated by the system without _____ intervention which ensures that there is no discretion to any official.
Ans : human
Question : What is Dharani ?
Ans : Web-portal .It is for agricultural land transactions in Telangana

30) To ease the administrative burdens in the development of new buildings, the Government introduced the Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS), a single-window system that expedites approval of building designs.
The new rules under TS-bPASS have eliminated the need to obtain building permission for ground floor and ground plus one floor residential buildings along with providing tentative layout approval through online application. It also provides for the processing of land use certificates and land conversion certificates.

Question: What is TS-bPASS?
Ans : It is a single – window system that expedites approval of building designs

31)Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)

The Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) envisages enhancing skilling synergy among the institutions of the Government, industry and academia. The services offered by TASK belong to three major categories- skill development, entrepreneurship, and capacity building for government machinery.

Question: What is TASK ?
Ans : Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) .
Question: TASK envisages what ?
Ans : It envisages enhancing skilling synergy among the institutions of the Government, industry and academia.

32)Since its inception, TASK has facilitated training to 3,07,847 students and about 700 colleges are empanelled for the programmes offered by TASK. 2,918 engineering students are enrolled under Technology Entrepreneurship Programme (TEP) which aims to foster entrepreneurship by guiding engineering students in creating technology-enabled products and services. 1,329 healthcare employees

under Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) have been trained by TASK to date.

TASK received the Outstanding Youth Transformation Initiative Award in the India Global Education and Skills Summit 2021 and the Global Ignite Excellence Award in 2021. TASK achieved a place in the Asia Book of Records for simultaneously training the maximum number of students across the state through the F-Tech 2.0 programme.

The Telangana State Innovation Cell (TSIC) set up in 2017 under the State Innovation Policy promotes the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among the government departments, other organizations, and schools. TSIC works under the areas of innovation in schools, social innovation, innovation diffusion, startup support, and grassroots innovation.
Through Telangana Social Innovation Challenge in collaboration with UNICEF and the Inqui-Lab Foundation - introduces the schools and children to the basics of design thinking and social innovation. Top 25 out of 7,092 ideas from school students were exhibited in its first edition in 2020. Telangana Social Startup Network (TSSN) - a network of 297 social startups, 35 incubators, 30 NGOs, 77 mentors and 23 investors- organized monthly networking sessions to bring together the social start-up community onto a single platform and enable resource sharing and opportunities scaling.

Question: When Telangana State Innovation Cell (TSIC) was set up ?
Ans : 2017
Question: TSSN ?
Ans : Telangana Social Startup Network

Technology Hub (T-Hub)
T-Hub is an innovation intermediary and business incubator based in Hyderabad set up to promote entrepreneurship in Telangana with the first phase launched in 2015. Since its inception, the T-Hub has provided over 1,800 national and international startups with access to better technology, talent, mentors, customers, corporates, investors and government agencies.

Question: What is T-Hub ?
Ans : Technology Hub .
Question: Give details about T-Hub?
Ans: T-Hub is an innovation intermediary and business incubator based in Hyderabad set up to promote entrepreneurship in Telangana with the first phased launched in 2015**.**

Women Entrepreneurs Hub (WE-Hub)
Women Entrepreneurs Hub (WE-Hub), launched in 2017, is a state-led incubator to promote and foster women entrepreneurship. Since 2018, WEHub has incubated 1,495 startups and small/ medium entrepreneurs and engaged 4,527 women entrepreneurs.

Question: What is WE-Hub ?
Ans : Women Entrepreneurs Hub (WE-Hub) launched in 2017 .
Question: Give details about WE-Hub ?
Ans : WE-Hub was launched in 2017 and it is a state – led incubator to promote and foster women entrepreneurship.

Financial Services
The gross value added (at current prices) by the financial services sector in Telangana grew from Rs. 30,261 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 54,659 crore in 2021-22 – an increase of 80.62% over a span of 7 years (see Figure 6.9).

Banking and Insurance

Banking and Insurance forms a major part of the financial services along with professional advisory, insurance, wealth management, mutual funds, stock markets, treasuries and debt instruments, tax and audit consultancy, capital restructuring and portfolio management.

There is a strong, bi-directional relationship between banking and insurance, and economic growth. 15.24 bank branches are available per 1 Lakh population in Telangana, as of 2020-21. Out of the total 5,750 bank branches across the state, 3,079 are public sector banks, 1,271 are private sector banks, 456 are co-operative banks, 918 are regional rural banks, 14 are small finance banks and 12 are other banks.

Nearly one-third (31.0%) of the total bank branches in the state are in rural areas and another one-third (33.7%) are metropolitan branches .

Question: For 1 Lakh population in Telangana , how many bank braches are available ?
Ans : 15.24
Question: Out of the total 5,750 bank branches across Telangana, which of the following are correct ?
a)Public Sector banks: 3079
b)Private Sector banks : 1,271
c)Co-operative banks : 456;   Regional Rural Banks:918 ; Small Finance Banks : 14; Other banks: 12
d) All the above
Ans : d

The share of Banking and Insurance in the GSVA of Telangana (at current prices) was 5.92% in 2020-21, the second-highest among the 14 Non-Special Category States with data availability[2]. In 2019-20, Telangana had the second-highest share of Banking and Insurance in GSVA (at current prices) at 5.88% among all Non-Special Category States.

Banking and Insurance sector

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of GVA by the banking and insurance sector (at current prices) in Telangana between 2014-15 and 2020- 21 was 9.84%.

Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, the GVA bybanking and insurance (at current prices) grew from Rs. 51,24,901 crore to Rs. 53,14,522 crore an increase of 3.70%. In this sub-sector, Telangana had the sixth-highest CAGR of GVA by banking and insurance at current prices) between 2014-15 and 2020-21 among 14 Non-Special category states with data availability.

Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants

This sub-sector is further split into 2 component sub-sectors: Trade and Repair Services – which (at current prices) accounted for 92.75% of this sub-sector's GVA in 2021-22 and Hotels andsub-sector's GVA in 2021-22.

The gross value added by 'trade and repair' at current prices in Telangana grew from Rs. 56,974 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 1,61,991 crore in 2020-21 – an increase of 184.32% over a span of 7 years. On the other hand, during this span, the gross value added by the hotels and restaurants at current prices in Telangana grew from Rs. 7,295 crore in 2014- 15 to Rs. 12,662 crore in 2020-21 – an increase of 73.58%

Trade and repair' experienced a significant increase in its GVA in all pre-pandemic years. But this was not the case with 'hotels and restaurants'. Though there was a year-on-year increase in the GVA added by 'hotels and restaurants' till the COVID-19 pandemic, the growth rate is less compared to 'trade and repair'.

Both the components under this sub-sector - 'trade and repair' as well as 'hotels and restaurants' - are

contact-intensive sectors. The impact of COVID-19 is visible in the patterns of growth of these sectors where physical human interaction is inevitable. Many of the retail outlets and restaurants switched to 'home delivery' mode during the pandemic. Also, large food and grocery home delivery chains in the cities managed the situation by strengthening their existing system. However, this was largely limited to the urban areas.

Question: Which are the following is contact-intensive sectors?
Ans : Trade and Repair   ;   and Hotels and Restaurants

However, in 2021-22, the GVA (current prices) by the overall 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants' exceeded the pre-pandemic level (2019-20) by Rs. prices) by the 'Trade and Repair' sub-sector experienced a fall of 7.87% between 2019-20 and 2020-21- from Rs. 1,36,009 crore to Rs. 1,25,308 crore. During this period, the GVA (current prices) by the hotels and restaurants fell by 16.39% - from Rs. 11,655 crore to Rs. 9,745 crore. The share of trade and repair services to the GVA by the services sector (at current prices) in 2021- 22 was 25.41% whereas this for 'hotels and restaurants' was 1.99%.

Transportation, Storage, Broadcasting and Communication
This sub-sector is further split into 7 components,whose contributions to this sub-sector at current prices in the year 2021-22 were as follows:

1) Railways, Road Transport and Air Transport accounted for 5.94%, 59.78% and 2.09% of this sub-sector respectively

2) Services incidental to transport – accounted for 9.43% of this sub-sector

3) Storage – accounted for 1.28% of this subsector

 4)Communication and services related to broadcasting is the second largest contributor to the sub sector which accounted for 21.49% of this sub-sector.

The gross value added by the transport sub-sector at current prices in Telangana grew from Rs. 35,866 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 58,324 crore in 2021-22 – an increase of 62.62% over a span of 6 years .

Air, Railways and Road transport are the contact intensive components of this sub-sector. Between2019-20 and 2020-21, the air transport sub-sector experienced a decrease of Rs. 291 crore in the GVA (at current prices), a fall of 21.30%. During this period, the absolute decrease in GVA of railways was Rs. 222 crore, a fall of 6.61%; road transport experienced a fall of 3.06%, an absolute decrease of Rs.1,046 crore .

While all sub-sectors herein experienced a decline in the growth rates on account of the pandemic, the road transport sub-sector experienced a more significant decline. One of the possible reasons for road transport experiencing a higher fall rate is the relatively higher instances of interaction with other contact-intensive outlets such as trade, retail, hotel, restaurants. The trade, repair, hotels and restaurants together experienced a decline of 10.26 percentage points in their growth rate between 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Another reason for this trend could be the relatively lower impact of the pandemic on the non-contact intensive income generation activities that the Railways and Air Transport sectors carry out.

Tourism
Telangana's history and topography have endowed the state with a variety of tourist destinations, from waterfalls and hills to temples and forts. The region has a rich cultural heritage and possesses all the qualities required to emerge as a potent tourist destination in India.

Tourist Footfall

The state witnessed an increase in the domestic tourist footfall from 7,23,99,113 in 2014-15 to 8,30,35,894 in 2019-20, an increase of 14.69%. During this period, the foreign tourist footfall increased from 75,171 to 3,23,326, a 4.3 times increase.

However, due to the travel restrictions, lockdowns, and border closures during the pandemic, there was a steep decline of 4,29,80,313 in the domestic tourist arrivals between 2019-20 and 2020-21. In this span, the foreign tourist footfall declined by 2,76,626 .

Question: Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, the foreign tourist footfall declined by how much ?
Ans : 2,76,626 .

Global Recognitions and Awards

Ramappa Temple

Ramappa Temple in Mulugu District was declared as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2021. The temple, also known as Rudreshwara Temple, in a walled complex was built during the Kakatiyan period (1123–1323 CE) under rulers Rudradeva and Recharla Rudra. The building features decorated beams and pillars of carved granite and dolerite with a distinctive and pyramidal Vimana (horizontally stepped tower) made of lightweight porous bricks, so-called 'floating bricks', which reduced the weight of the roof structures.

Question: Ramappa Temple is in which district ?
Ans : Mulugu district
Question: Who declared World Heritage Site in 2021 for Ramappa Temple ?
Ans : UNESCO
Question: What is the other name of Ramappa Temple ?
Ans : Rudreshwara Temple
Question: Ramappa Tempole was built during which period ?
Ans: It was built during the Kakatiyan period (1123–1323 CE) under rulers Rudradeva and Recharla Rudra.

Pochampally Village

Pochampally village, a 28 square km-wide weavers' hamlet on the outskirts of Hyderabad was awarded the title 'Best Tourism Village' by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) in 2021 for its commitment towards the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable development through tourism. The weavers in the village are engaged in the production and marketing of hand-woven sarees, dress materials, bed sheets, furnishing fabrics - in silk and cotton. Pochampally Ikat designs already hold the Geographical Indications tag.

Question: UNWTO in 2021 awarded Best Tourism Village for which village ?
Ans : Pochampally village

Awards

Renowned Gussadi Dancer, Sri. Kanakaraju was facilitated with the Padma Shri award on 10.11.2021 in recognition of his contributions to art and culture.

Recently Sri. Darshanam Moglaiah, who has kept alive the 12-step stringed musical instrument Kinnera, Kuchipudi dancer Smt. Gaddam Padmaja Reddy and tribal folk singer Sri. Ramachandraiah were awarded Padma Shri on 26.01.2022.

Ans : Renowned Gussadi Dancer
Question: Sri Darshanam Moglaiah famous for what ?
Ans : 12-step stringed musical instrument Kinnera
Question: Smt.Gaddam Padmaja Reddy is for what ?
Ans : Kuchipudi dance
Question: Sri Ramachandraiah is famous as what ?
Ans : Tribal folk singer

Government Initiatives to promote tourism

The Government promotes tourism in the state through supporting festivals and pilgrimages, building safe and hygienic hospitality infrastructure, creating livelihood opportunities and through reachout activities in India and abroad.

Tourism Circuits

Tourism circuits help highlight the inter-relationships and common tourism opportunities among the cities and villages that are part of the same destination.

Question: Which of the following the major tourism circuits in the Telangana state are there ?

a)Tribal Circuit: Mulugu - Laknavaram – Medaram - Tadvai - Damaravai - Mallur – Bogatha Waterfalls.

b)Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park - Paigah tombs - Hayath Bakshi Mosque - Raymond's tomb

c) **Eco-Tourism Circuit:** Somasila Reservoir - Singotam Reservoir - Akka Mahadevi Caves- Srisailam - Mannanur - Malleelatheertham - Uma Maheshwaram Temple
d)All the above
Ans : d

Festivals, Pilgrimages and Heritage Walks

The biennial Medaram Jathara or Sammakka Saralamma Jathara, honouring the twin goddesses of Sammakka and Saralamma, is the biggest tribal festival in Asia, attracting nearly 1 crore devotees. During every jathara, the Government makes elaborate arrangements for providing logistics, drinking water, sanitation and emergency healthcare facilities. Since the pandemic, the Government has also been setting up covid testing and vaccination centres in Medaram during the festival. The 2022 celebrations took place from February 14th to 20th.

Question: Medaram Jathara or Sammakka Saralamma Jathara is biggest tribal festival in Asia is conducted when?
Ans : Biennially (i.e., once two years)

Bathukamma is a colourful floral festival of Telangana that is celebrated by women with exotic flowers of the region. The Government distributes Bathukamma Sarees to all adult women enrolled under the Food Security Scheme during the festival season every year from 2017.

Question: Bathukamma Sarees are distributed by Government to whom ?
Ans : Women enrolled under the Food Security Scheme during the festival season every year from 2017

The yearly kite festival is another state-sponsored tourist initiative. Nearly 13 lakh people visited the 2020 kite festival at Parade grounds, Hyderabad.

The Government organized 6 exhibitions, 3 celebration events and a roadshow in the last two years. The Government organizes heritage walks every second Saturday and Sunday where the public, students, researchers, architects, historians and enthusiasts can explore the rich heritage and

architecture of the monuments located around the old city.

To facilitate the speedy approvals and clearances for tourism-related services, the Government has developed an application in the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS) portal for the registration of hotels, resorts, service apartments, lodges, wayside amenities, convention center and travel agencies as well as the performance licenses for tourism events.

Hospitality and Transport Services

The Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSFDC) operates a chain of 45 'Haritha' hotels in the state. These hotels provide quality accommodation and hygienic food for tourists at major destinations. 'Haritha' hotels are equipped with bars, banquet halls, conference halls, board rooms, auditoriums, gymnasiums, children's play area and swimming pools. TSFDC also operates tour packages to major tourist destinations. These tour packages also include darshan facilities at pilgrim centres, accommodation, food and guide services.

Question: Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation operates a chain of how many Haritha hotels in Telangana State ?
Ans: 45

MICE:

MICE stands for Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing and Exhibitions. Hyderabad has emerged as a major IT hub in the country. The city's infrastructure can be advertised to attract Multi-National Companies, international organisations, and commerce bodies to host their events. By combining its rich heritage with a bustling economy, it offers a great combination for MICE travellers to work and vacation here. Thanks to its strengths in multiple sectors, it is fast developing into a business hub and a prime MICE destination. Every year, nearly 20 big international meets and 30-40 national level events are hosted by Hyderabad thanks to the world-class infrastructure that the city provides. In its annual survey in 2014, the ICCA (International Congress and Convention Association) recognized Hyderabad as the 2nd best MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing and Entertainment) destination in India. Since then, Hyderabad has only grown from strength to strength. Under the Government of India's National Tourism Awards, the Hyderabad International Convention Centre and Leonia won the Best Standalone Convention Centre awards in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Question: What is MICE ?
Ans : Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing and Exhibitions.

In 2016, Hyderabad International Convention Centre (HICC) and Hitex Exhibition Centre together hosted about 100 meetings, conferences and exhibitions. Other events attracting many delegates were the NASSCOM Gaming and Developers Conference, Poultry Exhibition, Geospatial World Forum, World Endoscopy Conference, International Conference on Drought Tolerance and the National Congress of Indian Association of Gastrointestinal Endo-Surgeons.

By 2019, nearly 85-90% of premium hotel demand came from visitors coming for business purposes led by MICE activities.

Sub-sectoral Contribution to the Sectoral Growth Rate

The biggest drivers of the services sector growth (current prices) in the state were the 'Financial, Real Estate, and other Professional Services' sub-sector in 2015-16 and 2016-17, and the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, and Services related to Broadcasting' sub-sector in 2017-18 and 2018- 19.

In 2019-20, both of the above sub-sectors drove the growth of the services sector almost equally, with the former contributig slightly higher to the sectoral growth rate.

In 2021-22, during the recovery from the pandemic, the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, and Services related to Broadcasting' sub-sector drove the sector, accounting for 8.20 percentage points of the sectoral growth rate (18.32%).

At the national level, it was the 'Financial, Real Estate, and other Professional Services' sub-sector that drove the growth of the services sector (current prices)) for most years between 2015-16 and 2019-20. However, in the post-pandemic period (2021-22), the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, and Services related to Broadcasting' sub-sector was the largest contributor to the sectoral growth rate.

In the year 2020-21, when the impact of the pandemic on the services sector was the most severe, it was the contact intensive 'Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, and Services related to Broadcasting' sub-sector that drove the decline in the GVA of the services sector, both in India, as well as Telangana. The decline, however, was significantly smaller in the case of Telangana. Overall, in the year 2020-21, India's services sector fell by 4.65% whereas in Telangana this grew by 0.91%.

Employment Trends in the Services Sector

More than one-third (33.32%) of all workers inTelangana are employed in the services sector. At the all-India level, this is 30.77%.

Question: How many workers are employed in Services Sector in Telangana ?
Ans : More than one-third (33.32%) of all workers in Telangana

In urban areas, the share of service sector workers in Telangana has been higher than India since 2017-18. On the other hand, in rural areas, this is lower than the national average .
The services sector's contribution to employment is higher in the urban areas of Telangana compared to rural areas. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2018-19, 68.07% of the urban workers in the state fall under the service sector whereas this is only around 15.6% in the rural areas . This is due to the diverse opportunities in trade, repair, hotels, real estate and other professional services available in urban areas.

Within the services sector, more than one-third of all workers (37.75%) are employed in the 'Trade, Hotels and Restaurants' sub-sector, whereas 21.48% of the Communication' sub-sector, together accounting for 59.23% of the employment in the services sector. In rural areas, the former employs a greater percentage of the persons (31.01%) in comparison to the latter (21.00%), together employing 52.01% of all service sector workers. The trend is similar in urban areas too, where the former sector employs 40.46% of all workers, while the latter employs 21.51% of all workers, together accounting for 61.97% of the service sector employment in urban areas .

Question: Other services include which of the following ?
Ans : (i) Accommodation and Food service activities, (ii) Information and communication, (iii) Financial and insurance activities, (iv) Real estate activities, Professional, scientific and technical activities, (v)

Administrative and support service activities, (vi) Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, (vii) Education, (viii) Human health and social work activities; (ix) Arts, entertainment and recreation; (x) Other service activities; (xi) Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1)
Telangana is criss-crossed with a total road network of 1,07,871 km of which 67,276 km are rural roads, 3,910 km are National Highways,9,013 km are GHMC roads, and the remaining 27,672 km are state highways and district roads

Question: What is the total road network in Telangana ?
Ans : 1,07,871 KMs
Question : Which of the following is correct about roads in Telangana ?
a)Rural Roads: 67,276 KMs
b)National Highways: 3,910 KMs
c)GHMC Roads: 9,013 KMs
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: How many KMs length state highways and district roads are there in Telangana ?
Ans : 27,672 KMs

2)
Question : The The total number of vehicles in Telangana as of 1st December 2021 is 1,42,73,565, and which of the following is correct ?

a)nearly 74.2% are two-wheelers,
b)13.2% are motor cars/cabs, and
c)3.1% are auto-rickshaws and the remaining 9.5% are other types of vehicles.
d) All the above
Ans : d

3)Question: Through Mission *Bhagiratha*, treated surface water is ensured to, which of the following :
a)23,890 rural habitations (outside Outer Ring Road), 653 rural habitations that are merged with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs),
b)121 ULBs22,882 schools,
c)27,310 Anganwadi Centers and other government institutions
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: Through Mission Bhagiratha what is supplied ?
Ans : Treated surface water for drinking purpose etc.

4) Telangana achieved 100% coverage of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) in all rural habitations, along with Haryana and Goa.

Question: 100% coverage of Functional Household Tap connections (FHTC) is achieved in all rural habitations, in which states ?
a)Telangana
b)Haryana

c) Goa
d)All the above
Ans : d

5) The installed capacity of power in Telangana experienced an increase from 9,470 MW in 2014-15 to _____ MW in 2020-21, an increase of more than 80%.
Ans : 17,218 MW

6) 3,806 MW of power in the Telangana state is from renewable energy sources in 2021, of which 3,489 MW is Solar Energy, 128 MW from Wind Energy, 74 MW from Bagasse Cogeneration, 63 MW from Waste -to-Energy, 45 MW from Biomass and 7 MW from small Hydropower units.

Question: Which of the following are called as renewable energy sources ?
a)Solar Energy
b)Wind Energy
c)Bagasse Cogeneration, Waster-to-Energy,Biomass, Small Hydropower units
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Telangana State produced how much power from renewable energy sources in 2021 ?
Ans : 3,806 MW

7) Telangana has the 3rd lowest transmission losses among all states in the country as of 2018-19, at _____compared to the all-India value of 20.66%.

Ans : 14.85%,

8) Infrastructure–the basic physical systems of a region, including a well-functioning transportation system, communication networks, sewage, water, and electric system are vital to the economic development and prosperity of any region

Question: Basic physical infrastructure systems include which of the following ?
a)Well functioning transportation system
b)Communication networks
c)Sewage, water, electric systems
d)All the above
Ans : d

9) Telangana has achieved 100% saturation in household electrification by _____.
Ans : 2018

10) **Five key sectors—**Transportation, Water, Sanitation, Energy and Communications have been detailed in this Infrastructure chapter.

11)The physical infrastructure aspects are public services, industries, health and education

12) Telangana is a landlocked state, hence, land transportation infrastructure is essential to spatially connect the resources across this wide area span in the state. Additionally, it is also an important component of the state's total economic product. Roads, railways and airways are the three major modes of transport in the state. In addition, Hyderabad has a well-functioning elevated metro rail corridor supplementing the city roads.

Question: Why land transportation infrastructure is essential to spatially connect the resources across the wide area span in the Telangana state ?
Ans : Telangana is a landlocked state

Question: Which are three major modes of transport in the Telangana State ?
a)Roads
b)Railways
c)Airways
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: Hyderabad's well-functioning elevated metro rail corridor is supplementing which of the following ?
Ans : City roads in Hyderabad

13) The road network in Telangana comprises (i) National Highways (NH), (ii) roads managed by the Roads and Buildings Department (R&B), (iii) rural roads managed by the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED) and (iv) roads managed by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).

Question: Rural roads are managed by whom ?
Ans : Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED)

14) The Telangana state has a 1,07,871 km-long road network of which 62.37% are rural roads, 25.65% are state highways and district roads, 3.62% are National Highways and 8.36% are GHMC roads.
Question: How much percentage of roads in Telangana belong to National Highways ?
Ans : 3.62%

15) The total road network in the state other than NHs is 1,03,961 km in length of which more than half are blacktop roads. Nearly one-tenth of the total state roads (except NHs) are cement-concrete roads. Around 9% of the total state roads (except NHs) are Metalled.

Question: Roads are categorized into different types, based on construction/material used. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Blacktop roads
b)Cement-Concrete roads
c)Metalled roads
d) All the above
Ans : d

16) Among the districts, being a metropolitan area, Hyderabad has the longest road network in the state. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has a total road network of 9,013 km of which 2,846 km (31.58%) are blacktop roads and 6,187 km (68.42%) are cement concrete roads. Nalgonda with a total road network of 7,511 km is the district with the second-longest road network.

Question: Which district in Telanagana has the second – longest road network with a total road network of 7,511 KMs?

Ans : Nalgonda district

Question: Which metropolitan area has the longest road network in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad . GHMC has a total road network of 9,013 KMs.

17) All-weather roads are the roads that are trafficable in all weather conditions. Cement-Concrete roads, Black Top roads and Metalled roads are considered all-weather roads. The total length of all-weather roads in the state is 72,609 km, nearly 70% of the total road network (except NHs). All GHMC roads and nearly 97% of the R&B roads are all-weather roads. Nearly 55% of the rural roads are all-weather roads.

Question; Which are considered as all-weather roads?
a)Cement-Concrete roads
b)Black Top roads
c)Metalled roads
d)All the above (Because the roads that are trafficable in all weather conditions i.e., rainy season, summer season, winter season)
Ans : d
Question: Nearly _____ of the rural roads in Telangana are all-weather roads.
Ans : 55%

18) As of 2020-21, Telangana has a total road density of 96 km per 100 square km. The road density of Hyderabad district is the maximum at 4,154 km per 100 square km. Warangal Rural and Karimnagar are the districts (other than Hyderabad) with the highest road density at 130.3 km per 100 sq km and 121.1 km per 100 sq km respectively Mulugu District (Road Density): 38 (least)

Question: What is the total road density in Telangana per 100 Square Killometers?
Ans: 96 KMs.

Question: Road density is maximum at 4,154 KM per 100 Square KM in which district ?
Ans : Hyderabad District

Question: Road density is least i.e., 38 KM per 100 Square KM in which district ?
Ans : Mulugu District
19)
The total number of vehicles in Telangana as of 2021 is 1,42,73,565 of which nearly 74.2% are motorcycles and 3.1% are auto-rickshaws. Motor cars and cabs together account for nearly 13.2% of the total vehicle strength

Question : Total number of vehicles in Telangana I 1,42,73,565 . Out of this , which of the following is correct ?
a)Motor cycles : 74.2%
b)Auto-rickshaws: 3.1%
c)Motor cars and cabs together : 13.2%
d) All the above
Ans : d

20)
The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) provides timely, affordable, and efficient bus services to the public. It operates 9,675 buses, including 6,631 owned and 3,044 hired buses. TSRTC has 3,549 routes connecting intra-state and inter-state destinations.
Question: TSRTC is operating 9,675 buses. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Owned buses : 6,631

b)Hired buses : 3,044
c) TSRTC has 3,549 routes connecting intra-state and inter-state destinations
d) All the above

21)

TSRTC introduced 40 electric vehicles under the Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles
(FAME) scheme to mitigate air pollution and make Hyderabad a 'green city'. It has already entered
into agreements with three empanelled agencies for the production of 4,488 kW solar power with
an average generated power of 65 lakh units. The savings in expenditure after installing solar PV
roof-top projects is Rs. 2.26 crore per annum. The initiative also avoided 7300 tons of CO2 emissions
per annum.

Question: In the abbreviation, FAME, the letter F stands for what ?
Ans: Faster   (FAME: Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles)

Question: What is the purpose of FAME scheme ?
Ans : To mitigate air pollution and make Hyderabad a 'green city'.

Question: The production of 44,88 KW solar power with an average generated power of 65 lakh units could
help in which of the following for TSRTC by running electric vehicles ?
a)Savings in expenditure after installing solar PV roof-top project is Rs.2.26 cores per annum
b) Avoid 7300 tons of Carbon dioxide emission per annum
c) **Both (a) & (b)**
d) **None of these**
Ans : c

22)

The Proposed Regional Ring Road (RRR) encircles Hyderabad city with an average radial distance of
50-60 km. The Government of India, in principle, approved two road stretches[1] connecting
Sangareddy and Choutuppal as new NHs in 2016.
Question: Proposed Regional Ring Road (RRR) encircles Hyderabad city with an average radial distance of
how much ?
Ans : 50 – 60 KMs

Question: For RRR purpose which two road stretches are approved by Government of India ?
Ans : Sangareddy and Choutuppal

23)
The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA), Hyderabad is connected to 60 domestic destinations
and 12 international destinations. It also has an integrated cargo facility with a handling capacity
of 1,50,000 MT per annum and a dedicated pharma zone.

Question: RGIA is connected to how many destinations ?
Ans : 60 Domestic destinations and 12 international destinations

24)

Logistics is one of the 14 thrust sectors under the Industrial Policy Framework for the state, 2014.
Mangalapally logistics park in Ibrahimpatnam, Rangareddy district which spreads over 22 acres
was the first integrated logistics park in India to be developed in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP)

mode.
The Government is also developing a first-of-its-kind logistics park with warehousing, parking, and retail facilities at Batasingaram in Hyderabad across 40 acres at an investment of Rs 50 crore.

Question: Where is the first integrated logistics park in India to be developed in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.?
Ans: Mangalapally logistics park in Ibrahimpatnam, Ranga Reddy district spread over 22 acres

Question: Batasingaram in Hyderabad is being developed as what ?
Ans : Logistics Park with warehousing , parking and retail facilities

25)
Mission Bhagiratha :

Question: What are the details of Mission Bhagiratha ?
a)Mission *Bhagiratha* is the flagship programme of the Government of Telangana to provide safe, adequate, sustainable and treated drinking water to the entire state (except Hyderabad urban agglomeration where a separate water supply system is already functional).

b)Through its 26 segments, Mission Bhagiratha supplies surface-treated water to all rural habitations through functional tap connections On the other hand, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) receive bulk water supply.
c)The project provides treated drinking water at the rate of 100 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) in rural areas, 135 LPCD in municipalities/Nagar panchayats and 150 LPCD in municipal corporations. 10% of the total water is earmarked to meet industrial needs.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which of the following is correct abut Mission Bhagiratha ?
a)Mission *Bhagiratha* covers all the 23,890 rural habitations (outside Outer Ring Road), 653 rural habitations that are merged with ULBs, and 121 ULBs. It targets nearly 272.36 lakh population of which 75.52% is rural and the rest is urban.
b)Moreover, 22,882 schools and 27,310 Anganwadi Centers along with other government institutions are provided with functional tap connections under this project.
c) A total expenditure of around Rs. 35,836 crore has been incurred on drinking water schemes under Mission Bhagiratha up to December 2021.

d) All the above
Ans : d

26)

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by the Government of India in 2014 with an objective to bring improvement in the cleanliness, hygiene and the general quality of life in rural areas.
In 2014, the sanitation coverage in Telangana was only 27.32%. Within the 5 years thereafter, the State constructed over 30 lakh toilets, out of which more than 19 Lakh toilets were constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G). Resultantly, Telangana was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2019.
Siddipet and Peddapalli districts received the 'Best Districts in the country' award as part of the World Toilet Day in 2020. Under the Gandagi Mukt Bharat programme, Telangana achieved the 1st position for maximum 'shramdaan' (effort).

Question: When Telangana was declared Open Defection Fee (ODF) ?
Ans : 2019

Question: Which districts received the 'Best Districts in the country' award as part of the World Toilet Day in 2020 ?
Ans : Siddipet and Peddapalli districts

Question: When Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by Government of India ?
Ans : 2014

Question : Under Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) , how many toilets were constructed in Telangana State ?
Ans :Telangana state constructed over 30 lakh toilets (within 5 years since 2014), out of which more than 19 Lakh toilets were constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G)

27) SBM-G in the state now focuses on sustaining the outcomes achieved through the mission and climbing the sanitation ladder by managing solid and liquid wastes in line with Palle Pragathi, the state flagship program for the overall progress and prosperity of rural areas. The Government of Telangana has developed a robust and inclusive ODF Plus strategy involving District Administrations and Panchayat Raj Institutions under SBM Phase II.

Question: Palle Pragathi is what ?
Ans : Telangana State's flagship programme for the overall progress and prosperity of rural areas.

Question: Government of Telangana has developed a robust and inclusive ODF Plus strategy involving whom, under SBM Phase II ?
Ans : District Administrations and Panchayat Raj Institutions

Question: How many types of wastes are taken up for sanitation purpose under SBM-G ?
Ans : Solid waste and liquid waste

28) ODF Sustainability (ODF-S), Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and Visible Cleanliness (VC) are the key components of ODF Plus. The Government of Telangana recognizes the vital role of Information, Education and Communications (IEC) interventions for ODF-S and SLWM to create a felt need for these activities among rural communities.

Question: What are the key components of ODF Plus ?
a)ODF Sustainability (ODF-S)
b)Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)
c)Visible Cleanliness (VC)
d) All the above
Ans : d

29) Being a basic input in the processes of production and consumption, energy is vital for economic growth. The major sources of power in Telangana are thermal power plants, hydel power stations and renewable energy sources. The Government of Telangana is committed to ensuring 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all domestic, agricultural and industrial consumers.

Question: Which is vital for economic growth ?
Ans : Energy

Question: What are the major sources of Power in Telangana ?
a)Thermal power plants

b)Hydel power stations
c) Renewable energy sources
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: How many types of power consumers are there ?
a)Domestic
b)Agricultural
c) Industrial consumers
d) All the above
Ans : d

30)

Telangana used to experience a peak demand shortage of 2,700 MW and a load relief of 4-8 hours to domestic and other categories at the time of its formation in 2014. Moreover, the industries in the state had to experience two power holidays a week. The erratic power supply of 4-6 hours to the agricultural sector led to crop failures and consequent farmer suicides. Furthermore, the farmers suffered from accidents and snake bites as supply was restricted to night hours.

Question: Telangana used to experience a peak demand shortage of _____ and a load relief of 4-8 hours to domestic and other categories at the time of its formation in 2014
Ans : 2,700 MW

Question: Erratic power supply of 4 – 6 hours to the agricultural sector led to what ?
a)crop failures, consequent farmer suicides
b)farmers suffered from accidents and snake bites as supply was restricted to night hours
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of the above
Ans : c

31)

With the persistent and systematic interventions from the Government, the power sector in the state experienced an overhaul in the last seven years. All consumers in all sectors (domestic, agriculture and industries) now receive a 24x7 reliable quality power supply. Interestingly, Telangana is the only state to supply 24x7 free power to_____ 25.92 lakh agricultural consumers
Question: Telangana is supplying 24x 7 free power to how many agricultural consumers ?
Ans : Telangana is the only state to supply 24x7 free power to 25.92 lakh agricultural consumers

32)

The Government allocated a subsidy of Rs. 10,500 crores to the power sector to provide free power to the agriculture and other subsidized categories under the 2021-22 budget. Most importantly, there has been no tariff hike to any category of consumers for the last five years.

Question: The Government allocated a subsidy of _____ to the power sector to provide free power to the agriculture and other subsidized categories under the 2021-22 budget

Ans : Rs. 10,500 crores

33)

At the time of its formation in 2014, Telangana was reeling under a power crisis with an installed capacity of 9,470 MW.

Through the persistent efforts by the Government, the installed capacity of power in Telangana increased from 9,470 MW in 2014-15 to 17,218 MW in 2020-21, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.48% , nearly 7 percentage points higher than the national average of 3.25%. Telangana stands third among the non-special category states in the country and first among the south Indian states in terms of the growth rate in installed capacity between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
The installed capacity of power in the state grew by 7.45% during this period.

Question: What was the installed capacity in 2014, at the time of formation of Telangana?
Ans : 9,470 MW
Question: The installed capacity of power in Telangana increased to how much in 2020-21 ?
Ans : 17,218 MW

34)
Installed Capacity :

Question; What is Installed Capacity ?

Ans :It means the summation of the guaranteed rated capacity of the generating units at the rated head, or the capacity as decided in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority from time to time considering the uprating, de-rating etc.

35)
Telangana experienced an increase in the per capita availability of power by 1.6 times between 2014-15 and 2020-21. The state has the fourth-highest per capita availability of power in the country at 1,905 kWh as of 2020-21. This is nearly 1.8 times the all-India value of 1,031 kWh.

Telangana, among all states, has the second highest growth in the per capita availability of power between 2014-15 and 2020-21, at a CAGR of 8.74%; the all-India value is just 3.24%

In 2014-15, the per capita availability of power in Telangana was 1,152 kWh whereas the national average was 852 kWh . The per capita availability of power in the state increased by nearly 1.65 times by 2020-21 to 1,905 kWh   whereas the per capita availability of power in the country only increased to 1.21 times its 2014-15 value.

Question: In 2014-15. the per capita availability of power in Telangana is how much?
Ans : 1152 kWh

Question: In 2014-15. the per capita availability of power national average is how much?
Ans : 852 kWh

Question: In 2020-21. the per capita availability of power in Telangana is how much?
Ans : 1905 kWh

Question: In 2020-21. the per capita availability of power of national average is how much?
Ans : 1031 kWh

36)

The total contracted capacity of Telangana more than doubled between 2014-15 and 2020-21 from 7,872 MW to 16,614 MW .
The renewable sources held nearly one-fifth (23%) of the total contracted capacity in the state in 2020-21. This includes solar, wind, bagasse, biomass, municipal/industrial waste & mini-hydel.
More than half of the total contracted capacity in the state was contributed by the thermal sector whereas hydel sources contributed 15% .
More than half of the total contracted capacity in 2020-21 is from the state sector whereas the central sector contributed nearly 16%. Nearly one-third of the total contracted capacity in the state are held by the private sector

Question: What is the total contracted capacity of Telangana in 2014-15 ?
Ans : 7872 MW

Question : What is the total contracted capacity of Telangana in 2020-21 ?
Ans : 16,614 MW

Question: Renewable energy sources include which of the following ?
Ans : Solar, wind, bagasse, biomass, municipal/industrial waste & mini-hydel energies

Question: More than half of the total contracted capacity in Telangana is contracted by which sector ?
Ans : Thermal sector

Question: Hydel sources contributed how much ?
Ans : 15 %

37)
'Electricity Transmission' in the state is managed by the Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited (TRANSCO). On the other hand, the energy distribution is taken care of by the Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSSPDCL) and the Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSNPDCL).

Telangana has the 3rd lowest transmission loss as of 2018-19 among the 28 states in the country. According to the Central Electricity Authority, the electricity transmission and distribution loss of the state in 2018-19 was 14.85% compared to the all- India value of 20.66%. The only states with lower transmission losses than Telangana are Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, at 14.29% and 14.73% respectively.

Question: Electricity Transmission in Telangana is managed by whom ?
Ans : Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited (TRANSCO)
Question : Energy distribution is taken care by whom in Telangana ?
Ans: Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSSPDCL) and the Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSNPDCL).
Question: According to the Central Electricity Authority, the electricity transmission and distribution loss of the state in 2018-19 was how much ?
Ans: 14.85%

38)

The year-on-year trend in the per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana is similar
to the trend in the per capita availability of power. Both the parameters were on a consistent increase
from 2014-15 to 2019-20 and then on a slight decrease in 2020-21, the pandemic year. Between
2019-20 and 2020-21, the per capita consumption decreased by 0.78%.
For instance, the per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana was 39,519 Million Units
(MU) in 2014-15. By 2020-21, this increased by 17,488 units to 57,007 MU at a CAGR of 7.6%.

The CAGR from 2014-15 to 2019-20 is greater than that between 2014-15 and 2020-21. Given
the population is projected to increase by 2.5 lakhs in this period, this reflects a decrease in the
consumption of electricity due to the COVID-19

Question: The per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana was how much
 in 2014-15 ? (in Million Units)
Ans: 39,519 Million Units (MU)
Question: The per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana in 2020-21, is increased by how much ? (in
Million Units) (MU)?

Ans: 57,007 Million Units (MU)

Question: Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, the per capita consumption of electricity in Telangana decreased
by 0.78%.What may be the reason ?
Ans : COVID-19 effect

39) The consumer base of electrical connections in Telangana comprises domestic, agricultural and
industrial consumers .
As of 2020-21, there are 1,65,48,929 electrical connections in the state of which 25,62,623 (15.49%)
are agricultural, 1,20,56,385 (72.85%) are domestic and 19,29,921 (11.66%) are industrial connections.
Hyderabad with 21,17,547 connections has the highest consumer base in the state whereas
Komaram Bheem has only 1,51,326 connections, the lowest among all districts.

Question: The consumer base of electrical connections in Telangana comprises pf which of the following ?
a)domestic
b)agricultural
c)industrial consumers
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: As of 2020-21, there are 1,65,48,929 electrical connections in theTelangana state Which of the
following is correct ?
a)Agricultural : 25,62,623 (15.49%)
b)Domestic : 1,20,56,385 (72.85%)
c)Industrial : 19,29,921 (11.66%)
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : Which district has the highest consumer base in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad with 21,17,547 connections has the highest consumer base in the state

Question: Which district has the lowest consumer base in Telangana among all districts ?
Ans : Komaram Bheem has only 1,51,326 connections, the lowest among all districts

40)   The percentage of agricultural connections is the highest in Medak where 30.84% of the total 3,14,731
connections are held by agricultural consumers. The maximum share of domestic consumers is in Medchal

where 86.67% of the total 14,77,047 connections are domestic. Hyderabad is the district with the highest percentage of industrial connections at 18.96% of the total 21,17,547 connections.

Question: The percentage of agricultural connections is the highest in which district where 30.84% of the total 3,14,731 connections are held by agricultural consumers

Ans : Medak

Question: The maximum share of domestic consumers is in which district where 86.67% of the total 14,77,047 connections are domestic ?
Ans : Medchal

Question: Which district is with the highest percentage of industrial connections at 18.96% of the total 21,17,547 connections ?

Ans : Hyderabad

41) Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)- II scheme is being implemented since April 2019 by Department of Heavy Industries, Government of India. The scheme suggested states to offer fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to improve the use case for adoption of Electric Vehicles.

Question : Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)- II scheme is being implemented since when ?
Ans : April 2019
Question: Faster Adoption of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)- II scheme is being implemented since April 2019 The scheme suggested states to offer which of the following ?
Ans : Fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to improve the use case for adoption of Electric Vehicles

Question: To improve the use case for adoption of Electric Vehicles, which scheme is there ?
Ans : FAME-II Scheme
42)
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) finds that around 80% of global energy and 66% of electrical generation are from fossil fuels, contributing approximately 60% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions responsible for climate change.
Compared to other states in the southern region, Telangana has a lower share of renewable energy sources in its total installed capacity, around 22% . The state needs nearly 5,000 MW of solar energy by 2022 to achieve 7.5% Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) compliance.
To comply with the RPO mandates, the Government devised the Renewable Energy Plan for 2030 with generation targets for various renewable sources

Question: Who found that around 80% of global energy and 66% of electrical generation are from fossil fuels, contributing approximately 60% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions responsible for climate change ?
Ans : UNEP

Question: Which are called as fossible fuels ?
Ans : Coal, Diesel, Petrol etc.

Qustion: Telangana has a lower share of renewable energy sources in its total installed capacity, around _____ .
Ans : 22%

43)
Telangana generates nearly one-fifth (3806 MW) of its total energy (17,218 MW) from renewable sources as of 2020. The composition of the renewable energy generated is from Solar Energy (3,489 MW) with a contribution of more than 90%, Wind Energy (128 MW), Waste-to-Energy (63 MW),

Bagasse Cogeneration (74 MW), Biomass (45 MW), and small Hydropower units (7 MW).

Question : As of 2020, Telangana generates how much energy from renewable sources ?
Ans : Nearly one-fifth (3806 MW) of its total energy (17,218 MW)

Question: Which of the following is correct in the context of renewable energy generated in Telangana?
a)Solar Energy (3,489 MW) with a contribution of more than 90%,
b)Wind Energy (128 MW), Waste-to-Energy (63 MW),
c)Bagasse Cogeneration (74 MW), Biomass (45 MW), and small Hydropower units (7 MW)
d)All the above
Ans : d

44)
The Government of Telangana has been taking steps to facilitate more private sector investments
in renewable energy. The cumulative investment to solar and other renewable energy sources (wind,
small hydro-power, biomass, bagasse and waste-to-energy) in the state between 2015-16 and
2020-21 amounts to Rs.19,582 crore. There are 86 solar energy companies in the state of which 12
companies have an investment size greater than Rs.100 crore.
The Telangana State Solar Policy 2015 provided various incentives to prospective solar power
developers. The success of the policy is evident from a rise in the installed capacity of solar power
from 74 MW in 2014-15 to 3,489 MW in 2020-21, an increase of around 54 times. The state
successfully implemented a distributed generation model for adding solar capacity. This model helped
the Government to save Rs.533 crore at Extra High Tension (EHT)-level in the transmission network.
As the generation is close to the demand, the Government saved about 122 MU energy and an
amount of Rs. 49 crore in the public exchequer.

Question: How many solar energy companies are there in Telangana ?
Ans: 86

Question: There is a rise in the installed capacity of solar power from 74 MW in 2014-15 to _____ in 2020-21 in
Telangana ?

Ans : 3489 MW

46)
The Government recognizes that Electric Vehicles (EVs) are a promising alternative to ICE (Internal
Combustion Engine) vehicles. The Telangana Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2020-2030
(TEVP 2020-2030) builds upon the extant FAMEII scheme. The policy envisions to make Telangana
a hub for Electric Vehicles & Energy Storage Systems (EV&ESS) by attracting private investment,
promoting Research & Development (R&D) and manufacturing. The broader objective of the policy
also includes a substantial reduction in the total cost of personal and commercial transportation.
TEVP 2020-30 has devised a strategy with robust incentive structures on both the supply and demand
sides. On the supply side, EV & ESS sectors would be incentivized through the subsidies and incentives
available under the Electronics Policy 2016.
Moreover, the Government would extend tailor made benefits to mega and strategic projects on
a case to case basis. It has identified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) and Industrial Parks
are identified to promote EV & ESS manufacturing companies.

On the demand side, the policy prescribes an attractive incentive structure for electric twowheelers,
three-seater auto-rickshaws, electric 4-wheelers, buses and tractors. Recognizing the availability and
accessibility of EV-charging infrastructure as a prerequisite for the penetration of EVs, the policy ensures
support for charging infrastructure.
The Government would constitute a steering committee of senior officials for the time-bound demand creation
of EVs, the development of a charging network in Hyderabad followed by other urban areas, and the periodic
review of the policy.

Question: The Telangana Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2020-2030 (TEVP 2020-2030) builds upon the extant of which scheme ?
Ans : FAMEII scheme

Question: What is the broader objective of the Telangana Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2020-2030 (TEVP 2020-2030) . Give details ?
a)a substantial reduction in the total cost of personal and commercial transportation.
b)TEVP 2020-30 has devised a strategy with robust incentive structures on both the supply and demand sides.
c)On the supply side, EV & ESS sectors would be incentivized through the subsidies and incentives available under the Electronics Policy 2016.
d)All the above
Ans : d

47)
Communication infrastructure is the backbone of the communications system upon which various digital, broadcasting, printed and telecommunication services are operated. This includes a range of modes of communication such as the internet, telephones, television, cable televisions, radio, newspapers and other periodicals.

48)
A sustainable and inclusive digital infrastructure system is essential for the overall growth and development of the state. The Government of Telangana has devised Digital Telangana in line with Digital India. Digital Telangana stands on two pivots - one on the supply side and another on the demand side.
On the supply side, the Government aims to ensure the universal availability of digital facilities through laying Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) to each household using the water grid trenches, providing 4G services in the entire state and Wi-Fi access in major cities and towns, and, installing a one-stop kiosk in each Panchayat under the e-Panchayat scheme. On the demand side, a household-level digital literacy programme, school computer literacy programme expansion of Mee-Seva services and identifying technological solutions for citizen services at government offices are implemented

Question : Digital Telangana stands on two pivots. What are they ?
Ans : One on the supply side and another on the demand side.
Question: On the supply side, the Telangana Government aims what ?

a)to ensure the universal availability of digital facilities through laying Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) to each household using the water grid trenches,
b)providing 4G services in the entire state and Wi-Fi access in major cities and towns, and,
c)installing a one-stop kiosk in each Panchayat under the e-Panchayat scheme.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : On the demand side, Telangana Government aims what ?
a)a household-level digital literacy programme,
b)school computer literacy programme expansion of Mee-Seva services and
c)identifying technological solutions for citizen services at government office
d)All the above
Ans : d

49)
The T-Fiber project aims to connect all households, public institutions and private enterprises across the rural areas of the state through OFC, and provide them with high-speed internet connectivity. It involves laying a carrier-grade telecom OFC network from the state headquarters (SHQ), as cascades, to the district headquarters (DHQ), Mandal headquarters (MHQ) and the Gram Panchayats (GP). The network would be capable of delivering 4-100 Mbps to households and on-demand 20-100

Mbps to institutions and enterprises. T-Fiber will leverage the existing trenches and ducts created under Mission Bhagiratha.

The Government incorporated a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), the Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limited as the implementing agency for T-Fiber in the state, and it targets completing the project by 31st March 2022. The status of the project as of January 2022 is reflected. Nearly 82% of the Transmission & Distribution channels laying and 71% of the plastic range and dryer code laying has been completed as of January 2022.

Question: What is the aim of T-Fiber project ?
Ans : To connect all households, public institutions and private enterprises across the rural areas of the Telangana state through OFC, and provide them with high-speed internet connectivity

Question : For T-Fiber in Telangana, which is the implementing agency ?
Ans : Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limited

50) Telangana has around 4.22 crores of telephone subscribers, of which 98% are wireless subscribers. In rural areas, there are 1.79 crores (99.8%) wireless subscribers and nearly 40,000 wireline subscribers. Of the total 2.42 crore urban subscribers, around 97% use wireless telephones .
Telangana has the second-highest teledensity (number of mobile connections per 100 population) among the southern states as of June 2020 at 110. This is the 7th highest value among all states

Question: Telangana has how many   telephone subscribers ?
Ans : around 4.22 crores
Question: Around 4.22 crores telephone subscribers in Telangana, 98% are which type of subscribers ?
Ans : Wireless subscribers

Question: As of June, 2020, what is the teledensity in Telangana ?
Ans : 110

Question: What is teledensity ?
Ans : Number of mobile(including landline) phone   connections per 100 population

51) Telangana Postal Circle under India Posts has 47 Head Post Offices, 1,724 Sub Post Offices, 7,308 Branch Post Offices, and 27,031 letterboxes as of 31st March 2021. The circle also offers savings schemes, passport services, Aadhar services, and philately services.

Question: In Telangana Postal Circle under India Posts, how much Head Post Offices are there ?
Ans : 47

52)
As of 26th May 2020, there are 15 All India Radio (AIR) stations in Telangana- 12 FM, 2 MW and 1 SW. There are 11 operational private FM Radio stations in Telangana, 8 based in Hyderabad, and 3 in Warangal.

Question: In Telangana as of 26th May, 2020, how many All India Radio stations are there ?
Ans : 15

53)

The state has two Doordarshan studio centres - Hyderabad and Warangal, and a digital High Power

TV Transmitter (HPT) project in Hyderabad. According to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 11 community radio stations are registered in Telangana of which 10 are private. The community radio managed by the University of Hyderabad is public. There are 127 Multiple System Operators (MSO) registered in Telangana.

Question: Where are the Doordarshan studio centres in Telangana ?
Ans : Hyderabad and Warangal

54)

A total of 1,015 registered periodicals including daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, and other periodicals are published from Telangana as of January 2022 . This also includes
the newspapers with multiple editions across the country.
More than half of the total registered publications are in Telugu, while Urdu and English hold a
share of 17.6% and 13.1% respectively. The daily publications (mostly newspapers) account for 37.4% of the registered publications. Nearly 38% of the total registered publications are released once a month and 12.3% are published weekly.

Question: In Telangana , how many registered periodicals are there, including newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines ?
Ans : 1,015

55)
The Government aims to enhance the infrastructural capabilities in all the key areas including transportation, energy, water supply and sanitation, and communication. Pursuing this endeavour, policy initiatives such as the Strategic Road Development Plan, Crucial Road Maintenance Project, Renewable Energy Plan 2030, Telangana Electric Vehicle Policy (2020-2030) and the ODF Plus Strategy under SBM-G ensure a sustainable and inclusive physical infrastructure system in the state.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a)SRDP : Strategic Road Development Plan
b)CRM Project: Crucial Road Maintenance Project
c)SBM – G : Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin
d) All the above
Ans : d

HEALTH SECTOR

1)Telangana was the only state among the 19 larger states to have demonstrated a strong overall performance, as well as a marked incremental performance on NITI Aayog's Annual Health Index 2019-20, ranking 3rd on both aspects.

Question: Who prepared Annual Health Index-2019-20 ?
Ans : NITI Aayog

2) On account of its efforts towards strengthening the health systems in the state, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were declared as the only larger states where all Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Urban PHCs are now functioning as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs).

Question: Where all Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Urban PHCs are now functioning as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)?
Ans: Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

3) In 2019-20, Telangana had no shortfall in the number of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) at Health Sub Centers (HSCs), and of Medical Officers (MOs) at PHCs and UPHCs, and one of the lowest shortfalls in the number of specialist doctors at District Hospitals as per the IPHS (2012) norms for staffing.

4) In 2021, the Government of Telangana announced plans to establish four Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (TIMS) hospitals with infrastructure at par with corporate hospitals at which of the following places ?
a)Gachibowli, Sanath Nagar,
b)Alwal
c)Dilsukhnagar
d) All the above
Ans : d

5) To strengthen the medical education in the state, the Government sanctioned 8 new Government Medical Colleges at which of the following places with a cumulative intake capacity of 1,200 MBBS students?
a)Sangareddy, Mahabubabad, Mancherial,
b)Wanaparthy, Kothagudem, Jagityal,
c)Nagarkurnool and Ramagundam
d)All the above
Ans : d

6) To bring healthcare services close to the urban poor, the Government has established 256 Basti Dawakhanas in urban slums that offer 53 different health services free of cost including outpatient consultation, medicines, basic lab diagnosis, antenatal/postnatal care, and screening for non-communicable diseases. Basti Dawakhanas also provide specialist consultation through Telemedicine.

Question: Basti Dawakhanas were established where ?
Ans : Urban slums

7) After the success of the Basti Dawakhanas, the model is being replicated in rural areas to deliver comprehensive primary healthcare service by upgrading the sub-centres to "Palle Dawakhanas". 573 sub-centres have been upgraded to Palle Dawakhanas so far.

Question: Palle Dawakhanas will provide which of the following ?

a)Deliver comprehensive primary healthcare service in rural areas.
b)Sub-centres ae being upgraded to Palle Dawakhanas.
c) For this purpose Basti Dawakhans model is being replicated in rural areas .
d) All the above
Ans : d

8) To increase the reach and benefits of its flagship health insurance scheme, Aarogyasri, the Government of Telangana has converged the scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat scheme as "Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) - Aarogyasri''.

Question: Aarogyasri is what ?
Ans : Health insurance scheme of Telangana Government
Question: Aarogyasri is converged with which of the Government of India's scheme ?
Ans : Ayushman Bharat Scheme . It is now called as 'Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) – Arogyasri' .

9) Recognizing the importance of emotional, psychological, and social well-being of its citizens, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Telangana has rolled out the National Mental Health Program in _____ .
Ans : All districts in Telangana

10) Telangana has successfully achieved _____ coverage of the first dose of COVID-19 vaccination and 89% coverage of the second dose of vaccination in the 18+ age group. (as of 09.2.2022)

Ans : 100%

11) As of 9th February, 2022,_____ coverage has been achieved in the case of the first dose of vaccination in the age group 15- 18 years.
Ans : 76%

12) _____precautionary (booster) doses have been given to frontline workers and persons aged 60+ years *(as of 09.2.2022)*.

Ans : 3.60 lakh

13) World Health Organisation (WHO) defines 'Health' as what ?
Ans : 'Health' as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

14) In alignment with the Government's objective of "Aarogya Telangana", and to instill new confidence in the government healthcare system, the Government made a budgetary allocation of _____ for health in 2021-22, of which Rs. 1,010 crore was allocated towards the National Health Mission for improving healthcare service delivery.
Ans : Rs. 6,295 crores

15) Since the formation of the state, the Telangana Government has been making concerted efforts towards improving the health status of Telangana. The result of its efforts is reflected in the noteworthy performance of the state in the recent NITI Aayog Annual Health Index, 2019-20.

Question : NITI Aayog Annual Health Iindex is a weighted composite score incorporating 24 indicators covering key aspects of health performance across three critical domains. What are they ?
a) Health Outcomes
b) Governance and Information
c) Key Inputs and Processes
d) All the above
Ans : d

16) NITI Aayog Annual Health Index 2019-20 :
Telangana ranked 11th amongst the 19 larger states (Larger states category has 19 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand.) in terms of the overall performance in the year 2015-16. Its rank improved to 10th in 2017-18, to 8th in 2018-19, jumping to _____ in 2019-20.
Ans: 3rd

17) Further, it was the only larger state to have demonstrated a strong overall performance in 2019-20, as well as a marked incremental performance in comparison to its 2018-19 status. The state ranked 3rd among the 19 large states in terms of its incremental performance as well.

18) Telangana was classified as a 'Front-runner' on 17 of the sub-indicators, an 'Achiever' on 3 of the sub-indicators, and an 'Aspirant' on 6 of the sub-indicators, with data missing for 1 indicator, thereby ranking fifth in terms of the 'Key Inputs and Processes Index score' amongst the 19 larger states.

19) What is Kayakalp ?
Ans : Kayakalp scheme promotes cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public healthcare facilities, through incentivising and recognising such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control.

20) What is LaQshya ?

Ans : LaQshya'- quality improvement initiative in labor room & maternity OT, aimed at improving quality of care for mothers and newborn during intrapartum and immediate postpartum period.

21) The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was announced in 2003 with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable and reliable tertiary healthcare services, and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.
AIIMS, Bibinagar in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district is one of the apex healthcare institutes established Under_____. The institute became functional in the year 2019, and has been providing out-patient, in-patient, telemedicine, surgeries, Intensive Care Units (ICU), and investigative services to patients since then. Additionally, AIIMS is a premier institute for health education in the state, with its first batch of 50 students from the MBBS course due to pass out in the year 2024.
Ans : Phase VII of PMSSY

22)
Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (TIMS), Gachibowli, Hyderabad is a state-of-the-art multi-specialty hospital. Which of the following is correct ?
a)It is with a total bed strength of 1,261 beds, including 137 Intensive Care Units (ICU)/ ventilator beds, and 843 oxygen beds.
b)The hospital has been recognized as an exclusive COVID hospital on account of the pandemic, and till January 2022, had handled 14,108 COVID-related out-patient cases.
c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these
Ans : c

In 2021, the Government of Telangana announced plans to establish four more TIMS hospitals for areas under GHMC and the peripheral regions, which would match the medical infrastructure standards set by corporate hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The four super-specialty hospitals for the urban population in GHMC, dubbed as Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences (TIMS) will come up at Gachibowli, Sanath Nagar, Alwal, and Dilsukhnagar. The construction of these hospitals is due to start in the coming few months.

Question: Four super-speciality hospitals called as TIMS will be for whom ?
Ans : Urban population in GHMC

23)
In 2021, the Government laid the foundation stone and sanctioned Rs 1,100 crore for the construction of a super specialty hospital in Warangal as part of its plan to develop Warangal into a health city and a medical tourism destination. The 24-storeyed hospital will be constructed across a 15 acre area, and will have 2,000 beds including 800 beds for super specialty services. The hospital will have 36 super specialty divisions, around 500 doctors, more than 1,000 nurses, paramedics and other staff. The hospital will also have facilities for organ transplant, chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and a helipad for emergency airlifting of patients using helicopters, and would be fully equipped with specialized medical units, a Medical and a Dental College

Question: Super speciality hospital in Warangal is being constructed as part of what ?
Ans : As part of its plan to develop Warangal into a health city and a medical tourism destination

24)
Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences has been established with the primary objective of creating a center of excellence for providing medical care, educational and research facilities of high quality, and to start Post Graduate and Paramedical Courses. There are 34 departments under the institute including Super Specialties and Broad Specialties. The Government intends to increase the bed capacity from 1,500 to 4,000 and to expand the infrastructure with additional facilities, specialties, and departments.

Question: Where is Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences ?
Ans : Hyderabad

25) Mehdi Nawaj Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology

MNJ Institute of Oncology is the sole referral hospital in Telangana offering free comprehensive cancer care to poor patients from the state. It is a 450-bedded apex cancer hospital and teaching hospital with new patient registrations of around 10,000 per year. About 2,500 major & minor surgeries are performed every year at the hospital.
Every day, 400 patients receive radiotherapy, and 350 receive chemotherapy. More than 1.5 lakh cancer related diagnostic tests are being done at the hospital each year. Further, at any given point in time, there are 500 to 550 in-patients at the institute. The Institute also acts as a major medical tourism centre providing cancer care to patients from neighboring states such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Orissa.

Question: Where is **Mehdi Nawaj Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology ?**
Ans : Hyderabad. Here cancer patients are treated.

26)
The Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) was set up in 2014-15 to manage the secondary level hospitals (comprising select District Hospitals, Area Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Maternal and Child Health Hospitals, Urban Community Health Centres, and Civil Dispensaries) in the state.

There are 122 TVVP hospitals at present, with a bed strength of 9,320. These hospitals mostly provide maternity & child health services, besides general medicine, general surgery, ophthalmology, pediatrics, orthopedics, dermatology, ENT, etc. services. Being the intermediary between PHCs and tertiary care hospitals (mostly Teaching Hospitals), the majority share of the patient-burden in the state is handled by the Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad Hospitals.

Question: Which is intermediary between PHCs and tertiary care hospitals?
Ans : Secondary level hospitals under Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

Question: When TVVP was set up ?
Ans : In 2014-15

Question: Majority share of the patient-burden in Telangana is handled by whom ?
Ans : Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad Hospitals

27) Since the formation of the Telangana state, 17 Intensive Care Units and 36 Dialysis Centres have been established in District/Area Hospitals under TVVP. Further, 34 blood banks and 17 Blood Storage Centres are currently functioning under TVVP. Since the state's formation, the Government has created 5,909 posts in TVVP hospitals, taking the total cadre strength of TVVP to 11,609 at present. Between 2014-15 and 2020-21, the number of beds in hospitals under TVVP has gone up by 3,898.
During the COVID-2019 pandemic, TVVP provided the hospitals under its control with 750 pulse oximeters, 97 ventilators, 299 oxygen cylinders, 78 bilevel positive air pressure units.

Question: Dialysis Centres treat whom ?
Ans : To treat , Kidney failure patients

28) Medical Institutions under the Directorate of Medical Education,Telangana

9 Teaching Hospitals and 12 Specialty Hospitals are currently functioning under the Directorate of Medical Education, Telangana. The 9 Teaching Hospitals at their respective Government Medical Colleges have a bed strength of 11,215 beds. It is proposed that the bed strength would further be increased by 4,538 beds in the coming months.

Question : How many hospitals are currently functioning under the Directorate of Medical Education, Telangana ?
Ans : Currently 9 Teaching Hospitals and 12 Specialty Hospitals

29) Telemedicine
52.16% of the state's population resides in rural areas, many of whom stay in remote regions with lack of access to emergency and specialist doctor services. Since the state-of-the-art health institutions created by the state may still not cater to the citizens residing in remote regions, the Government of Telangana has taken the initiative to leverage technology to take healthcare services to them. The Government, in collaboration with Tata Trusts, came up with a Digital Health Transformation Programme in 2019 .

A pool of 530+ specialists across 17 specialities have been designated on a roster to provide timely specialty advice under the programme. The initiative is being implemented in 29 districts of the state, with 55 Specialty Hubs catering to more than 500 spokes. More than 45,000 teleconsultations were conducted in 2020-2021 under this programme.

Question: What is the vision of Digital Health Transformation Programme   ?
a)Connecting specialists in government medical colleges & tertiary care centers to primary healthcare facilities in rural areas through digital platforms.
b)Reducing overcrowding of tertiary care facilities by stepping up diagnostic capabilities and strengthening the supply chain of required medicines and consumables at the primary healthcare facilities.

c)Both (a) & (b)
d) All the above
Ans : c

Question: What is telemedicine ?
Ans : Treating the patients through digital technologies (like telephones, wireless network etc.) and suggesting suitable medicines through primary healthcare facilities, for the patients who are living in remote areas of the Telangana state.

30) In addition to focusing on clinical services, the Government has given special importance to medical education in the last few years. The emphasis has been on opening and building of new medical colleges, adding more MBBS and postgraduate seats to the existing ones, and plugging the gaps in manpower and infrastructure where required.

At the time of state formation, there were five Medical Colleges in Telangana, with 850 MBBS seats. Subsequently, four new medical colleges were opened up, taking the total number of MBBS seats to 1450.

Further, new seats were added to 6 out of the 9 medical colleges, taking the final count of MBBS seats from 1,450 to 1,650. Furthermore, this year, the number of postgraduate seats in government medical colleges was increased from 838 to 866, and the final count of super specialty seats in the state stands at 92.

Question: How many medical colleges are there in Telangana, before 2021 ?
Ans : 9 (as per available data)

31) In 2021, the Government sanctioned 8 new Government Medical Colleges at Sangareddy, Mahabubabad, Mancherial, Wanaparthy, Kothagudem, Jagityal, Nagarkurnool, and Ramagundam with a cumulative capacity of _____MBBS seats.
Ans : 1,200

32) In addition to the medical colleges, the Government operates a Government Dental College and Hospital in Hyderabad with an annual intake of _____ graduates and 27 postgraduate students
Ans : 100

33)

To maintain the quality of medical services in the state, the Government runs 6 nursing colleges with 380 graduate and 30 post-graduate seats.
Additionally, 6 nursing schools with an intake capacity of 287 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) students are operational in Telangana.
To extend the quality of medical services, the Government has sanctioned 14 new Government Nursing Colleges with an additional intake capacity of 730 students, and recently inaugurated a new Government Nursing College at_____.
Ans : Rajanna Siricilla

The government has also recruited 1,108 staff nurses in Teaching Hospitals through the Telangana State Public Service Commission.

34)

The Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee) constituted by the Government of India in 1959 while stating 'that the personnel dealing with problems of health and welfare should have a comprehensive and wide outlook and have rich experience

of administration at the State level' had recommended a dedicated Health Service Cadre.
Among few other states, the State of Tamil Nadu has had a dedicated Public Health
Cadre under the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. A dedicated non-practicing cadre of Public
Health Officials with Post Graduate Diploma in Public Health administer this Department. From 1980
onwards, the Government implemented the Multipurpose Workers scheme intensively
along with expansion of critical health infrastructure across the state, further
strengthening its public health structure and effectively transforming its health system.

Question: Mudaliar Committee is also known as what ?
Ans : Health Survey and Planning Committee .

35) The Monthly Per Capita Out-of-Pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly
Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is _____ for Tamil Nadu, ranking third (after
Nagaland and Goa) among the Indian States
Ans : 9.1%

The percentage of government health expenditure is 0.8% of GSDP in Tamil Nadu,
lower than the expenditure of 1.3% of the GDP at the national level. This low expenditure
combined with the exemplary performance of Tamil Nadu on health indicates that the Public
Health Cadre driven health system in the state is highly cost-effective, both for the citizens and
the state.

36) What are the **Benefits of Public Health (PH) Cadre?**
a) Creates a dedicated cadre of experienced public health professionals
b) Assures managerial continuity at the primary, secondary and tertiary health care
c) Supports data and research driven formulation, implementation and adoption of various health policies;
 Facilitates speedier allocation and more effective usage of resources at the facility level;
 Strengthens intersectoral coordination and support to local bodies
d)All the above
Ans : d

37) The Global Burden of Diseases Study (GBDS), performed in coordination with the Indian Council
of Medical Research, observes that there has been an epidemiological transition from communicable
diseases to non-communicable diseases across the globe. Data from the Department of Health and
Family Welfare, Government of Telangana indicates that in terms of mortality, 27.6% of the total
disease burden in the state is due to communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases. On the
other hand, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries account for 59.2% and 13.2% of the
total disease burden respectively.

Question: 59.2 % of the total disease burden in the Telangana state account for which type of diseases ?
Ans : Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

38) Among the noncommunicable diseases, cardiovascular disease, neonatal disorders, diarrhoea, and lower
respiratory infections account for a majority of fatalities.

Question: Which are non-communicable diseases ?
a)cardiovascular disease
b)neonatal disorders
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

39) Among communicable diseases, AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), mosquito-borne diseases (malaria, dengue and
chikungunya), and most recently, COVID-19 are the most critical ones across the state.

40)NPCDCS works towards early diagnosis and treatment of hypertension, diabetes, and oral,

cervical, and breast cancers. Data from the NFHS-5 survey (2019-20) shows that the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension has been increasing in the state. To ensure early diagnosis of diseases, the Government of Telangana has been running a statewide screening programme for the adult population through its 7 district-level NCD clinics and 47 CHC NCD clinics.

As a result of its efforts, Telangana came in second for conducting screenings of NCDs such as high blood pressure, sugar, heart attacks, paralysis, and cancer at the sub-centre level during the 'Healthy and Fit Nation' campaign conducted on the occasion of Universal Health Coverage Day-2021.

Question: Data from the NFHS-5 survey (2019-20) shows that the prevalence of _____ has been increasing in the Telangana.
Ans : diabetes and hypertension

41)
In order to provide treatment services to the 1.58 lakh persons affected with AIDS in the state, and to prevent further spread of the disease, the Government, through the Telangana State AIDS Control Society (TSACS), has established 1,194 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres, and 99 treatment centers in the state, which provide Antiretroviral Therapy (ART), other related treatments, and counseling services. Further, 50 Suraksha Clinics have been established to provide information and create awareness about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/ Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) in order to support prevention efforts. 194 blood banks have been established in the state which provide support services to the HIV patients in need.

Question: Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is given whom ?
Ans : Persons affected with AIDS

42)

The 'Health Profile Scheme', which is currently being piloted in Mulugu and Rajanna Sircilla districts of the state, has a twofold objective. What are they ?
a)to create a digitized database of the vital health parameters of all individuals in the region that can be accessed by all government hospitals in the state, thus facilitating proper course of treatment in case of emergenciesand other illnesses, and
b) to understand the unique disease profiles of different areas within the state, take necessary preventive measures, and implement localized solutions for the area-specific health problems. The pilot involves door-to-door sample collection followed by the issuing of a health card to each individual, for holding all their health information at one place.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question : The 'Health Profile Scheme', is currently being piloted where ?
Ans : in Mulugu and Rajanna Sircilla districts

43)
'Basti Dawakhanas' are an innovative initiative of the Government of Telangana to bring healthcare services close to the urban poor. 256 Basti Dawakhanas have been established by the state in urban slums so far, with one Basti Dawakhana serving 5,000 to 10,000 persons. These centers provide 53 different kinds of free health services including outpatient consultation, medicines, basic lab diagnosis, antenatal/postnatal care, and screening for non-communicable diseases. Specialist consultation is also provided at Basti Dawakhanas through Telemedicine. Basti Dawakhanas reduce travel and waiting time for patients, reduce out-of pocket- expenditure for patients by serving as an efficient platform for convergence with other NHM programmes, and reduce the burden on secondary and tertiary health care facilities.

Since the launch of the scheme in 2018, 69.18 lakh people have availed services of 256 Basti Dawakhanas in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area, at an expense of Rs. 80.82 crores to the Government. This initiative is set to be extended to other urban areas of the state with the

launch of 288 new Basti Dawakhanas across 141 towns by June 2022.

Question: One Basti Dawakhana serving how many persons ?
Ans: 5,000 to 10,000 persons

Question: What are the advantages of Basti Dawakhanas ?
a)They reduce travel and waiting time for patients,
b)reduce out-of pocket- expenditure for patients by serving as an efficient platform for convergence with other NHM programmes, and
c)reduce the burden on secondary and tertiary health care facilities.
d) All the above
Ans : d

44)

To ensure that people residing in rural areas have access to the same quality healthcare services as their urban counterparts, including round -the- clock access to doctors, the Government has started the process of converting sub-centres to "Palle Dawakhanas". The Palle Dawakhanas will deliver comprehensive primary healthcare services to the local population, will stock medicines for common ailments, and have a fully-equipped laboratory to conduct basic diagnostic tests. Specialist consultations would be available through telemedicine facilities. Till date, 573 sub-centres have been upgraded to Palle Dawakhanas

Question: Through Telemedicine facilities which type of consusltations will be available ?
Ans : Specialist consultations

Question: Till date, how many sub-centres have been upgraded to Palle Dawakhanas ?
Ans : 573

45)
Even though the costs associated with getting diagnostic tests done for medical examinations are very high, most government hospitals do not have facilities for inexpensive diagnostic testing. To bridge this gap, the Government of Telangana launched the 'Telangana Diagnostic Scheme' in 2018, as a hub-and-spoke model, to provide low cost pathological diagnostic services and imaging services to the people, with an apex laboratory acting as the hub, and the Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Area Hospitals (AHs), etc. serving as the spokes. This model was developed in Hyderabad district, and was subsequently expanded to the entire state. Currently, 20 district-level diagnostic hubs and 300 spoke centers are operational in the state. The district hubs conduct 60+ types of tests with high-end diagnostic equipment, including auto-analyzers, digital X-rays, ultrasound scan machines, mammograms etc. Imaging services are provided through 8 mini-hubs. Going forward, 13 new district hubs are proposed to be established in the coming months, and imaging services are proposed to be established at 19 district hubs. Further, it is planned that in the future, RT-PCR labs will be co-located with these diagnostic hubs in all districts.

The number of patients tested under the schemes increased by 206.28% between 2018 and November, 2021, and the number of tests conducted grew by 271.46% in that period.

Question: Government of Telangana launched the 'Telangana Diagnostic Scheme' in 2018, as what ?

Ans : As a hub-and-spoke model, to provide low cost pathological diagnostic services and imaging services to the people, with an apex laboratory acting as the hub, and the Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Area Hospitals (AHs), etc. serving as the spokes.

Question: 'Telangana Diagnostic Scheme' first introduced in which district ?

Ans : Hyderabad district

46)

Telangana is one of the few states in the country to provide quality dialysis services free of cost to its citizens through non-reusable equipment. 42 dialysis centers have been established at district and sub-district hospitals in a hub and spoke model under Public-Private Partnership, with the aim of providing dialysis services in a decentralized manner in all districts in the state. Every year, approximately 6 lakh dialysis sessions are conducted across these centers benefitting an average of 8,500 patients per year. Since state formation, an amount of Rs.555.83 crore has been spent by the Government in performing dialysis for 68,968 beneficiaries.
Question: How many dialysis centers are established in Telangana ?
Ans : 42 Dialysis centers have been established at district and sub-district hospitals in a hub and spoke model under Public-Private Partnership, with the aim of providing dialysis services in a decentralized manner in all districts in the state

47) Arogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique State Government-sponsored health insurance scheme being implemented by the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust in Telangana. The objective of the scheme is to help the 87.5 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the state by reducing catastrophic health expenditures through cashless and equitable access to quality healthcare. The scheme provides the benefi ciaries with coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year, and an additional financial coverage up to Rs. 10 lakh for high-end procedures.
In May 2021, the Government of Telangana dovetailed this scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY). All existing Aarogyasri beneficiaries and benefits were brought under the converged scheme. In addition, the 646 procedures that can be availed under PMJAY are being made available through government hospitals in the state

Between 2014-15 and 2019-20, the number of beneficiaries under the scheme increased by 42.3%, and the expenditure incurred increased by 48.6% . The number of beneficiaries and expenditure on the scheme declined during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Question: Give details about Arogyasri Scheme (AS) ? Give details.
a) Arogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique State Government-sponsored health insurance scheme being implemented by the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust in Telangana.
b)The objective of the scheme is to help the 87.5 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the state by reducing catastrophic health expenditures through cashless and equitable access to quality healthcare.
c)The scheme provides the beneficiaries with coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year, and an additional financial coverage up to Rs. 10 lakh for high-end procedures
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: When the Government of Telangana dovetailed Arogyasri Scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) ?
Ans : In May 2021

Question: In May 2021, the Government of Telangana dovetailed this scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY). What are the benefits ?

a)All existing Aarogyasri beneficiaries and benefits were brought under the converged scheme.
b)In addition, the 646 procedures that can be availed under PMJAY are being made available through government hospitals in the state
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

48) The Telangana Government, along with the National AYUSH Mission (NAM), has been encouraging

the AYUSH systems of medicine since the state's formation. Currently, there are 860 dispensaries, hospitals, and institutions functioning under the AYUSH Department. Telangana is the only state with pharmacies in 3 systems of AYUSH – Ayurveda, Unani, and Homoeopathy – and has taken up several upgradation programmes for AYUSH dispensaries/Hospitals. At present, AYUSH Wellness Centers are functioning in Hyderabad and Warangal districts, whereas AYUSH wings are being strengthened in other district hospitals. To provide greater push to its AYUSH initiatives, the Government has taken up proposals for upgrading 421 AYUSH dispensaries as Health and Wellness Centers, and establishing 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at Ananthagiri Hills, Vikarabad, Siddipet and Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts.

Question: Which state is having pharmacies in 3 systems of AYUSH ?
Ans : Telangana is the only state with pharmacies in 3 systems of AYUSH – Ayurveda, Unani, and Homoeopathy – and has taken up several upgradation programmes for AYUSH dispensaries/Hospitals
Question: Expand AYUSH ?
Ans : Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani , Siddha and Homoeopathy

Question: To provide greater push to its AYUSH initiatives, the Government has taken up proposals for upgrading 421 AYUSH dispensaries as Health and Wellness Centers, and establishing 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at which of the following places ?
a)Ananthagiri Hills, Vikarabad,
b)Siddipet
c)Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts.
d)All the above
Ans : d

49) To provide cashless treatment to all state government employees, pensioners, journalists, and their dependent family members, the 'Employees and Journalist Health Scheme' has been implemented by the Government. Out-patient treatments are provided through wellness centers, and in-patient treatment through the 344 empaneled hospitals to the 12,04,654 beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme. Since state formation, approximately 3 lakh persons have benefitted through this scheme, at an expense of Rs.1,245.3 crores to the state exchequer

Question: Give details about 'Employees and Journalist Health Scheme'?
a) To provide cashless treatment to all state government employees, pensioners, journalists, and their dependent family members, the 'Employees and Journalist Health Scheme' has been implemented by the Telangana Government.
b)Out-patient treatments are provided through wellness centers, and in-patient treatment through the 344 empaneled hospitals to the 12,04,654 beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

50)

The Government of Telangana provides the following free transportation services for health-related needs to different categories of beneficiaries:

108 Service: 24-hour free transportation, 365 days a year through 394 ambulances to aid patients during emergencies.

102 Service: Free transportation to pregnant women for ANC check-ups and delivery through the 300 Amma Vodi vehicles. This service caters to an average of 98,648 women each month.

104 Service: Once-a-month fixed day service at rural habitations located beyond 3 km from a PHC or CHC according to a predetermined calendar, to provide pregnancy monitoring, treatment for infants and children, and for patients suffering from chronic ailments. This is done through the 198 mobile vehicles equipped with medical and laboratory equipment to

perform basic diagnostic tests, as well as a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples.

Free Hearse Service: The 41 vehicles operated under this service transport dead bodies from hospitals to the choice of location of the deceased family.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a) **108 Service:** 24-hour free transportation, 365 days a year through 394 ambulances to aid patients during emergencies
b) **102 Service:** Free transportation to pregnant women for ANC check-ups and delivery through the 300 Amma Vodi vehicles
c) **104 Service:** Once-a-month fixed day service at rural habitations located beyond 3 km from a PHC or CHC according to a predetermined calendar, to provide pregnancy monitoring, treatment for infants and children, and for patients suffering from chronic ailments
d)All the above
Ans : d

51) Patients with end stage diseases like cancer, organ failure, paralysis, cardio-vascular diseases, etc. need proper end-of-life care. In view of this, the state has rolled out a comprehensive palliative health care programme under the National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC). The programme has a three pronged strategy, viz.,
(i)in-patient care,
(ii) homebasedcare, and
(iii) out-patient care.

Question: National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) has a three
pronged strategy. What are they ?
a)in-patient care,
b) home based care
c) out-patient care
d)All the above
Ans : d

18 palliative health care centers have been established for inpatient care, palliative home care is planned to be taken up in 110 Sub Centres-Health and Wellness Centres (SC-HWCs), and 30 mobile home care service units are being established for out-patient care.

52) With increasing life expectancy, the population of elderly in the state has been growing. Withdrawn from the decision-making role in their families, the elderly feel left out and alone. They often also suffer from depression due to loneliness. A two-pronged strategy has been adopted by the State to treat the elderly and address their problems – weekly special elderly clinics are organized every Tuesday at the sub-centre and the PHC levels, and counseling is provided to the elderly on lifestyle modifications.

Question: To treat the elderly and address their problems, which two – pronged strategy adopted by Telangana Government ?
a)weekly special elderly clinics are organized every Tuesday at the sub-centre and the PHC levels,
b)counseling is provided to the elderly on lifestyle modifications.
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

53) The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented in all 33 districts with the objective of monitoring of tobacco control laws and setting-up and strengthening of cessation facilities including provisioning of pharmacological treatment facilities at the district level. District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC) have been formed in each district for its implementation. Enforcement

Squads have been identified at the district level to conduct raids in coordination with the Police department. Since 2014 till date, a total of 90,000 challans have been issued.

Question: The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented in all 33 districts What is the objective of NTCP ?
a)monitoring of tobacco control laws
b)setting-up and strengthening of cessation facilities including provisioning of pharmacological treatment facilities at the district level
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) All the above
Ans : c

54) Recognizing the importance of emotional, psychological, and social well-being of its citizens, the Government of Telangana has rolled out the National Mental Health Program in all districts, and has undertaken the recruitment of District Mental Health Professional (DMHP) teams under the National Health Mission. Additionally, a Mental Health Screening application has been developed in the state for the identification of Common Mental Health Disorders (CMD). The app is currently being piloted in select PHCs of 9 districts, covering a total population of 1.8 crore persons, out of which 6.2 lakh have been identified as risk-prone. Identification of persons as risk-prone is followed by referrals to psychiatrists, follow-up services by Medical Officers (MO), and if required, inpatient services through the District Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Clinics where Mental Health wards have been identified for the treatment of patients.

Question: Give details about National Mental Health Programme ?
a) Recognizing the importance of emotional, psychological, and social well-being of its citizens, the Government of Telangana has rolled out the National Mental Health Program in all districts
b) has undertaken the recruitment of District Mental Health Professional (DMHP) teams under the National Health Mission
c) a Mental Health Screening application has been developed in the state for the identification of Common Mental Health Disorders (CMD)
d)All the above
Ans : d

CONTROL OF COVID-19 CASES :

COVID-19, which emerged as the most catastrophic global health crisis since the era of the influenza pandemic, continued to wreak havoc on health systems across the world even in the year 2021-22 on account of the emergence of new variants of the disease.
The Telangana state witnessed two surges in COVID-19 cases in the year 2021-22 – one in May 2021, and the other in January 2022. The Government responded swiftly to the rise in cases by taking short-term measures such as provisioning of testing facilities and conducting fever surveys, and long-term measures, such as
(i) ramping up the number of COVID hospital beds, the supply of oxygen, and diagnostic facilities through the T-Diagnostics Initiative,
(ii) undertaking large-scale vaccination drives, and
(iii) creating new health infrastructure and improving the existing medical systems in government hospitals.

Further, to ensure precaution and to contain the spread of COVID-19, the Government has made it mandatory to follow COVID-appropriate behavior such as the use of masks, frequent hand washing, and observing social distancing in public places.

Question:Telangana Government responded swiftly to the rise in cases by taking short-term measures such as provisioning of testing facilities and conducting fever surveys, and long-term measures. What are they ?

a) ramping up the number of COVID hospital beds, the supply of oxygen, and diagnostic facilities through the T-Diagnostics Initiative,
b) undertaking large-scale vaccination drives,
c) creating new health infrastructure and improving the existing medical systems in government hospitals.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: To ensure precaution and to contain the spread of COVID-19, the Government has made it Mandatory to follow COVID-appropriate behavior such as
a)the use of masks,
b)frequent hand washing,
c)observing social distancing in public places.
d) All the above
Ans : d

As of 10th February 2022, the cumulative number of COVID-19 cases in the state was 7.81 lakh, out of which 19,850 cases were active and under treatment/isolation, and 7.57 lakh had recovered (Recovery rate in Telangana was 96.9%).
Cumulatively, Telangana has accounted for 1.84% of the total cases in the country
half the national average death ratio of 1.19%. Overall, the state performed particularly well in minimizing the loss of life due to COVID-19.. The state recorded a death ratio of 0.53% – the lowest among the major states in India, and nearly half the national average death ratio of 1.19%.
Overall, the state performed particularly well in minimizing the loss of life due to COVID-19.

Question: What was the Recovery Rae in Telangana in COVID-19 cases ?
Ans : 96.9%

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that a country/state needs to conduct 140 tests per day per 1 million population for comprehensive surveillance of suspected COVID-19 cases. Based on this figure, it is recommended that Telangana conduct 5,600 COVID-19 tests per day.
3.27 crore tests have been conducted in the state since the outbreak of the pandemic, with daily testing in the state recorded at 61,573 as of 9.02.2022 – approximately 11 times the recommended daily value as per WHO. This has ensured early detection and timely treatment of COVID-19 patients in the state.

Question: The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that a country/state needs to conduct how many tests per day per 1 million population for comprehensive surveillance of suspected COVID-19 cases
Ans : 140 tests per day per 1 million population

The COVID-19 vaccination programme was rolled out in a phased manner for persons belonging to different age groups:
i) from January, 2021 for persons over the age of 60,
 ii)from May, 2021 for persons above the age of 18, and
 iii)from January 3, 2022, for persons belonging to the age group 15-18.

Question: The COVID-19 vaccination programme was rolled out in a phased manner for persons belonging to different age groups. Which of the following is correct ?
a) from January, 2021 for persons over the age of 60,
 b)from May, 2021 for persons above the age of 18, and
 c)from January 3, 2022, for persons belonging to the age group 15-18.
d) All the above
Ans : d

The Government adopted a mission mode approach towards achieving maximum vaccination coverage in the state. Based on the Media Bulletin released by the Government of Telangana on the 9th of February, 2022, the key achievements of the state in the area of COVID vaccination are mentioned below:
i) Telangana became the fi rst larger state in the country to achieve 100% coverage of first dose vaccination against COVID-19 in December 2021 for the age group of 18+
ii) As of February 2022, 89% of the state's population in the age group of 18+ had taken the second dose of vaccination.

Question: Based on the Media Bulletin released by the Government of Telangana on the 9th of February, 2022, the key achievements of the state in the area of COVID vaccination, which of the following are correct ?
a) Telangana became the first larger state in the country to achieve 100% coverage of first dose vaccination against COVID-19 in December 2021 for the age group of 18+
b) As of February 2022, 89% of the state's population in the age group of 18+ had taken the second dose of vaccination.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

District-wise second dose vaccination coverage for the 18+ age group (89% of the state's population in the 18+age group has received the second dose of vaccination coverage)
The districts of Karimanagar, Hanamkonda, Khammam, Yadadri Bhuvangiri and Jangaon have achieved 100% vaccination of both the doses.

District-wise first dose vaccination coverage for the 15-17 age group (76% of the population in the age group of 15-17 years has received the first dose of the vaccination)

The districts of Hanamkonda, Bhadradri Kothagudem, Mahabubnagar and Khammam have achieved 100% of the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine among the age group of 15-17.

For the age group – 15-17 years, 76% vaccination coverage had been achieved within the first month itself (03.01.22 to 9.02.22).

Question:Which districts have achieved 100% vaccination of both the doses of Covid-19 ?
Ans : The districts of Karimanagar, Hanamkonda, Khammam, Yadadri Bhuvangiri and Jangaon have achieved 100% vaccination of both the doses

Within a month from the start of administering precautionary/booster doses to frontline workers and persons aged 60+years (10th January,2022-9th February, 2022), _____ lakh doses had been administered in the state.

Ans : 3.60

Telangana State government adopted the syndromic approach to contain COVID-19 infections which involved making clinical decisions based on patients' symptoms, rather than waiting for their test results. This approach ensured that all persons in the state with COVID symptoms got access to early treatment, on account of which the need for hospitalization and oxygen dependency was reduced across the state. In addition to _____ treatment, the Government implemented multiple measures to strengthen the health system, and to ensure access to basic nutritional services for all citizens during the pandemic, details of which are provided.

Measures taken to strengthen the health system during the pandemic
a) Fever Surveys
In view of the rising COVID cases in both May, 2021 and January, 2022, fever surveys were conducted by 21,150 medical teams comprising members from the Health, Panchayat Raj/Municipal Administration, and other departments. 1 crore households were covered as part of the surveys, and home isolation kits were provided to symptomatic persons.

b) **Enhancement of Testing Capabilities**
The number of functional RT-PCR labs in the state increased from 1 before the COVID outbreak to 27 as of September, 2021. The Government plans to establish 8 more RT-PCR labs, so that each district in the state would have at least one RT-PCR lab.
The government also procured state-of-the-art CATH LABs, CT scanning machines, and a COBAS machine for improved efficiency of testing in the state.

c)**Increased Hospital Bed Capacity for COVID-19 Patients**
The hospital bed capacity for COVID-19 patients in the state has more than tripled between February, 2021 and January, 2022 – from 16,210 to 56,206 . 27.9% of the total hospital beds in the state are accounted for by Government hospitals, whereas private hospitals account for 72.1% the total hospital beds. 39.3% of the total hospital beds in the state are regular beds, 39.3% are oxygen beds, and 21.3% are ICU beds.

d)**Augmentation of Oxygen Facilities**
The second wave of COVID brought forth the challenge of oxygen shortage in state hospitals. To remedy this limitation, the Government decided to provide 25,390 beds in Government hospitals with oxygen supply, establish liquid oxygen tanks in 24 major hospitals for oxygen storage, and secure 27 ISO oxygen tankers for oxygen transport. Oxygen generation capacity in the state was increased from 135 MT (million tonnes) to 327 MT per day.
It is proposed to further increase it to 545 MT per day. For pediatric patients, 5,200 ICU/oxygen beds have been specially set aside. In addition to this, 26 Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen generation plants have been established under CSR, and 50 plants are being established under PM CARES. All private hospitals have also been directed to set up PSA plants, and so far, 98 of them are in the process of establishing them.

e) **Measures taken to provide support and redressal to citizens**
All COVID-19 patients admitted to government hospitals were given the highest quality of treatment, free medicines, and a special nutritious diet.
Furthermore, in response to the second wave of COVID, 10 kg. rice was distributed to every white ration card holder each month between May, 2021 and November, 2021, at an expense of Rs. 324 crore to the state treasury. Further, 2,03,473 teaching and non-teaching staff of recognized private schools in the state were given 25 kg. per person free rice every month from April, 2021 to June, 2021, at an expense of Rs.52.26 crore to the state treasury

Question: What are the measures taken to strengthen the health system during the pandemic by Telangana State ?
a)Fever Surveys

b) Enhancement of Testing Capabilities
c) Increased Hospital Bed Capacity for COVID-19 Patients; Augmentation of Oxygen Facilities; Measures taken to provide support and redressal to citizens
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: In addition to RT-PCR labs, which are added ?

Ans : The government also procured state-of-the-art CATH LABs, CT scanning machines, and a COBAS machine for improved efficiency of testing in the state

Question: Oxygen generation capacity in the Telangana state was increased from 135 MT (million tonnes) to _____ MT per day.

Ans : 327

Question: To remedy this limitation, the Government decided to provide 25,390 beds in Government hospitals with oxygen supply, establish _____ oxygen tanks in 24 major hospitals for oxygen storage, and secure 27 ISO oxygen tankers for oxygen transport.

Ans : liquid

Question: Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen generation plants produce which of the following ?

Ans : Oxygen

The past year has seen a substantive increase in the investments towards the expansion and improvement of health infrastructure in the state. The health ecosystem has remained resilient in the face of the pandemic and has ensured maximum care and minimum loss of life. Going forward, the Government would continue to strive to provide high-quality healthcare services to all as envisioned in the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 3 - Good Health and Well Being), and would work towards eradicating diseases, and strengthening the health system in the state, with a special focus on personnel development and addressing new and emerging health challenges

Question: Sustainable Development Goal (Goal 3 – Good Health and Well Being) is decided by whom ?

Ans : United Nations

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

1)Over the last decade, the MMR in Telangana has fallen by 43%, from 110 in 2010-12 to 63 in 2016-18.

Question: MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate in 2016-18 fallen to how much ?
Ans : 63

2) Infant mortality rate (IMR) dropped from 27.7 to 26.4 (per 1000 live births) between National Family Health Surveys NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-20) respectively.

Question: IMR dropped to how much in NFHS-5 (2019-20) ?
Ans : 26.4 (per 1000 live births)

3)Institutional births improved from 91.5% to 97% between NFHS4 and NFHS 5, and births in government hospitals improved from 30.5% to 49.7% between the two survey periods.

Question : Institutional births improved to how much between NFHS4 and NFHS 5 ?
Ans : 97%

Question: Births in government hospitals improved to how much between NFHS 4 and NFHS 5 ?
Ans : 49.7%

4)Vaccination rates of children in the age group of 12-23 months also improved from 79.1% in 2015-16 to 87.4% in 2019-20.

Question: Vaccination rates of children in the age group of 12 – 23 months improved to how much in 2019-20 ?
Ans : 87.4%

5)A 24/7 helpline (181) for women in distress or women facing gender based violence is functional in collaboration with GVK-EMRI. Similarly, an exclusive Helpline for Anganwadi Services- 155209 is also available.

6)Additional state funding has been allocated towards the Supplementary Nutrition Program for women and children registered at Anganwadi centers, resulting in an increase in the number of days of supplementary nutrition provisioning to beneficiaries from 25 days to _____ days for which the beneficiary receives food.

Ans : 30

7)The population of Telangana is 350.04 lakhs *(Census of India 2011),* out of which the total number of women in the reproductive age group account to over 107.8 lakhs. Children between the ages of 0-4 years total to 31.32 lakhs (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. Of India, 2021). A report published by NITI Aayog in 2021 finds that 13.74% of the population in Telangana is living in multidimensional poverty. Evidence shows that poverty is a proximate determinant of malnutrition through inadequate

dietary intake, lack of medical care, lack of access to hygiene and sanitation, and poor environment (Panda et al., 2020,). Therefore, a key public health goal of Telangana is to improve maternal and child health & nutrition given the volume of people who require adequate health and nutrition services among women and children.

Question: The population of Telangana is how many ?(as per Census of India 2011)
Ans : 350.4 lakhs

Question: Total number of women in the reproductive age group account to how many ?
Ans : over 107.8 lakhs

Question: Children between the ages of 0 – 4 years _____ (MoH&FW, GOI, 2021)
Ans : 31.32 lakhs

Question: As per report published by NITI Aayog in 2021 finds that _____ of the population in Telangana is living in multidimensional poverty
Ans : 13.74 %

Question: Evidence shows that poverty is a proximate determinant of which of the following ?
a)malnutrition through inadequate dietary intake,
b)lack of medical care, lack of access to hygiene and sanitation, and
c)poor environment
d) All the above
Ans : d

8) The Telangana Government runs various welfare programs and schemes to safeguard the basic health and nutrition needs of children, adolescent girls, and women. Maternal and Child Health programs are considered to be most effective when adopted a life cycle approach due to the intergenerational effects of health and nutrition. This includes access to good nutrition, detection and prevention of malnourishment and offering timely institutional support and access to all citizens. The health of a mother reflects the health of a child, where the health of the mother is often determined by the health prior to her pregnancy, during her pregnancy and after the pregnancy. Thus, the scope of health and nutrition programs cover children up to the age of 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women to take care of prenatal, antenatal and postnatal needs.

Question: The Telangana Government runs various welfare programs and schemes to safeguard the basic health and nutrition needs of whom ?
a)children,
b)adolescent girls,
c)women
d) All the above
And: d

Question: Maternal and Child Health programs are considered to be most effective when adopted a life cycle approach due to the intergenerational effects of health and nutrition. This includes which of the following ?
a)access to good nutrition,
b)detection and prevention of malnourishment and
c)offering timely institutional support and access to all citizens.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: The health of a mother reflects the health of a child, where the health of the mother is often determined by the health_____ .
a)prior to her pregnancy,
b)during her pregnancy and
c)after the pregnancy
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Thus, the scope of health and nutrition programs cover _____.
a)children up to the age of 6 years,
b)adolescent girls,
c)pregnant and lactating women to take care of prenatal, antenatal and postnatal needs.
d)All the above
Ans : d

There are 35,700 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) across all districts in the State under 149 ICDS projects. Presently, the coverage of beneficiaries of the AWCs stands over 22.00 lakhs. The interventions cater to the needs of the children from the time of birth to six years of age, adolescent girls and pregnant women and lactating mothers through supply and distribution of food and micronutrients, early childhood development and education and counseling services. Similarly on the health front, during 2021-22 upto November 2021, over 7.95 lakh women benefited from the Amma Vodi scheme and around 1.5 lakh pregnant women benefited from KCR Kits, two flagship schemes targeting maternal health and wellbeing by offering institutional support.

Question: How many Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) are in Telangana State across all districts under 149 ICDS projects ?
Ans : 35,700

Question: Presently, the coverage of beneficiaries of the AWCs stands over _____
Ans : 22.00 lakhs.

Question: The interventions cater to the needs of the children from the time of birth to six years of age, adolescent girls and pregnant women and lactating mothers through which of the following ?
a)supply and distribution of food and micronutrients,
b)early childhood development and
c)education and counseling services
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : Similarly on the health front, during 2021-22 upto November 2021, which of the following is correct ?
a)over 7.95 lakh women benefited from the Amma Vodi scheme and
b)around 1.5 lakh pregnant women benefited from KCR Kits, two flagship schemes targeting maternal health and wellbeing by offering institutional support.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Apart from these, there are other programs targeting various aspects of health and nutrition among the different beneficiary groups. This chapter also reviews the outcomes of various health and nutrition indicators and corresponds the achievements to initiatives and programs implemented by the state government.
It also mentions a few innovative approaches adopted by the state government to solve some of the challenges pertaining to optimal health and nutrition of the relevant population.

Question: Women of reproductive age are considered to be women between the ages of _____years according to the World Health Organisation. For all official purposes, interventions and measurements, this is the age group that is considered. FHS data also considers the same age group for its classifications and statistics on women.
Ans : 15-49

Question: According to World Health Organisation, which is considered as reproductive age for women ?
Ans : Between the age of 15 and 49 years

Maternal Health and Nutrition

Access to institutional and quality maternal healthcare is extremely important to prevent diseases, morbidity, mortality and reduce high risk pregnancies which lead to preterm births (Addisse, 2003). Nutritional problems of pregnant women are also a concern area as nutritional deficiencies often lead to complications in pregnancy. Research also indicates that deficiencies carry forward to the child that is to be born. For example, maternal anaemia along with other factors such as educational

status and household wealth is said to be strongly correlated to child anaemia where severe anemia in mothers also impacts negatively on breast milk iron content leading to nutritional deficiency in the child (Onyenheo et al., 2019), and antenatal anemia impacts on weight at birth and premature deliveries, a major risk factor in childhood anemia (Wharton, 2002). Recognising the importance of maternal health and nutrition, the Government of Telangana strives towards providing comprehensive, promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services for mothers and children all led to improved maternal outcomes.

Question: Access to institutional and quality maternal healthcare is extremely important to prevent Which of the following ?
a)diseases,
b)morbidity,
c)mortality and reduce high risk pregnancies which lead to preterm births.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Nutritional problems of pregnant women are also a concern area as nutritional deficiencies often lead to complications in pregnancy. For example, maternal anaemia along with other factors such as educational status and household wealth is _____.
a)said to be strongly correlated to child anaemia where severe anemia in mothers also impacts negatively on breast milk iron content leading to nutritional deficiency in the child
b)antenatal anemia impacts on weight at birth and premature deliveries, a major risk factor in childhood anemia
c)Both (a) & b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Maternal Health Outcomes

Question: The Telangana state has witnessed considerable improvement across major determinants of maternal health such as what ?
a)access to antenatal,
b)postnatal services,
c)nutritional services, immunization, transportation services, etc.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Three key outcomes that have improved as a result of improvement in these major determinants are discussed below.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The Maternal Mortality Ratio in the state has been consistently declining as evidenced by NFHS reports. MMR measures the number of maternal deaths that happen during childbirth or within 42 days of the same, for every 1,00,000 live births in the population. Over the last decade, the MMR has fallen by 43%, from 110 in 2010-12 to 63 in 2016- 18 . Telangana has already achieved the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of reaching an MMR below 70 by 2030. Telangana has the fourth lowest MMR among the 18 Non-Special Category states of the country and it has the third lowest MMR among the states whose Per Capita Income(PCI) is comparable to that of Telangana.

Question: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) measures what ?
Ans: MMR measures the number of maternal deaths that happen during childbirth or within 42

days of the same, for every 1,00,000 live births in the population

Question: Over the last decade, the MMR has fallen by 43%, from 110 in 2010-12 to _____ in 2016- 18
Ans : 63

Institutional Care
Improving access to institutional care is vital in reducing infant and maternal mortality, and in treating complications that may arise during delivery. During 2019-20, over 88.5% mothers received an ante-natal checkup within the first trimester of their pregnancy. According to the NFHS-5 (2019-20), almost 97% of children had an institutional birth, up from 91.5% as against NFHS-4 (2015-16). 96.7% of mothers received a Mother and Child Protection Card during pregnancy as per NFHS-5. The out-of pocket expenditure on pregnancy has gone down in the state, from Rs.4,218 in 2015-16 to Rs.3,846 in 2019-20 implying a reduction in the financial burden of beneficiaries accessing the delivery services. A combination of government schemes like Amma Vodi and KCR Kits along with post natal support at hospitals have led to the improvement of institutional parameters of child delivery in Telangana.

Question: What is important is in reducing infant and maternal mortality, and in treating complications that may arise during delivery?
Ans : Improving access to institutional care

Question: According to the NFHS-5 (2019-20), almost _____of children had an institutional birth, up from 91.5% as against NFHS-4 (2015-16).
Ans : 97%

Question: The out-of pocket expenditure on pregnancy has gone down in the state, from Rs.4,218 in 2015-16 to _____ in 2019-20 implying a reduction in the financial burden of beneficiaries accessing the delivery services.
Ans : Rs.3,846

Question: A combination of government schemes like _____ along with post natal support at hospitals have led to the improvement of institutional parameters of child delivery in Telangana.
Ans: Amma Vodi and KCR Kits

Anaemia Levels
As per NFHS-5 over 57% of Indian women are anaemic. Telangana stands at the national average where 57.6% of women between 15-49 years were anaemic at the time of survey for NFHS-5. Among pregnant women, 53.2% women were anaemic in the state. Anaemia decreases the woman's reserve to tolerate bleeding either during or after child birth and makes her prone to infections. Anaemia during pregnancy also has been associated with increased risk of intrauterine growth restriction, premature delivery, low birth weight (LBW), and maternal and child mortality. There are many causes of anaemia, out of which iron deficiency accounts for about 50 percent cases of anaemia in school children and among women of reproductive age-group. Thus, the government has introduced measures and schemes to address the issue of anemia among women that are caused by iron deficiency by supplying Iron Folic Acid tablets and running various awareness campaigns under Anaemia Mukt Bharat and POSHAN Abhiyaan. Over 63% of women in Telangana consumed IFA tablets for more than 100 days during their pregnancy in 2020-21. This is a significant improvement from 2015-16, when only 52.7% women consumed these tablets.

Question: As per NFHS-5 over_____ of Indian women are anaemic.
Ans : 57%

Question: Telangana stands at the national average where _____of women between 15-49 years were anaemic at the time of survey for NFHS-5.
Ans: 57.6%

Question: Which of the following is correct about Anaemia ?
a)Anaemia decreases the woman's reserve to tolerate bleeding either during or after child birth and makes her prone to infections.
b)Anaemia during pregnancy also has been associated with increased risk of intrauterine growth restriction, premature delivery, low birth weight (LBW), and maternal and child mortality
c)Both (a) & b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: What are the causes of anaemia among women ?
a)iron deficiency accounts for about 50 percent cases of anaemia in school children and
among women of reproductive age-group.
b) There are many causes of anaemia
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: Government has introduced measures and schemes to address the issue of anemia among women that are caused by iron deficiency by supplying _____ and running various awareness campaigns under Anaemia Mukt Bharat and POSHAN Abhiyaan.
Ans : Iron and Folic Acid tablets

Question: Which schemes are there for addressing the issue of anaemia among women ?
a)Anaemia Mukt Bharat
b) POSHAN Abhiyaan
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: Over 63% of women in Telangana consumed Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets for more than _____ days during their pregnancy in 2020-21
Ans : 100

Question: Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) medicine tables are given to treat which medical problem among pregnant women ?
Ans : Anaemia (Iron deficiency)

Maternal Health and Nutritional Outcomes

As maternal health is a multi-faceted concern, various schemes and programs are being implemented in the State to improve maternal health and nutritional outcomes.

Amma Vodi

Amma Vodi, is an exclusive ambulance service launched by the State Government in 2018. It provides free to-and-fro transport facilities to pregnant women for regular checkups, for delivery, and post delivery for immunisation and other healthcare needs of the newborn and lactating mothers. 300 vehicles are operating across 33 districts under the scheme through the 102-Helpline. During 2020-21, about 10.85 lakh beneficiaries have availed the service and about 7.95 lakh beneficiaries have availed the service till November 2021.

Question: What is Amma Vodi ?
Ans : Amma Vodi is an exclusive ambulance service

Question: When Amma Vodi introduced ?
Ans : 2018

Question: Amma Vodi provides what ?
Ans : It provides free to-and-fro transport facilities to pregnant women for regular checkups, for delivery,

and post delivery for immunisation and other healthcare needs of the newborn and lactating mothers.

Question: Amma Vodi is through which helpline ?
Ans : 102 – Helpline

KCR Kit

KCR Kit is one of the most successful schemes launched by the state Government in 2017 to ensure maternal and child health by promoting institutional deliveries. Under the scheme the mother is provided with financial assistance of ₹12,000 (₹13,000 for a girl child) to compensate for the loss of wages by the women during the pregnancy and postnatal period. After delivery, the mother is provided with a kit consisting of 15 items (clothes, quality baby soaps, baby oil, baby powder, mosquito nets, toys, napkins, and diapers) necessary to keep newborn babies (neonates) warm and hygienic. Between April '20 and March'21, about 2.1 lakh KCR Kits were distributed to beneficiaries and in 2021-22 about 1.5 lakh kits have been distributed between April'21 - Nov '21.

Since the launch of the scheme in 2017, the percentage of institutional deliveries in public hospitals have increased. Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, there was a near doubling of pregnancies being delivered at public facilities, from 30.5% to 49.7%. These deliveries were less likely to be caesarean deliveries, lowering the health risks and the costs of carrying out the operation. The state also witnessed a reduction in IMR and MMR post launch of the scheme.

ANC Visits

As per the National Health Mission's maternal health guidelines, at least 4 antenatal check-ups are essential for pregnant women during the entire pregnancy period. The 102 Referral Transport Service (Amma Vodi-free ambulance transport service) is catering towards the transportational needs of pregnant women for availing ANC services.

The Percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester increased from 83% as per NFHS-4 to 88.5% as per NFHS-5. In the same period, the percentage of registered pregnancies for which the mothers received a Mother and Child Protection Card also increased from 89% to 96.7%.

Question: KCR Kit scheme launched by Telangana Government when ?
Ans : 2017

Question:
KCR Kit is one of the most successful schemes launched by the state Government in 2017 to ensure maternal and child health by promoting institutional deliveries. Under the scheme what is provided ?

a)the mother is provided with financial assistance of ₹12,000 (₹13,000 for a girl child) to compensate for the loss of wages by the women during the pregnancy and postnatal period.
b)After delivery, the mother is provided with a kit consisting of 15 items (clothes, quality baby soaps, baby oil, baby powder, mosquito nets, toys, napkins, and diapers) necessary to keep newborn babies (neonates) warm and hygienic
c)Both (a) (& b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: Mother is provided with financial assistance of how much in case of girl child , to compensate for the loss of wages by the women during the pregnancy and postnatal period ?
Ans : Rs.13,000/-

Question: After the delivery, the mother is proided with a kit consisting of 15 items . what are they ?
Ans : Clothes, quality baby soaps, baby oil, baby powder, mosquito nets, toys, napkins, and diapers, necessary to keep newborn babies (neonates) warm and hygienic

Question: Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, there was a near doubling of pregnancies being delivered at public facilities, from 30.5% to _____.
Ans : 49.7%

Question: As per the National Health Mission's maternal health guidelines, at least _____ antenatal check-ups are essential for pregnant women during the entire pregnancy period.
Ans : 4

Question: The 102 Referral Transport Service (_____) is catering towards the transportational needs of pregnant women for availing ANC services.
Ans : Amma Vodi-free ambulance transport service

Question: The Percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester increased from 83% as per NFHS-4 to _____ as per NFHS-5. In the same period, the percentage of registered pregnancies for which the mothers received a Mother and Child Protection Card also increased from 89% to 96.7%.
Ans : 88.5%

Anaemia Mukt Bharat

Government of India launched a program to tackle anaemia called Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) which targets to reduce anaemia in women, children and adolescents through a lifecycle approach. In terms of maternal health, the number of ante-natal visits play an important role in anaemia detection and treatment. As per the quarterly report in Anaemia Mukt Bharat's dashboard for Q4 of 2021, the state ranks 5th in the country with 95% of pregnant women (PW) receiving 180 Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets. Among the 33 districts, except 5 (Warangal Urban (88.5%), Mahabubabad (87.9%), Sangareddy (84%), Rangareddy (81.2%) and Warangal Rural (63%)) over 90% of pregnant women (PW) in the state have been given 180 Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets.

Question: Who Launched Anaemia Mukt Bharat programme ?
Ans : Government of India

Question: Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) targets what ?
Ans : To reduce anaemia in women, children and adolescents through a lifecycle approach

Question: In terms of maternal health, which play an important role in anaemia detection and treatment ?
Ans : The number of ante-natal visits

Question: Among the 33 districts, over 90% of pregnant women (PW) in the state have been given 180 Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets except which districts?
a)Warangal Urban (88.5%), Mahabubabad (87.9%),
b)Sangareddy (84%), Rangareddy (81.2%)
c)Warangal Rural (63%)
d) All the above 5 districts
Ans : d

Aarogya Lakshmi Scheme :
Aarogya Lakshmi scheme provides nutritious and healthy meals to all pregnant and lactating mothers registered in Anganwadi Centres. The funding for this scheme as per Government of India norms is a 50:50 split between the Central and State Government.
However, in the interest of womens' health and welfare, the Government of Telangana has enhanced the rates by providing an additional allocation of Rs. 14 per beneficiary per day to the existing GOI cost norms. This has increased the number of days the beneficiaries receive milk and eggs from 25 to 30. Under this scheme, all pregnant and lactating mothers get one full nutritious meal (containing rice, dal, green leafy vegetables) for 25 days and 200 ml milk and one egg for 30 days each month. Along with this, they are also administered Iron and Folic Acid tablets for 100 days during pregnancy. As the Anganwadi centres were closed during the lockdown due to COVID-19, supplementary nutrition

was given through take home ration (THR), ensuring beneficiaries' nutrition is not compromised. In addition to the meal, the pregnant mothers are also administered IFA supplementation every day. The IFA tablets are offered on-site, so that the mothers do not forget to take them alongside their meals. In 2021- 22 the scheme benefited over 22,00,346 pregnant, lactating women and children in the age group of 7 months to 6 years (covered under Balamrutham and Supplementary Nutrition Programme). The pandemic year 2020-21 witnessed an enhanced coverage of 18.24% beneficiaries indicating effective outreach of the Government to the last mile mother and child in need .

Question: Aarogya Lakshmi scheme provides what ?
Ans :Nutritious and healthy meals to all pregnant and lactating mothers registered in Anganwadi Centres.

Question: The funding for this   scheme as per Government of India norms is a 50:50
split between the _____ and State Government.
Ans : Central

Question: Under Aarogya Lakshmi scheme, all pregnant and lactating mothers get one full nutritious meal (containing rice, dal, green leafy vegetables) for _____ days and 200 ml milk and one egg for 30 days each month.
Ans : 25

Question:As the Anganwadi centres were closed during the lockdown due to COVID-19, supplementary nutrition was given through _____, ensuring beneficiaries' nutrition is not compromised
Ans : take home ration (THR)

Question: In 2021- 22 the Aarogya Lakshmi scheme benefited over _____ pregnant, lactating women and children in the age group of 7 months to 6 years (covered under Balamrutham and Supplementary Nutrition Programme).
Ans : 22,00,346

Home Visits and Counseling (Intintiki Anganwadi)
Home visits for counseling beneficiaries are a part of the ICDS services. The Intintiki Anganwadi Book serves as a guide and an educational resource for nutritional counseling on topics such as dietary practices, household practices, health precautions and actions, and hygiene and sanitation.
During the lockdown, Anganwadi Teachers counseled pregnant and lactating women over
phone or during the time when they came to collect Take-Home-Ration (THR). In emergency cases, Anganwadi Teachers visited the homes of pregnant women.

Question: Which are   part of the ICDS services ?
Ans : Home visits for counseling beneficiaries

Question: The Intintiki Anganwadi Book serves as a guide and an educational resource for nutritional counseling on topics such as what ?
a)dietary practices,
b)household practices,
c)health precautions and actions, and hygiene and sanitation
d)All the above
Ans : d

Child Health and Nutrition
Children aged between 0-6 years constitute around 11.14% of Telangana's population. This demographic is vital and of great importance to the state, as securing access to essential health, nutrition and education to all children enables a more equitable future wherein the citizens' participation in the economy and their productivity are maximised as an outcome of good health, nutrition and education.

In cognisance, the Government of Telangana has strategically focused on child-centric investments in health, nutrition and early childhood education.
An assessment of these public provisions indicate a positive trend towards improved child health outcomes, reduction in malnutrition and improved access to early childhood education.

Question: Children aged between 0-6 years constitute around _____of Telangana's population
Ans : 11.14%

Question: Government of Telangana has strategically focused on child-centric investments in _____.
a)health,
b)nutrition
c)early childhood education
d)All the above
Ans : d

Child Health and Nutritional Outcomes
Health Outcomes
The Telangana state has witnessed considerable improvement across major determinants of Child Health such as access to neonatal services, nutritional services, immunization, IFA supplementation etc. The Government is also making efforts towards institutionalising convergence and digital governance to improve outcomes. As a result, child health outcomes in the areas of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Immunisation coverage have all shown improvements.

Question: The Telangana state has witnessed considerable improvement across major determinants of Child Health such as _____.
a)access to neonatal services,
b)nutritional services,
c)immunization, IFA supplementation etc.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Child health outcomes in which areas have shown improvements ?
a)Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),
b)Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR),
c)Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Immunisation coverage
d)All the above
Ans : d

Child Mortality Rate
Telangana has witnessed substantial reductions in all indicators of child mortality. The Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)—defined as the number of deaths of children aged 5 or below per 1000 children—has improved from 31.7 in 2015-16 to 29.4 in 2019-20. The Neonatal Mortality Rate for the State has also declined from 20 in 2015-16 to 16.8 in 2019-20 . Since the formation of the state, Telangana's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined significantly from 35 in 2014 to 23 in 2019, and remains below the national IMR of 30 .
Telangana has witnessed a strong correlation between Institutional Births and Neonatal Mortality Rate. As the percentage of Institutional Births improved from 91.5% in 2015-16 to 97% in 2019-20, the Neonatal Mortality Rate saw a significant decline from 20% in 2015-16 to 16.8% in 2019-20. Better care at public hospitals and provision of KCR kits are associated with decline in NMR. It remains way below the national NMR of 24.9.

Question: What is the Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) ?
Ans : U5MR is defined as the number of deaths of children aged 5 or below per 1000 children

Question: The Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) has improved in Telangana from 31.7 in 2015-16 to _____ in 2019-20.
Ans: 29.4

Question: The Neonatal Mortality Rate for the Telangana State has also declined from 20 in 2015-16 to _____ in 2019-20 .
Ans : 16.8

Question: Since the formation of the state, Telangana's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined significantly from 35 in 2014 to _____ in 2019, and remains below the national IMR of 30 .
Ans : 23

Question: As the percentage of Institutional Births improved in Telangana from 91.5% in 2015-16 to _____ in 2019-20, the Neonatal Mortality Rate saw a significant decline from 20% in 2015-16 to 16.8% in 2019-20
Ans: 97%

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Two-Worker Model for increasing child development outcomes

Early childhood education and development has a huge bearing on a child's overall development with implications on their overall life outcomes. Keeping this at the core, the ICDS intervention addresses nutrition, preschool education and counseling, among other services. However, between NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019- 20), 22 states & UTs reported an increase in child malnutrition.

Question: In addition, India's position in the Global Hunger Index 2021 slipped from 101, to_____ of 135 countries. On early childhood learning outcomes, ASER 2019's study reveals that only 21% of first-grade children are at the word level.
Ans: 116

An Anganwadi typically has a staff of two- Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper.
The worker is responsible for managing all services provided at the center, spanning early childhood health, nutrition, preschool education, and administrative duties, with duties in both the center and in the broader community.

Question: An Anganwadi typically has a staff of two - _____.
Ans : Anganwadi Worker and Angawadi Helper

Question: Anganwadi Worker is responsible for what ?
Ans: Managing all services provided at the center, spanning early childhood health, nutrition, preschool education, and administrative duties, with duties in both the center and in the broader community.

Center level tasks include early childhood education, overseeing the mid day meal program, and providing nutritional supplements. Community level duties include conducting home visits to raise awareness of appropriate nutritional and health practices; monitoring children's nutritional status and providing supplemental nutrition packets to undernourished children; and coordinating with the ASHA and ANM to organize immunization camps and health check-ups for children enrolled in AWCs.

In addition, the workers have a considerable amount of administrative work and are expected to maintain as many as 14 different paper registers.

Finally, they are also frequently asked to assist with other government activities, such as surveying, managing electoral booths, and conducting awareness on public schemes in their community. Recognising this, a large scale randomized controlled experiment was conducted in Tamil Nadu which studied the impact of hiring an extra worker at the Anganwadi Centre . The intent behind this experiment was to alleviate the burden of the AWW to perform a vast scope of work under her purview and optimize the time spent on performing different tasks. In Tamil Nadu's case, the experiment primarily focused on increasing the instructional time. The existing Angnawadi Worker was relieved from teaching, giving her adequate time to focus on other health and nutrition activities.

This experiment in Tamil Nadu has demonstrated high returns on investment in terms of early childhood development outcomes on placing an additional worker at AWCs. The intervention led to (a) doubling of the overall time spent on

pre-school education; (b) near-tripling of time spent on health and nutrition related tasks; (c) significant increases in the children's math and language learning levels; (d) a 34% reduction in severe malnutrition; (e) 16% reduction in the fraction of children who were stunted from a base of 29.1% over a span of 18 months. Most importantly, the intervention proved to be highly cost-effective. The present discounted value of the gains that would likely accrue to the beneficiaries from the increased learning outcomes would be 13 times the cost incurred by the government on the intervention. If the impact of nutritional improvement were to be factored in, this gain would go up to 17 to 22 times the cost of the intervention.

Question: In which state, an experiment was conducted about hiring an extra worker Anganwadi Centre ?
Ans : Tamil Nadu

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Immunization
The Telangana state has seen a large increase in immunization rates. In 2015-16, 79.1% of children under the age of 2 years were fully immunized . By 2019-20 and 2020-21, the percentage of children under the age of 2 years fully immunized improved to 87.4% and 96% respectively. This has been enabled by counseling and campaigning by ASHA and Anganwadi workers to encourage parents to get their children vaccinated. From the above figure, it is clear that the State is significantly faring well in child immunisation as compared to the national performance.

Question: By 2019-20 and 2020-21, in Telangana the percentage of children under the age of 2 years fully immunized improved to 87.4% and _____ respectively.
Ans : 96%

Child Nutritional Outcomes
Documented evidence indicates that undernutrition affects physical and cognitive development of children, their quality of schooling and productivity as young adults. Telangana faces a problem called the 'triple burden' of nutrition—which is under nutrition, over nutrition (obesity) and anaemia. Government interventions have focused largely on addressing problems of under-nutrition.

Globally, there are four outcome indicators to measure undernutrition: underweight, stunting, wasting and anaemia.
In addition to these, breastfeeding practices are also a key determinant of undernutrition and child health. Keeping in view the challenges COVID-19 have posed on the nutritional status of children since 2020, the government has made significant strides in ensuring the consistency in nutritional service delivery such that child nutrition outcomes are not worsened. In the current financial year, ICDS program is serving 22,00,346 beneficiaries in Telangana. They include pregnant and lactating women and children up to the age of 5 years. Low birth weight, as a significant factor affecting the infants morbidity and mortality, is a critical determinant which has both short term and long term implications on a childs' health. The State has performed better than the national average in Stunting, Underweight, and Exclusive Breastfeeding Practices. It is just under the margin of the national average when it comes to Wasting, Anaemia and Early Initiation of Breastfeeding. In terms of low birth weight, Telangana ranks above the national average, ranking 3rd among the Non-Special Category States and 2nd among the Southern States with 7.14% of the total children being born with a low birth weight .

Question: Telangana faces a problem called the 'triple burden' of nutrition—which is ?
a)under nutrition,
b)over nutrition (obesity)
c)anaemia
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Government interventions have focused largely on addressing problems of under-nutrition.
Globally, there are four outcome indicators to measure undernutrition.What are they ?
a)underweight,
b)stunting,
c)wasting and anaemia.
d)All the above

Question: In terms of low birth weight, Telangana ranks above the national average, ranking 3rd among the Non-Special Category States and 2nd among the Southern States with _____ of the total children being born with a low birth weight .
Ans : 7.14%

Initiatives influencing Child Health Outcomes

Child Healthcare Services

There are 314 PHCs in the Telangana state that are notified as round the clock Mother and Child Health Care Centres to promote institutional deliveries to reduce child mortality. In addition to this, there are 29 special newborn care units, 46 special newborn stabilization units, and 562 newborn care corners in various government hospitals in the state to reduce infant mortality and improve neonatal care. These units provide care at birth, help in managing sick newborns, resuscitate asphyxiated newborns, follow up on high risk newborns and offer immunization services.

Question: There are _____ PHCs in Telangana state that are notified as round the clock Mother and Child Health Care Centres to promote institutional deliveries to reduce child mortality
Ans : 314

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC's)

Undernutrition is an invisible problem. It can jeopardize a child's survival, health, growth and development. To prevent deaths among severely malnourished children under five years of age (0-5), the government has established the NRC under the National Rural Health Mission. They provide nutritional and clinical management services to children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). There are 12 NRCs functioning in the state, out of which 10 are 20-bedded and 2 are 10-bedded focussing primarily on the tribal areas of the state.

Question: To prevent deaths among severely malnourished children under five years of age (0-5), the Telangana government has established the _____ under the National Rural Health Mission.
Ans: Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)

Question: What is provided by Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres ?
Ans : They provide nutritional and clinical management services to children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

Kangaroo Mother Care Centres

There are 22 Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Centres in the state which offer simple, cost-effective and preventive care to mothers and newborns. This care includes services such as breastfeeding and continuous skin-to-skin contact between mother and newborn, for low birth weight infants. The care improves the overall duration of breastfeeding, and reduces the risk of infections in newborns. It promotes growth and development of the child, increases mother-child bonding, and reduces stress in both mother and child. Out of 1,81,157 admissions in SNCUs, 27,103 newborns were provided care in KMCs between 2015 and December 2020.

Question: How many Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Centres are there in Telangana ?
Ans : 22

Question: Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Centres offer what ?
Ans : They offer simple, cost-effective and preventive care to mothers and newborns.
b)This care includes services such as breastfeeding and continuous skin-to-skin contact between mother and newborn, for low birth weight infants. The care improves the overall duration of breastfeeding, and reduces the risk of infections in newborns.
c)Itpromotes growth and development of the child, increases mother-child bonding, and reduces stress in both mother and child.

d)All the above
Ans : d

Decentralized model for production and distribution of Take Home Ration

The Government of Kerala has adopted a decentralized model for production and distribution of Take Home Ration in collaboration with Kudumbashree State Poverty Eradication Mission. Fortification of THR in Kerala was initiated in the year 2016 under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) by Women and Child Department (WCD) of Kerala and the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP), in collaboration with the Kudumbashree Mission to alleviate high prevalence of anemia and micronutrient deficiencies. A blended food called 'Amrutham Nutrimix', like balamrutham in Telangana, is produced by Kudumbashree groups and is provided to children between the ages of 6 to 36 months.

The modus operandi of Kudumbashree relies on the community, where Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are set up either at the Panchayat, Municipal or Corporation level, with a base unit having Neighborhood Groups (NGHs). The micro enterprises established by Kudumbashree produce Amrutham Nutrimix at the neighborhood group level which has about 5-10 trained members who are local women. With a total of 241 units, these micro enterprises are able to supply the nutrimix to over 5 lakh children enrolled in all 33,115 anganwadi across Kerala. Each child is provided with 3.5 kgs of nutrimix per month. The ingredients in 100 grams of Nutrimix are wheat (45 grams), soya chunks (10 grams), Bengal gram (15 grams), groundnut (10 grams) and sugar (20 grams).

In 2019, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Kerala, United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) and Kudumbashree Mission went for fortification of Nutrimix by adding 11 micro-nutrients Iron, Vitamin C, Calcium, Zinc, Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Folic Acid and Vitamin B 12. In addition to meeting the nutritional needs of children, this program has also been successful in empowering women from the local communities by enabling them to become economically independent through the microenterprise model. There has also been a positive reception of the product from mothers and caregivers, noticed by an increase in demand. This decentralized model from Kerala has been demonstrated to be replicable, scalable and sustainable towards achieving the twin goals of tackling malnutrition and empowering women from low socioeconomic groups.

Question : Which Government has adopted a decentralized model for production and distribution of Take Home Ration in collaboration with Kudumbashree State Poverty Eradication Mission ?
Ans : Government of Kerala

Question: What is Amrutham Nutrimix ?
Ans :A blended food called 'Amrutham Nutrimix', like Balamrutham in Telangana, is produced by Kudumbashree groups and is provided to children between the ages of 6 to 36 months.

Question: What are the ingredients in 100 grams of Nutrimix ?
a)wheat (45 grams), soya chunks (10 grams),
b)Bengal gram (15 grams), groundnut (10 grams) and
c)sugar (20 grams).
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: In 2019, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Kerala, United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) and Kudumbashree Mission went for fortification of Nutrimix by adding 11 micro-nutrients. What are they ?
a)Iron, Vitamin C, Calcium, Zinc,
b)Vitamin A,
c)Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Folic Acid and Vitamin B 12
d)All the above
Ans : d

Initiatives influencing Child Nutrition Outcomes

The Government has taken up several initiatives to positively impact the Child Nutrition Outcomes which are reflective in the reduction of the Child Nutrition Outcome as measured by NFHS-5. Recently, Bhadradri Kothgudem, one of the identified Aspirational Districts conducted a pilot around inclusion of _____ as hot cooked meals through the ICDS Scheme. During November 2021, the district achieved a rank of 9 out of 112 identified Aspirational Districts for its performance in the thematic area of Health and Nutrition, in the country. The initiatives taken by the district towards reducing malnutrition were appreciated by the Honorable Prime Minister during the virtual review of Government of India's Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme.

Ans : millet based recipes

Supplementary Nutrition Program

Supplementary Nutrition Program or SNP is an important component of the ICDS to tackle malnutrition. This program provides supplementary nutrition to children who visit the Anganwadi Centres between the ages of 3-6 years by providing them hot cooked meals and a snack. Out of the total released amount of Rs. 13,923.44 Crore during 2021-22, until November 2021 around 81% (Rs. 11,276.91 Crore) has already been utilised. Over and above its 50% share in the programmatic budget allocation, the Government for children between 7 months to 3 years there is an additional allocation of Rs. 1.79 per child per day; for children between 3 years to 6 years there is an additional allocation of Rs. 1.96 per child per day; and for malnourished children an additional amount of Rs. 5.75 per child.

Question: Supplementary Nutrition Program or SNP is an important component of the _____ to tackle Malnutrition
Ans: ICDS
Question: This SNP program provides supplementary nutrition to children who visit the Anganwadi Centres between the ages of 3-6 years by providing them what ?
Ans : Hot cooked meals and a snack

In Telangana the kilocalories (kCal) of the food provided, marginally exceeds the minimum requirement of kCal to be provided to children under the SNP program between the ages of 3-6 years as per Government of India's National Food Security Bill, 2013 guidelines. For children who are severely underweight or malnourished (SUW,SAM,MAM categories), the food supplied to children is supplemented by an additional serving, doubling the kCal intake at the centre level.

Under this, one hot cooked meal & snack food for_____ days and eggs for 30 days is provided to children between 3-6 years.
Ans: 25

Balamrutham

For children under the age of three and over 7 months, a calorie-dense weaning food is provided by the Government called Balamrutham, containing wheat, chana dal, milk powder, oil and sugar with fortification of iron, calcium, vitamins and other recommended dietary allowance that children require per day. The recommended quantity is 100 gms which is to be given to children 3-5 times every day. Balamrutham is distributed in packets of 2.5 Kg per child per month. It is distributed on the first day of every month on Nutrition Health Day-1, along with the Balamrutham packet, 16 eggs are provided to children in the age group of 7 months to 3 years per month, and 30 eggs are provided to children in the age group of 3 - 6 years, per month.

Question: For children under the age of three and over 7 months, a calorie-dense weaning food is provided by the Government called Balamrutham, containing what ?
Ans : wheat, chana dal, milk powder, oil and sugar with fortification of iron, calcium, vitamins and other recommended dietary allowance that children require per day

The Telangana Government has also introduced Balamrutham Plus in the state, which is an enhanced nutrition food fortified with additional carbohydrates, proteins and micronutrients for SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)

and MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) infants. Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program.

Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program is a result-oriented community-based program for management of acute malnutrition.

As per NFHS- 5, 21.7% of children are wasted in the State, out of which 8.4% of children are severely wasted. The Government, with technical and knowledge support from ICMR- National Institute of Nutrition and UNICEF jointly, launched the SSFP program in December 2020.

Question: Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program (SSFP) has been piloted in which two districts a cost effective alternative to facility based care?

Ans: Komaram Bheem Asifabad and Jogulamba Gadwal

Question: Other services under Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program include which of the following?
a)Anthropometric assessment, medical assessment, appetite test, nutritional treatment,
b)medicines for SAM children, nutrition and health education,fortnightly SSFP visits AWC,
c)providing Balamrutham Plus based on the weight of the child, and follow up after discharge from SSFP till the end of six months.
d)All the above
Ans : d

POSHAN Abhiyaan
Launched in March, 2018 POSHAN Abhiyaan is a flagship program of the Government of India to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. It directs the attention to address the issue of malnutrition, specially to reduce the level of stunting, undernutrition, anaemia and low birth weight in a mission mode. The program is implemented through intersectoral convergence for better service delivery, use of technology (ICT) for real time growth monitoring and tracking of children and women respectively, intensified health and nutrition services for the first 1000 days of the program and mobilisation of people.

All the Anganwadi Teachers in the state have been provided smartphones which they use as a job aid and recording of the information of the beneficiaries on Poshan Tracker.

Question: When Poshan Abhiyan was launched
Ans : in March, 2018
Question: POSHAN Abhiyaan is a flagship program of whom ?
Ans : the Government of India

Question: What is the aim of Poshan Abhiyan ?
Ans : To improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
It directs the attention to address the issue of malnutrition, specially to reduce the level of stunting, undernutrition, anaemia and low birth weight in a mission mode

Giriposhana – an innovative approach towards improved nutrition
To improve the nutritional status of the tribal population in Telangana, the Tribal Welfare Department (TWD) in collaboration with Agribusiness and Innovation Platform (AIP), ICRISAT has initiated a project called Giri Poshana, an innovative approach to improve dietary diversity among tribal children and women. The objective of this initiative is to sensitize and provide the tribal communities with affordable and nutritious food products to supplement their existing diet. Improved dietary diversity and overall nutritional intake for children in the age group of 3 to 6 years, and maternal and lactating mothers.

The target beneficiaries are being provided with nutritional food products: (1) Three Ready-to-Cook (RTC) food products - Multigrain meal, Jowar Meal, Multigrain sweet meal; (2) Three Ready-to-Eat (RTE) food products - Peanut- Sesame Chikki, Peanut-Fried gram Chikki, and Jowar Bytes. The products have been developed and validated by ICRISAT and are being produced in Tribal women run FSSAI licensed MSME units. The food products are provided in a combination of two products (breakfast and snack) per day for 6 days in a week at the Anganwadi Centers.

Question: Who has initiated a project called Giri Poshana ?
Ans : To improve the nutritional status of the tribal population in Telangana, the Tribal Welfare Department (TWD) in collaboration with Agribusiness and Innovation Platform (AIP),
ICRISAT has initiated a project called Giri Poshana, an innovative approach to improve dietary diversity among tribal children and women

Question: The target beneficiaries are being provided with which nutritional food products?
a) Three Ready-to- Cook (RTC) food products - Multigrain meal, Jowar Meal, Multigrain sweet meal;
b) Three Ready-to-Eat (RTE) food products - Peanut- Sesame Chikki, Peanut-Fried gram Chikki, and Jowar Bytes
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) All the above
Ans : c

10

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1)Education plays an instrumental role in transforming the current generation into a skilled and able future workforce and in boosting their earning capacities. Investment in education can break intergenerational poverty and promote human development.

2)The total number of the schools in the state increased from 40,900 in 2019-20 to _____ 2020-21.
Ans: 41,220

3) In 2021-22, due to the economic impact of COVID 19, _____ students of private schools transitioned to government schools.
Ans : 2,35,439

4)The transition rates in Telangana in 2019-20 at all three levels—from

a)primary to upper primary (98.75%),
b)upper primary to secondary (99.25%),
c)secondary to higher secondary (74.15%)
d)All the above
Ans : d

Note: These were higher than the respective national averages (92.8%, 91.4%, and 71.6%).

5)The Government launched its flagship initiative "Mana Ooru- Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi" in January 2022 to upgrade the infrastructure facilities in the government schools for a period of three years with an approved budget of _____.
Ans : Rs.7,289.54 crore

6)How many schools are covered under Mana Ooru – Mana Badi / Mana Basti - Mana Badi scheme ?

Ans: 26,067 government and local body schools and 19,84,167 students

7)To expand the learning opportunities for children beyond classrooms, during the academic year 2020-21, the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) had developed and transmitted 2180 digitals lessons through T-SAT and DDK channels in Telugu, English and Urdu media covering students in Grade III to X. On an average of _____ students viewed these digital lessons.
Ans : 85%

8)The Government has set up residential education institutions across the state to impart quality education to the students belonging to the marginalized communities. The number of residential educational institutions increased from 298 in 2014 to _____ in 2022.
Ans : 978

9) Between 2014 and February 2022, _____colleges registered for skill development partnership with Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK). 13,087 faculty members were trained through 450 Faculty Development Programmes (FDP) and 5,77,148 students were successfully trained.

Ans : 713

Fundamental for Human Development

The 86th amendment to the Indian Constitution inserted Article 21A which states "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State, may by law determine." The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates free and compulsory education for the children till the completion of their elementary education. In order to ensure universal access to education, the Government focused on building Anganwai Centres, schools and colleges across the state. Brief of educational profile of Telangana 2020-21 . In addition to the above institutional facilities, Hyderabad alone boasts of 40 major research educational institutions along diverse fields like pharma, defence research, rural development etc. These institutions contribute not only to the research needs of various sectors, but also develop high impact professionals for the relevant sectors. Along with establishing the educational institutions across the state, the Government is at the forefront of building industry-education partnerships to build skilled talent to create talented employable youth and entrepreneurs. Various skilling institutions like Telangana Skill and Knowledge Centres (TSKC), Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) and Industrial Training Institutes have been established to develop industry relevant skills.

Question: Give details about Article 21 A ?
Ans : The 86th amendment to the Indian Constitution inserted Article 21A which states "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State, may by law determine."

Question: The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates what ?
Ans : Free and compulsory education for the children till the completion of their elementary education. In order to ensure universal access to education, the Government focused on building Anganwai Centres, schools and colleges across the state. Brief of educational profile of Telangana 2020-21

Question: Which skilling institions are established ?
a)Telangana Skill and Knowledge Centres (TSKC),
b)Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) and
c)Industrial Training Institutes have been established to develop industry relevant skills.
d)All the above
Ans : d

 Pre- School and School Education
 Early Childhood Education

What is the importance of Pre-school education ?
Ans :Pre-school education lays a solid foundation for a child's learning and prepares children entering formal schooling. It plays an important role in the emotional, social and personal growth of a child. The focus of the state government has been to improve the pre - school education across the state.

The Government has decided to run Anganwadi Centres (AWC) within the primary schools to ensure effective functioning of AWCs and for smoothly integrating the child into Grade 1 enrolment. Out

of 35,700 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) in the state, 15,167 AWCs are functioning in government school premises. The Government has also decided to launch a special drive to provide its own buildings to the AWCs running in rented premises.

The Telangana state government has revised the pre-school curriculum in the year 2018 -19 within the scope envisaged under the National Curriculum Framework of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The framework is focused on appropriate pedagogical practices for fostering various dimensions of child development - cognitive, physical, visual, emotional, and linguistic. These practices equip children from 3-6 years of age with the necessary skills so that they can be school ready. In an AWC the Anganwadi Worker, along with responsibilities pertaining to Early Childhood Education (ECE), also has significant responsibilities related to Nutrition and Health, which reduces the overall total time invested on ECE leading to learning loss for the children. To ease the burden on a single Anganwadi Worker and mitigate the learning loss among children attending AWCs, the Telangana government is planning to pilot an initiative to place an additional worker to focus exclusively on imparting Early Childhood Education. This is expected to boost learning outcomes and school readiness among children aged 3-6 years.

Question: The National Curriculum Framework of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is focused on appropriate pedagogical practices for fostering various dimensions of child development. What are they ?
a)cognitive, physical, visual, emotional, and linguistic.
b)These practices equip children from 3-6 years of age with the necessary skills so that they can be school read
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

School Education

"Schools are institutional spaces for communities of learners, including both students and teachers. Play and scuffl e with one's friends on the school grounds, free time to sit on the benches and chat with one's friends during breaks, gathering together for morning assembly, other festive and signifi cant occasions in the school, studies carried out in the classroom, anxious turning of pages before a class test and trips made with one's classmates and teachers to places outside the school—all these are activities bringing the community together, giving it the character of a learning community" (NCF, 2005). The Covid-19 pandemic had induced school closures and disrupted the functioning of the schools. During the academic year 2020-21, the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) had developed and transmitted 2,180 digitals lessons through T-SAT and DDK channels in Telugu, English and Urdu media covering students in Grade III to X. On an average of 85% students viewed these digital lessons. The Government has reopened the schools since July 2021.
As of 2020-21, there are 41,220 schools in the state out of which 71% of the schools are run by the state government and local bodies, 26.6% of schools are run by the private management, 1.6% of the total schools are aided and less than 1% schools are run by the Central Government .

TheTelangana state has a total of 26,067 state government and local body schools and 11,655 private aided and unaided schools

Question: During the academic year 2020-21, the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) had developed and transmitted 2,180 digitals lessons through T-SAT and DDK channels in Telugu, English and Urdu media covering students in Grade III to X. On an average of 85% students viewed these digital lessons. Which of the following is correct ?
a)SIET: State Institute of Educational Technology
b)DDK : Doordarshan Kendra
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

School Enrolment

During 2021-22, a total number of 60.47 lakh children are enrolled in all types of schools in the state. Out of these, 53.71% are enrolled in private schools and 46.29% are enrolled in government schools. In the year 2021-22, due to Covid-19 induced financial schools. As of November 2021, 2,35,439 students of private schools have transitioned to Government schools in the state. In the year 2021-22, the total enrolment in the Government Schools has increased from 44.9% in 2020-21 to 46.29% in 2021-22

To improve the enrolment in government schools, the state has taken up several initiatives, which include the improvement of infrastructure, the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in Government schools, introduction of soft-skills such as communication etc.

Out of the total enrolment across all the levels of school education, the enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls by 1,79,322. Except at the primary level, the Enrolment Ratio is skewed against the girls. Details of gender wise enrolment across different levels of education .
In the year 2020-21, out of the total enrolled boys in Grade 1-10 across all types of schools, 48.9% were boys from Backward Castes (BC), 23.4% from General Category, 16.78% from Scheduled Castes and 10.98% from Scheduled Tribes. For the same year, out of the total girls enrolled, girls from Backward Castes (BC) constitute 48.9%, General Category constitute 23.2%, Schedule Caste constitute 17.1%, and Scheduled Tribe constitute 10.7% .

Question: During 2021-22, a total number of _____ lakh children are enrolled in all types of schools in the Telangana state
Ans : 60.47

Question: To improve the enrolment in government schools, the state has taken up several initiatives, which include which of the following ?
a)the improvement of infrastructure,
b)the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in
Government schools,
c)introduction of soft-skills such as communication etc.
d)All the above
Ans d

Question: Out of the total enrolment across all the levels of school education, the enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls by 1,79,322. Except at the primary level, the Enrolment Ratio is ____ against the girls.
Ans : skewed
Question: In the year 2021-22, the total enrolment in the Government Schools has increased from 44.9% in 2020-21 to _____in 2021-22 .
Ans : 46.29%

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

During the academic year 2020-21, the GER for Primary Schools is 110.20 for Boys and 111.08 for Girls. Similarly, for Upper Primary Schools, it is 104.35 for Boys and 103.07 for Girls.
GER can be over 100 as it denotes that the state is able to accommodate students from all age groups based on their learning level when the denominator comprises only the age appropriate population for that grade.

As per UDISE-2019-20 the GER for primary schools in Telangana (111.9) is significantly higher than the national average (102.7). Among the Non-Special Category States in the country, the state's GER for primary schools stands second after West Bengal with a GER of 113.3. In southern states, Telangana has the highest GER for primary level .
The GER for Upper-Primary schools in Telangana at 97.4 is higher than that of the national average at 89.7. Among the Non-Special category states in the country, Telangana ranks fifth, and among the southern states it ranks second

Question: What is Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)?

Ans : GER can be over 100 as it denotes that the state is able to accommodate students from all age groups based on their learning level when the denominator comprises only the age appropriate population for that grade.

Infrastructure in schools

Quality Infrastructure contributes to the improvement in the overall learning environment and adds to the sense of safety, which has a positive impact on student retention and learning outcomes.
As per UDISE (2019-20), Telangana is performing better than the all India average on indicators such as schools with functional electricity connection, functional toilet facility, libraries and ramps for Children with Special Needs for the year 2019-20 .In the state, during 2020-21, Schools with Functional Drinking Water Facility, Schools with Computer facilities, and Schools with Functional Toilets for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) improved to 95.6%, 34.3%, and 6.25% respectively, from 92.45%, 20.81%, and 2.44% respectively in 2019-20.

Question: As per UDISE (2019-20), Telangana is performing better than the all India average on indicators such as what for the year 2019-20?
a)schools with functional electricity connection,
b)functional toilet facility, libraries and
c)ramps for Children with Special Needs
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Quality Infrastructure contributes to what ?
Ans : to the improvement in the overall learning environment and adds to the sense of safety, which has a positive impact on student retention and learning outcomes

Financial Assistance to Private School Teachers during COVID 19

In view of the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of Telangana has provided financial assistance of _____ per month to all eligible teaching and non-teaching staff working in private recognized schools in the state from 1st April to June 2021.
Ans : Rs.2,000 and 25 kg super fine rice

Transition Rate

Transition Rate is the percentage of students out of the total enrolled advancing from one grade to the next. During 2019-20, the state's transition rates across all transition levels were significantly higher than the national average. The state's transition rate from primary to upper primary is 5.95% points higher than the national average, transition rate from upper primary to secondary is 7.85% points higher than the national average and the transition rate from secondary to intermediate is 2.55% higher than the national average.

In 2019-20, the transition rates for girls from primary to upper primary (99.47%), upper primary to secondary (99.68%) and secondary to higher secondary (77.71%) are significantly higher than the average national transition rates of 93.09%, 89.92% and 73.09% respectively .

What is Transition Rate ?
Ans : Transition Rate is the percentage of students out of the total enrolled advancing from one grade to the next

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Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi

Research on the impact of school's physical environment on learning outcomes has shown a positive correlation. Studies done in Latin America showed that lack of basic services like potable water, electricity, toilets, sanitary drains has been linked to violence, discrimination and limited opportunities to learn. Apart from improving learning outcomes, improving physical learning environments can promote enrolment, student-retention and equity.

Access to educational facilities with child friendly and well ventilated classrooms, and recreational spaces can instil confidence in children. Moreover, it also shows students the value that their institutions and its representatives place on their education. The Government of Telangana has announced a new programme "Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi" for comprehensive development of school infrastructure covering all Government and Local body schools by providing additional class rooms, repairs, necessary furniture, toilets and other facilities including digital classrooms over a period of three years starting from 2021-22. This programme covers 26,067 government and local - body schools with 19,84,167 students. The Government has allocated Rs.7,289.54 crore for this programme. The execution of all works shall be done through the School Management Committees (SMCs), up to the existing prescribed financial limit, to ensure people's participation, transparency and quick execution. Any work above the prescribed limit shall be undertaken by the district collector by following the due process.

Additionally, under the Constituency Development Programme, Rs.2.00 Crore per MLA/MLC Constituency will be used towards works under Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi to improve infrastructure facilities in local Government Schools/Anganwadi Centres.

From 2021-22 onwards, in the first phase 35% schools (9,123) across all categories, with the highest enrolment have been shortlisted considering mandal as a unit with an estimated budget of Rs. 3,497 crore.

Question: The Government of Telangana has announced a new programme "Mana Ooru-Mana Badi/Mana Basti-Mana Badi" for what ?
a)for comprehensive development of school infrastructure covering all Government and Local body schools
b)by providing additional class rooms, repairs, necessary furniture, toilets and other facilities including digital classrooms over a period of three years starting from 2021-22.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

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Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)

The Government of Telangana is committed to improving learning outcomes—one of the most important indicators in education, across foundational grades. As per National Achievement Survey (NAS), 2017 the achievement levels of top 5 performer states for average performance of students in Language for Grade 3 varied between 72% (Uttarakhand, ranked 5th) and 78% (Andhra Pradesh, ranked 1st), indicating that at least 25% children across the country have not achieved the Foundational Literacy level appropriate to Grade 3.

Similarly, the average performance of students in Mathematics for Grade 3 for the top 5 performer states varied between 70% (West Bengal, ranked 5th) and 74% (Karnataka, ranked 1st), indicating have not achieved the Foundational Literacy level appropriate to Grade 3. Telangana was ranked 6th nationally for its average performance of students in Mathematics for Grade 3, with an achievement of 68.5%.

Out of the total 33 districts, 30 districts in Telangana have scored above 70% in Mathematics .
All districts in the state scored above 60% except Adilabad in Mathematics.
Telangana's average performance of students in Language for Grade 3 with an achievement of 67.7% is marginally higher than the national average performance of 67%. In Language, 13 out of 30 districts have scored above 70% .Siddipet is the highest performing district both in

Language and Mathematics.
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Cognizant of the need of instilling FLN skills in children, the Government of Telangana has instituted a statewide Assessment and Remedial Programme to improve FLN. ABC (Attainment of Basic Competencies) assessments are conducted, for children up to Grade 8, twice a year in all government schools. This is done to understand and evaluate the FLN skills in children up to grade 8. On the basis of the performance of the children in these assessments, a 45 to 60 days program is conducted to improve basic competencies in Literacy and Numeracy in students who require additional support in achieving these competencies.

As a part of FLN Programme, Reading Challenge has been started from September 2021 to improve reading skills among children. With an objective to inculcate reading habit along with increasing basic competencies of reading among children and make them independent readers, the Government is kick-started a 100-day programme called READ (Read, Enjoy and Develop), a Reading Campaign for students of Classes 1 to 9 in all schools from February 2022 onwards. Additionally, curriculum frameworks for Language and Numeracy have been finalised to identify critical learning outcomes and the respective indicators to measure them.

Status of Learning Outcomes in Telangana

The National Achievement Survey is conducted by the Government of India to assess the learning outcomes of students across the country. The survey measures performance of the students in different subjects such Language, Mathematics and Environmental Science (EVS) depending on the level at which the child is being assessed. Beyond measuring the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in Grade 3, performance of the students in Grade 5 and 8 are crucial, Grade 5 & 8 being important transition points from both curricular and transition point of view.

Average performance of Grade 5 Mathematics for students in Telangana at 57% is higher than the National average of 53%. In district wise performance in the state, Adilabad has the lowest average achievement of 40.9%, whereas Medchal - Malkajgiri has the highest percentage achievement of 63.7%. Except for Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem and Mahabubabad, all the districts recorded scores above 50% .

The performance of Grade 5 students in Language is lowest in Adilabad (43%) and highest in Medchal-Malkajgiri district (67%). Except for Adilabad and Kumuram Bheem districts, all the other districts in the state recorded scores above 50% .

The performance of Grade 8 students in Mathematics and Language is lowest in Adilabad (31% and 43.6% respectively) and highest in Siddipet (46.5%) and Hyderabad (56.9%) respectively . Except for Adilabad, Nalgonda and Medak districts, all the other districts in the state recorded an achievement of more than 50%.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The Telangana state has total 3,05,597 teachers in all the schools, out of which 1,52,298 are working in government schools, 4,006 in government aided, 1,48,814 in private unaided recognised and 479 in other schools .

Pupil Teacher Ratio is critical for equitable learning access at the grade level. As per RTE 2009, the PTR norm for primary level is 30:1 and for upper primary it is 35:1. In Telangana, during 2020-21 the PTR for

Primary was 20:1, for Upper Primary it was 16:1 and for Secondary it was 19:1
According to UDISE 2019-20, at primary level, the state with a PTR of 22.7 ranks fourth among the Non-Special category states. For upper primary and secondary levels, Telangana with a PTR of 13.1 and 9.9 respectively, ranks second among the Non- Special category states. .

Question: The Telangana state has total _____ teachers in all the schools
Ans : 3,05,597

Question: Pupil Teacher Ratio is critical for equitable learning access at the grade level. In Telangana, during 2020-21 the People Teacher Ratio (PTR) for Primary was _____, for Upper Primary it was 16:1 and for Secondary it was 19:1
Ans : 20:1

Initiatives for Students from the Marginalised Communities

In terms of social groups, the largest share of students are from backward classes (BC) at 49%. This is followed by the general category (23.2%), SC (16.9%) and ST (10.9%). The gender ratio among each community is consistent with the national average (~48%). The Government is committed to improving access to and quality of education for students from marginalised and minority communities, and is implementing several initiatives to achieve that.

Question: In terms of social groups, the largest share of students are from backward classes (BC) at _____ .
Ans : 49%

Residential Schools for Students belonging to the Marginalised Communities

As of academic year 2021-22, the Government runs over 978 residential schools focused on delivering quality education to children belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. Since the formation of the State there has been almost a three fold increase from 298 schools in 2014-15 to _____ schools in 2021-22

Ans : 978

Types of Residential Schools
1. Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TREIS)
TREIS was established to provide quality Education in GURUKUL method to the socially and economically backward rural talented children by establishing Residential Schools and Colleges. As of 2021-22, TREI Society is managing a total of 37 educational institutions. Against the sanctioned strength of 22,960 in 2020-21, the enrolment of students for the same year is 21,789. During 2020-21, the pass percentage of students studying for the Secondary School Certificate from the Residential Schools was 100% and for Intermediate students it was 95.3%. In addition to this, about 50 students were selected to study professional courses in prestigious institutions across the country such as IIT, IIIT and NIT.

2. Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS)
The Government, through the TSWREIS, manages 268 residential educational institutions (of which 173 are only for girls) with nearly 1.5 lakh students. Admissions into these schools are based on the reservations (SC -75%, SCC- 2%, ST- 6%; BC- 12%; Minorities - 3% & OC/ EBC - 2%), and include institutions such as the School of Fine Arts & Film Technology, Sainik School in Rukmapur, Armed Forces Preparatory Degree College for Women, Bhongir, 26 Sports Academies and 87 Freedom Schools. In addition to this, the society also runs 872 SC hostels across the state, accommodating 74,000 students from elementary to postgraduate levels. The students from these institutions have performed exceptionally well. In Secondary School examinations, these institutions have achieved

100% results, in Intermediate examinations the achievement has been 89.38% and in Degree Colleges that achievement has been 88.79. More than 400 students got admissions in prestigious institutions such as Azim Premji University, Indian Institute of Technology, University of Delhi, Ashoka University, JNTU and TISS.

3. Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS)

The Society is currently operating 188 residential educational institutions with English as a medium of instruction in Grades 1 to 10, Intermediate and Degree Colleges. Out of this, 69 institutions are for only boys, 103 institutions are for only girls and 16 are co-education institutions. A separate society of Telangana State Eklavya Model Residential Schools provide quality education to tribal children. A total of 23 EMRS institutions are functional in Telangana.

4. Telangana Minority Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)

In order to impart quality education to economically weak students belonging to the minority communities, residential schools were set up by TMREIS. Currently, the society runs 204 schools across 31 districts in the state with 67,234 students enrolled.

5. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)

This society was established in 2014 for the administration of BC Welfare Residential Schools. Currently it operates 261 schools, 19 junior colleges and one degree college with a sanctioned strength of 1,32,440. In 2021-22, 119 BC residential schools were upgraded to Junior Colleges, with a sanctioned strength of 9,650. It has evolved into one of the most important educational institutions for BC students. With further initiatives like Super-100 and School of Excellence- to coach meritorious students aspiring to succeed in NEET, EAMCET and JEE, the society has extended its services for the students to perform well in all major competitive exams.

6.Vidyalayas (KGBV)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are the residential schools for girls. The objective of these schools is to ensure access to quality education for girls belonging to disadvantaged and underprivileged sections of the society. The scheme is implemented in educationally backward blocks (EBB)/mandals of the country where the female literacy level is below the national average and gender gap above national average. KGBVs operate with Grades VI to XII (Intermediate). Currently there are 475 KGBVs functioning in the state, out of which 267 KGBVs have Grades VI – X & 208 KGBVs are functioning up to the Intermediate level. There are 91,617 girls enrolled up to class X and 22,453 girls enrolled in Intermediate sections.

7. Model Schools

The Government of India had launched the scheme of setting up of 6,000 Model Schools in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country in a phased manner. These schools operate with Grades VI to Intermediate based on state curriculum with English as medium of instruction. In 2013-14, 194 model schools were set up in the state.

The Government of Telangana has taken the complete responsibility of running the schools as the Government of India has delinked the scheme and stopped providing financial support from 2015-16.

Question: How many types of schools are established ?

1) Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TREIS)

2) Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS)

3) Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS)

4) Telangana Minority Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)

5) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)

6) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)

7) Model Schools

Select correct answer :

a)1,2,3,4,5,6,7

b)3,4

c)4,5

d)None of these

Ans : a

Assistance for Students from the Marginalized Communities

The Government of Telangana has been extending financial assistance to deserving and meritorious students from SC, ST, BC, and Minority communities for their educational advancement through various programmes. Financial assistance is also being given to school going children in the form of prematric scholarships.

Pre - Matric & Post – Matric Scholarships

The Government of Telangana has been providing pre-matric, post-matric scholarships and fee reimbursement to students in order to reduce the dropout rate. Between 2014-22, the government spent Rs. 402.54 crore on providing pre-matric scholarships and Rs. 7,153.11 crore on providing post-matric scholarships for SC, ST and BC students. In 2021-22, the Government has spent Rs.25.22 crore on providing post -matric scholarship and spent Rs. 79.76 crore on fee reimbursement, for minority students.

Assistance for Overseas Education (Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Overseas Vidya Nidhi for BCs, Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi Scheme for SC and STs and Chief Minister Overseas Scholarship for Minorities)

Government is providing scholarships for overseas education of SC, ST, BC and Minority students for those students whose family annual income does not exceed Rs.5 Lakh. Since the launch of the programme over 1,790 BC, 699 SC, 204 ST and 2,235 Minority students have been benefited and the government has incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 385.87 crore.

Question: What is the family annual income limit for Assistance for Overseas Education under this ?

Ans : Rs.5 Lakh

Higher Education

Through its various educational initiatives at the school level, the government has created a diverse pool of students who enter higher education institutions in the state. For higher education there are over 3,712 junior colleges and 1,086 degree colleges. In the state, there are two Universities of Potential Excellence namely University of Hyderabad and Osmania University as selected by the UGC. 9 colleges have been selected in the state under the Centre for Potential Excellence scheme.

As per Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20, out of the total adult population (15 yrs and above) 17.9% have completed secondary education, 15.9% completed higher secondary, 18.3% are graduates, 7.8% are postgraduates. All of these figures are higher than the corresponding national average.

In the state, Higher education is subdivided into Board of Intermediate Education, Department of Collegiate Education and Department of Technical Education.

Intermediate Education

Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education regulates and supervises the system of Intermediate education (10+2). In 2020-21, the total number of Junior colleges in the state are 3,712. The total student strength in the first year is 9,53,667 (includes both 1st and 2nd year).

Question: Total No. of junior colleges in Telangana in 2020-21?
Ans : 3712
Question: The total student strength in the first year is _____ (includes both 1st and 2nd year).
Ans : 9,53,667

Enrolment at the Intermediate Level

The Government has introduced free education and free textbooks to all the students studying in Government Junior Colleges (GJC) from the academic year 2015-16.

As per the RBI Handbook of Indian States 2020- 21, the Gross enrolment for intermediate education in the state is 53% for boys and 61% for girls . This is higher than the national average of 50.5% for boys and 52.4% for girls.

As per RBI handbook of Indian States 2020-21, among the southern states Telangana ranks 3rd in overall GER .

Pupil Teacher Ratio

As per UDISE 2019-20 the Pupil Teacher Ratio at the intermediate level in Telangana at 22 which is lower than the national average of 27. Among southern states, Telangana holds the second best PTR along with Kerala, falling only behind Tamil Nadu's PTR at 21.

Collegiate Education

The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is created to promote and regulate undergraduate and graduate courses, giving special attention to the areas located in backward rural areas and to women education. In 2014-15, the number of government degree colleges with valid accreditation were only 15. As of now, 88 Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) have valid accreditation. There are 128 functioning Government Degree Colleges, out of which 9 colleges are conferred with autonomous Status by the UGC. The total number of degree colleges in the state are 1,086. In 2020-21 the total students enrolled through Degree Online Services Telangana (DOST) is 2,50,391. As per the AISHE All-India Survey of Higher Education (2019-20), Telangana's Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education is 35 which is much higher than the national average of 27. The report also ranks Telangana 2nd in the country in the number of colleges per lakh population at 53 colleges. Among the southern states, owing to its high college population density, Telangana ranks 2nd in the country in terms of average enrolment per college at 545. The report also states that in Telangana, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the year 2019-20 is 1.05 which is higher than the national GPI 1.01.

GPI measures access to higher education among genders and GPI score greater than 1 implies a disparity in favour of females.

Question: . In 2020-21 the total students enrolled through Degree Online Services Telangana (DOST) is_____.
Ans : 2,50,391

Question: What is DOST ?
Ans : Degree Online Services Telangana

Question: Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures what ?
Ans : GPI measures access to higher education among genders and GPI score greater than 1 implies a disparity in favour of females.

RUSA 2.0

Rashtriya Uchachatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in 2013 by the central government to improve access, equity and quality in higher education through planned development of higher education at the State level. Under RUSA 1.0 there was an enhancement in the existing infrastructure. State Universities like Osmania University, JNTU and 58 Government Degree colleges were upgraded with additional classrooms, toilet blocks, and ICT facilities. While RUSA 1.0 focussed on physical infrastructure, RUSA 2.0 lays emphasis on quality enhancement, research and innovation. Under the quality enhancement in select state universities, Osmania University was chosen in the state with a funding of Rs.100 crore to establish nine centres of excellence in the state for research and development. Under the Creation of Model Degree colleges component in RUSA 1.0 and 2.0, the central government has provided support for creation of 4 and 3 Model degree colleges respectively in the aspirational districts of the state.

Question : What is RUSA ?

Ans : Rashtriya Uchachatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in 2013 by the central government to improve access, equity and quality in higher education through planned development of higher education at the State level

Which of the following is correct about RUSA ?

a) RUSA 1.0 focussed on physical infrastructure,
b) RUSA 2.0 lays emphasis on quality enhancement, research and innovation.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

10.9. Adult Education

Attainment of 100% literacy among youth and the adults is part of a Sustainable Development Goals. As per Census 2011, the male and female literacy rates were 75.04% and _____ respectively.
Ans : 57.99%

Padhana Likhana Abhiyan

The primary objective of Padhna Likhna Abhiyan is to implement functional literacy to 2.20 lakh adult illiterates in the aged 15 and above under a basic literacy programme for a period of one year 2020-21. The Project Approval Board (PAB), Government of India has approved the "Padhna Likhna Abhiyan '' programme to the State of Telangana to cover 2.20 lakh non-literates with a total cost of Rs.5.18 crores.

Question : It is proposed to implement the programme in the (3) Aspirational districts of which of the following ?
a) Bhadradri-Kothagudem,
b)Jayashankar -Bhoopalapalli and
c)Kumaram Bheem- Asifabad.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Apart from this, Government of Telangana had launched the programme of 'Each One Teach One' to achieve 100% literacy in the state. The government urged every educated member of the society to participate in this initiative to educate at least 1 illiterate person.
Question : Who introduced Each One Teach One ?
Ans : Government of Telangana

Telangana Open School Society (TOSS) also provides opportunities for people who have missed

opportunities to complete their education and are desirous of seeking it through open and distance learning. They offer secondary and Intermediate courses. The admission in TOSS has increased from 49,354 in 2014-15 to 50,502 in 2020-21.
Question: What is TOSS ?
Ans : Telangana Open School Society (TOSS)

Skill Development

The National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) 2015 identifies the framework, objectives and outputs needed to make India highly skilled. NSDP reports that by 2022, 10,973 million workers will be required across 24 sectors in the country. To meet this demand, the government seeks to focus on making vocational training aspirational to youth and to align the national skilling standard with the industry and employer requirements.
Cognizant of this, Telangana ICT policy of 2021- 26 seeks to upskill, reskill and train the citizens of Telangana with a target to achieve 80% of the workforce requirement being met through local talent. For this, the government seeks to train more than 5 lakh students every year.

Question: The National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) 2015 identifies what ?
Ans : framework, objectives and outputs needed to make India highly skilled

According to the India Skills Report of 2022, Telangana has the highest female employable talent. Telangana also scored 3rd in the country with respect to Computer skills availability. This shows a positive hiring trend in the state which offers equal opportunity and representation in job opportunities. Major avenues for skill development in the state include undertaking vocational education, technical education in professional colleges and Industrial training.

Vocational Education
Vocational education seeks to promote employment among youth by providing them with specialised knowledge, employable skills and relevant occupational awareness. The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has identified clear pathways to vocational education from secondary school level onwards. For the academic year 2021- 22, vocational education is being implemented in all 194 Telangana Model schools in the state with 2 trades being imparted in each school. They are a total of 10 trades being implemented in the State through 384 Vocational trainers. In the year 2019-20, 52,870 students have received vocationaltraining. Other vocational institutes in the state provide training for students who have passed their 10th grade such as TASK, TSKC etc.

Question: The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has identified what ?
Ans : clear pathways to vocational education from secondary school level onwards.

Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)
The Government of Telangana has set up TASK in 2014 for skill development among youth and creating synergy between institutions of government, industry and academia. In order to improve people's access to the skill development institutions, the government has set up five regional centres at Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Hyderabad and Siricilla.

Which of the following is correct about TASK ?
a) The Government of Telangana has set up TASK in 2014 for skill development among youth and creating synergy between institutions of government, industry and academia.
b)In order to improve people's access to the skill development institutions, the government has set up five regional centres at Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Hyderabad and Siricilla.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

TASK provides more than 80 types of technical, nontechnical & essential skill programmes for the youth. Since its inception in 2014 till February 2022, a total of 713 colleges were registered for skill development partnership with TASK. 13,087 faculty were trained through 450 Faculty Development Programmes (FDP), 5,77,148 students were successfully trained and 608 youth were prepared to join the defence forces.

TASK under its finishing-school-programmes between 2014 - February 2022 has trained a total of 5,200 youth. Similarly, under its Technology Entrepreneurship programme (TEP) since 2014, a total of 2,918 students have received training. As part of the 'i4TS - Innovating for Telangana State' an entrepreneurship development programme to promote social innovation and rural entrepreneurship among the youth, more than 7000 youth across the state.

Technical Education

The Government not only aims to make technical education accessible and affordable to the people but also to ensure to provide skilled workmen to the job market. As of 2021, the state has a total the job market. As of 2021, the state has a total of 1,410 technical education institutions across all managements with an enrolment of 1,39,485 students.

The major professional colleges include MBA, MCA, Engineering, Medical, Polytechnic and B pharmacy. Brief Details of the major number of professional colleges and intake .

There are 54 Government Polytechnic institutes across the state. The State Board of Technical Education and Training (SBTET), Telangana, Hyderabad conducts "Polytechnic Common Entrance Test (POLYCET)" for the candidates seeking admission into all Diploma Courses in Engineering / Non Engineering/Technology offered at Polytechnics /Institutions.

The admissions to diploma courses for the academic year 2021-22 in the government polytechnic colleges have witnessed huge demand in seats with 43 out of 54 colleges recording 100 percent seat allotment. The total number of students enrolled in Government technical colleges amounts to 21,258, out of which 13,901 are boys and 7,357 are girls. The total number of students enrolled in Private technical colleges are 51,014, out of which 40,858 are boys and 10,156 are girls as shown .

Question: Who conducts Polytechnic Common Entrance Test (POLYCET)" for the candidates seeking admission into all Diploma Courses in Engineering /Non Engineering/Technology offered at Polytechnics /Institutions ?
Ans : State Board of Technical Education and Training (SBTET), Telangana, Hyderabad

Significant Initiatives undertaken by the Department of Technical education in the year 2021-22 include upgradation and construction of polytechnic institutions, signing MOU with Indian School of Business (ISB) for skilling programmes for undergraduate students.

Industrial Training

The Government is providing long term and short term training to youth in the state to help build employable skills through the Department of Employment and Training. There are 289 ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) functioning in the state. Of these, 225 are private and 64 are government institutes, and the total intake capacity is 73,300. There are around 33 trades to which the training is provided. Since 2014, total 1,83,538 trainees have been trained, out of which 46,145 have been placed.

Question: There are 289 ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) functioning in the state.
Ans : 289

Nizamabad, Medchal and Karimnagar have been identified to establish incubation centres for promoting entrepreneurship as part of Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government

of India (MSME, GoI) funded Livelihood Business Incubator Scheme.
Under GoI's Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) 10 ITIs have been sanctioned in the state. Additionally to improve quality of training in I.T.Is industry linkages have been forged for providing on-job training to the trainees and recruiting them as part of Corporate Social Responsibility. Presently, 48 ITIs have entered into an MOU with 48 industries for the same.

Which of the following is correct ?
a)Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India (MSME, GoI) funded Livelihood Business Incubator Scheme
b) Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)
c)CSR : Corporate Social Responsibility
d) All the above
Ans: d

Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET)
The Government has initiated Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET), for improving the employment ecosystem. The DEET acts as a network connecting the employers to prospective job-seekers on a platform provided by artificial intelligence. This application has been launched taking into consideration the technological boom witnessed in the State and the consequent growth in the requirement of manpower in numerous industries.

Question: The Government has initiated Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET), for what ?
Ans : improving the employment ecosystem

WELFARE

1)The Telangana Government introduced Dalit Bandhu in 2021 to assist SC households with a grant of Rs.10 Lakhs per household without any bank loan linkage, to establish a suitable income generating source.
Question: When Telangana Government introduced Dalit Bandhu ?
Ans : 2021
Question: Under Dalit Bandhu how much grant will be given per household without any bank loan link ?
Ans : Rs.10 Lakhs
Question : Under Dalit Bandhu , what is to be established by the beneficiary ?
Ans : A suitable income generating source

2)Under the 2-BHK Housing Scheme the Government constructed _____houses by the end of November 2021 with an amount of Rs. 10,445 Crore.
Ans : 1,07,612

3)Since 2014-15, the Government has covered an average _____ lakh beneficiaries annually under Aasara Pension scheme with a total disbursement of Rs. 45,883 Crore (upto January 2022)
Ans : 38

4)To provide educational support to children from marginalized communities, the Government has doubled the number of Social Welfare Residential Institutions from 134 in 2014 to _____ in 2021. During this period, the number of Tribal Welfare Residential Institutions increased from 96 to 188, BC Residential Institutions from 19 to 281 and the Minority Welfare Institutions from 12 to 204.
Ans : 268

5)To ensure the health and wellbeing of women and children, the Government spent Rs. 118 crore in 2021-22 benefitting around22 lakh beneficiaries under Arogya Lakshmi Scheme. Upto November 2021-22 around 1.51 lakh beneficiaries have received a Direct Benefit Transfer of Rs._____ crore, along with KCR Kits.
Ans: 186

6)Under the Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shaadi Mubarak scheme nearly _____ lakh marriages have been performed from its inception in 2014 till 2021. A total of 1.9 lakh SC, 1.1 lakh ST, 4.55 lakh BC and 1.97 lakh minority brides have benefited from the scheme.
Ans: 10

7)To empower women financially, a total number of _____ lakh women have been organised into 4.39 lakh SHGs and 17,886 Village Organisations in the State.
Ans : 47.53

8)SC/ST Special Development Fund Act was enacted in _____ for proportionate allocation of funding to SCs and STs in the budget. Around Rs. 18,000 crore earmarked funds have been utilised for the exclusive benefit of SCs and STs during the year 2021- 22 (until February 2022).
Ans : 2017

9)Under the Sheep Distribution Scheme, the Government distributed _____ lakh sheep to 3.81 lakh beneficiaries comprising Yadava and Kurma communities.
Ans : 79.98

Introduction

Welfare lies at the heart of policy making in the State of Telangana. The Government has initiated several programs and schemes with an objective of uplifting the poor and marginalised population in the state. The aim of these programs is to help align the economic success of Telangana with specific social goals such as creating a level playing field for the marginalised communities.

The Government is committed to improving the welfare of the socially and economically disadvantaged such as the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Backward Classes (BCs), Minority Communities, Women, Children, Senior Citizens, and Specially-abled Persons and other disadvantaged communities. The success of the welfare agenda rests on ensuring that the schemes reflect the needs of the relevant communities and are meticulously implemented, with their deliverables aligning with proposed social goals of the government.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities

To achieve its aim of social justice and the creation of an equitable society, the Government is striving to build a sophisticated framework of welfare programs covering every oppressed caste or tribal group, every backward community and every religious minority. This framework aims to bring these targeted sections of the people socially, educationally and economically on par with other developed communities in the society.

Dalit Bandhu

One of the major initiatives taken up by the Government during the financial year 2021-22 is thelaunch of Dalit Bandhu Programme for the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Caste people in the State.

Under this scheme, each beneficiary household will be provided with a financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakh as a complete grant without any bank dependencies to establish a suitable income generating source.

The scheme was launched on August 4, 2021 at Vasalamarri Village in the Alair Assembly Constituency (AC) of Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri district.

Till January 2022, an amount of Rs.2,000 crore has been released to 17,554 dalit families and Rs. 7.60 crore has been released to 72 dalit families in Huzurabad and Alair ACs respectively.

Question: Where Dalit Bandhu Scheme was launched on August 4, 2021 ?
Ans : Vasalamarri Village in the Alair Assembly Constituency (AC) of Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri district.

to implement the Dalit Bandhu scheme in 5 moreACs- Madhira (SC)[1], Thungathurthi (SC), Jukkal (SC), Achampet (SC) and Kalwakurthy to better gauge the peculiarities and differences in the implementation modalities. An amount of Rs. 250 crore benefiting 2500 Dalit families has been released in these ACs. After successfully gauging the alignment of the community's need for social and economic upliftment, additionally the Government has proposed to implement the Dalit Bandhu Scheme in 118 ACs (including the 5 ACs mentioned above and except Huzurabad AC) in the state covering _____ dalit families in each constituency during this financial year itself and has released an amount of Rs. 300 crore to the 33 districts in the state.
Ans : 100

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Special Development Funds (SC/ST SDFs)

The Government passed the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial resources) Act in 2017" to secure earmarked funds for implementation of schemes that aim at ensuring accelerated development of SCs and STs with an emphasis on achieving equality, focussing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring their security and social dignity and promoting equity among SCs and STs. As a result, 15.45% of state scheme funds are directed solely towards the welfare and development of SC communities, and another 9.08% for the betterment of the ST communities proportionate to their population in the State. The Act also ensures that unused funds are carried forward into subsequent financial years.

Question: When "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial resources) Act was passed ?
Ans : 2017

Question: What is the purpose of passing "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial resources) Act in 2017 ?
Ans : To secure earmarked funds for implementation of schemes that aim at ensuring accelerated development of SCs and STs with an emphasis on achieving equality, focussing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring their security and social dignity and promoting equity among SCs and STs

Question: As a result, _____ of state scheme funds are directed solely towards the welfare and development of SC communities, and another 9.08% for the betterment of the ST communities proportionate to their population in the State.
Ans : 15.45 %

As of 2021-22, Telangana is one of the 4 states (the other three being Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu) to provide legal guarantees for the welfare of and allocation of funds towards SC and ST communities. Around Rs. 18,000 crore earmarked funds have been utilised for the exclusive benefi t of SCs and STs during the year 2021-22 (upto February 2022).
All Scheduled Caste (SC) specific programmes are being listed under SCSDF and Scheduled Tribe (ST) specific programmes are being listed under STSDF. Some of the important on-going flagship programmes such as Kalyana Laxmi, Aasara Pensions, Drinking water to households, Sanna Biyyam to the students in the SC & ST hostels, KCR Kits etc., are linked with the Special Development Fund. Data show the expenditure under SC/ST Special Development funds since the implementation of the Act in 2017 till 2020-21.

Question: Which are linked with the Special Development Fund ?
Ans : Some of the important on-going flagship programmes such as Kalyana Laxmi, Aasara Pensions, Drinking water to households, Sanna Biyyam to the students in the SC & ST hostels, KCR Kits etc., are linked with the Special Development Fund

Reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Backward Classes (BCs), Minorities, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the State

The Government has a strong focus on undoing the historical injustices meted out to the SCs, STs and BCs in the state and making the minorities feel empowered by safeguarding their rights and entitlements. One way to address these concerns is by extending reservation to these communities. Currently, the STs, SCs, BCs, Minorities (BC-E) and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) avail 6%, 15%, 25%, 4% and 10% reservation respectively for admissions in educational institutions and for state Government jobs.

Question : Which of the following is correct about reservations for admissions in educational institutions and for state Government jobs?

a)STs : 6% ; SCs : 15 % ; BCs : 25%
b) Minorities (BC-E) : 4%
c)Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) : 10%
d)All the above
Ans : d

In recognition of the need for better data for seamless implementation of these programs, the Telangana Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution, urging the Government of India to undertake a caste-wise census of Backward Classes as part of Census _____.
Ans: 2021.

Land Rights to Scheduled Tribes (STs) & Giri Vikasam

Under the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditiona Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act' in 2006, the Government has granted the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers the right to hold and live in the forest land and the rights to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource that they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use". As of January 2022, the Government has issued title certificates to 96,676 individuals involving 3,08,614 acres and 721 community titles involving 4,54,054 acres.

Question: When 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditiona Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act' was passed ?
Ans : 2006

Question : Under 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditiona Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act' in 2006 what is granted by government ?
Ans : Government has granted the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers the right to hold and live in the forest land and the rights to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource

Question : Which of the following is correct ,as of January 2022 relating to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers in Telangana?

a)Government has issued title certificates to 96,676 individuals involving 3,08,614 acres and
b)Government has issued 721 community titles involving 4,54,054 acres.
c)Both (a)& (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

"GIRI VIKASAM" scheme is aimed to convert the uncultivable agricultural lands of small & marginal Scheduled tribe (ST) farmers into cultivable lands for the sustainable agriculture development. As of December 2021, An area of 18,228 acres of land belonging to 6,118 ST farmers has been converted to cultivable land with the cost of Rs 43.1 crore.

Question: What is 'GIRI VIKASAM' ?
Ans : GIRI VIKASAM" scheme is aimed to convert the uncultivable agricultural lands of small & marginal Scheduled tribe (ST) farmers into cultivable lands for the sustainable agriculture development. As of December 2021, an area of 18,228 acres of land belonging to 6,118 ST farmers has been converted to cultivable land with the cost of Rs 43.1 crore.

Educational Support to the SC, ST, BC and Minorities

Education being a key mechanism to break through poverty and enhance intergenerational mobility, the Government has laid special emphasis on programs that can make it easier for the disadvantaged communities to access and benefit from educational opportunities both at the State and Global level.

Residential Schools and Colleges

Since the formation of Telangana in 2014, the Government has doubled the number of Social Welfare Residential Institutions, from 134 in 2014 to 268 in 2021. A similar increase has been witnessed by the Tribal Welfare Institutions, which increased from 96 in 2014 to 188 in 2021. The BC welfare residential Institutions have seen a rise as well, from 19 in 2014 to 281 in 2021 and the minority Welfare residential Institutions have increased from 12 in 2014 to 204 in 2021. The new institutions were developed with increased focus on quality of teaching and physical environment in these schools and some of the students have gone on to graduate from IITs, NITs, and other reputed institutions in the country.

Further to encourage the women from the SC community to pursue higher education, 30 residential junior colleges have been created for them. Currently 17,014 women are studying in these colleges. Similarly, 22 new special residential degree colleges for ST women have been set up and 9,159 women are studying in these colleges.

In addition to these residential educational institutions, separate welfare hostels are also being established and maintained by the respective welfare departments.

Scholarships

The Government has extended financial assistance through scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees to assist the education of SC, ST, BC and minority communities in the state.

Every academic year around 4.86 lakh SC students and 1.27 lakh ST students are assisted with prematric scholarships and around 2.5 lakh SC students, 1.4 lakh ST students, 1.2 lakh minority students and 10.1 lakh BC students are assisted with post-matric scholarships including the reimbursement of tuition fees.

Scholarships for Overseas Education

In order to help children from disadvantaged communities in pursuing higher education abroad, the Government has introduced Overseas a family (whose annual income less Rs. 5 lakh) who has secured admission in a foreign university from an eligible country. The Overseas Scholarship for SC and ST students is named as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi, for BC and EBC students it is named as Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Overseas Vidya Nidhi and for Minority students it is named as Chief Minister's Overseas Scholarship Scheme. Since the launch of the Overseas Scholarships for SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities till February 2022, a total of 699 SC, 204 ST, 1,790 BC and 2,235 Minority students have received these scholarships.

Question: Which of the following is correct about Overseas Scholarship?
a)The Overseas Scholarship for SC and ST students is named as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi,
b)for BC and EBC students it is named as Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Overseas Vidya Nidhi and
c)for Minority students it is named as Chief Minister's Overseas Scholarship Scheme.
d)All the above (Eligibiliy : whose family annual income less than Rs. 5 lakh)
Ans : d

Housing

Access to safe housing plays an important role in the welfare of a family. Apart from providing shelter against various physical threats, both human-made and natural, the availability of adequate housing facilities with proper supply of potable water, sufficient sanitation facilities and clean surroundings is necessary to ensure a dignified life.

Two-BHK Housing Programme

With the objective of providing affordable and quality housing to the poor, the Telangana Government launched a 2 BHK Housing Programme in October 2015. Under this programme, a total of 2,91,057 houses have been sanctioned between 2016 and 2021. Out of which construction of 1,07,612 houses has been completed until November 2021 , while the construction of remaining houses is at various stages of completion. Around Rs. 10,445 crore has been utilised since the launch of the program till November 2021. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) is the implementing agency in its jurisdiction and for the rest of the state. Telangana State Housing Corporation (TSHC) is the implementing agency.

Each house has a plinth area of 560 sq. ft., which includes a kitchen and two toilets. The construction cost of each house is Rs. 5.04 lakh in rural areas, Rs. 5.30 lakh in urban areas, and between Rs. 7.00 lakh and Rs. 7.90 lakh in the limits of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC). The 2BHK programme received the PMAY-U (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban) Award for excellent performance in e-governance in 2018-19.

Question: Which of the following is correct about Two-BK Housing programme ?
a)Each house has a plinth area of 560 sq. ft., which includes a kitchen and two toilets.
b)The construction cost of each house is Rs. 5.04 lakh in rural areas, Rs. 5.30 lakh in urban areas, and between Rs. 7.00 lakh and Rs. 7.90 lakh in the limits of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).
c) The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) is the implementing agency in its jurisdiction and for the rest of the state Telangana State Housing Corporation (TSHC) is the implementing agency.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Keeping the spatial distribution of population and social justice in mind, the Government has earmarked a share of these 2BHK houses for specific social groups. In rural areas, 50% houses are reserved for SCs and STs, 7% for Minorities and 43% for other communities. In urban areas this stands at 17% for SCs, 6% for STs, 12% for Minorities and 65% for other communities. Additionally, there is a blanket 2% reservation for ex-Service Personnel and widows of ex-Servicemen, and 5% is earmarked for Persons with Disabilities.

The State has made tremendous progress in providing pucca houses to its population. Telangana is one of the 18 Non-Special Category states where more households (66%) report receiving benefits from a state-specific housing scheme, when compared to a central housing scheme (34%). Telangana ranks 4th in terms of coverage bystate-specific housing scheme. Data shows the percentage of households who have received benefits under state-sponsored and centrally sponsored (specifically PMAY-U) schemes across Non-Special Category States.

Women Welfare

For equitable development in the state across all domains, the Government is implementing a gamut of initiatives specially focussed at women's welfare and empowerment. These initiatives focus on narrowing the gender divide in employment, like Aarogya Lakshmi and KCR Kits have been implemented to ensure adequate health and nutritional services to women. The Government has also taken initiatives to provide financial assistance during weddings and to enable a huge network of SHG groups to empower women.

In addition to the above programmes, the Government is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the ICDS, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Poshan Abhiyaan, construction and renovation of Anganwadi Centres, Integrated Child Protection Services, State Resource Centres for Women, Beti Padhao Beti Bachao, and Ujjwala for victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, among others.

Further, the Telangana State Government is providing _____ reservation for women in state Government jobs which are under direct recruitment and enrolment in educational institutions.
Ans : 33.3%

Kalyana Lakshmi / Shadi Mubarak (Marriage Assistance)/Aid for Inter-caste marriages

The Government launched the 'Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shaadi Mubarak' scheme to provide financial assistance in the form of a one-time grant of Rs.1,00,116 to unmarried girls₂ (above 18 years of age) from SC, ST, BC and Minority families (with a combined income of both parents not exceeding Rs.2,00,000 per annum) at the time of their marriage.

From mid 2019, The Government is also providing financial assistance of Rs.1,25,145 to unmarried disabled girls irrespective of their caste and religion.

Upto December 2021, a total of 1.9 lakh SC, 1.1 lakh ST, 4.3 lakh BC, 1.9 lakh Minority families have been benefited from the scheme and the Government has disbursed an amount of around Rs. 8085 crore. This initiative not only curbed child marriages to a significant extent but also greatly relieved the financial burden related to marriages.

Question: Which of the following is correct abut Kalyana Lakshmi / Shadi Mubrak (Marriage Assistance)?
a) The Government launched the 'Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shaadi Mubarak' scheme to provide financial assistance in the form of a one-time grant of Rs.1,00,116 to unmarried girls
b) above 18 years of age from SC, ST, BC and Minority families
c)combined income of both parents not exceeding Rs.2,00,000 per annum at the time of their marriage
d)All the above
Ans : d

Bride belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority families whose parents' annual income is not exceeding Rs. 2 lakh per annum

Telangana's generous gift of Rs.1,00,116 of marriage assistance stands out as the most generous scheme among all states.

The Government in order to combat the evil of casteism in the society and to achieve the objective of social integration encourages inter-caste marriages between SC individuals and individuals from other castes by providing a cash incentive upto Rs.2.5 lakh to each inter-caste married couple. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.29.28 crore has been disbursed to 1,830 inter caste married couples. Since 2014, an amount of Rs.108.75 crore has been disbursed to 10,179 inter caste married couples.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?

a) The Government in order to combat the evil of casteism in the society and to achieve the objective of social integration encourages inter-caste marriages between SC individuals and individuals from other castes by providing a cash incentive upto Rs.2.5 lakh to each inter-caste married couple
b) During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.29.28 crore has been disbursed to 1,830 inter caste married couples.
c)Since 2014, an amount of Rs.108.75 crore has been disbursed to 10,179 inter caste married couples
d)All the above
Ans : d

Land Purchase Scheme

Access to land is critical for poverty eradication and community development. The Land Purchase Scheme was launched in 2014 with an objective of the State purchasing and assigning 3.00 acres of agricultural land to the women of "Bhoomileni Nirupeda Dalita Vyavasaya Aadharitha Kutumbalu". The Land Purchase Scheme is under implementation with 100% subsidy. The District Collectors were given powers to purchase agricultural land for the above programme at a cost ranging from Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per acre in the 30 Districts (excluding Hyderabad, Bhadradri Kothagudem and Medchal) of the State.

Under the Land Purchase Scheme an extent of 16,993.27 acres have been distributed to the 6,942 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs. 761.42 crores (from 2014 to December 2021). During 2021-22, 451.35 acres have been distributed to 261 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs. 25.32 crore.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

The SHG movement has been widely acknowledged as a grassroots movement that brought transformative changes in the lives of women from marginalised and economically weaker families by empowering them financially. The Government is further facilitating this movement through "SERP (Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty)" by building and nurturing SHGs of women and their federations. A total number of 47.53 lakh women have been organised into 4.39 lakh SHGs and 17,886 Village Organisations in the Telangana State. Number of new SHGs formed in the year 2021-22 (till November 2021) is 15,865.

Telangana has pioneered the facilitation of bank linkages for all these SHGs. Since the formation of the State, the amount disbursed to the SHGs every year almost tripled from Rs.3,738.67 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.10,448.03 crore by 2020-21 (as the data for 2021-22 pertains to only until December).

"MEPMA" is the State Nodal Agency for implementing the Poverty Alleviation Programs in all urban areas of Telangana State. Till date 13,425 micro enterprises have been established through urban SHG women with a total cost of Rs.102.82 Crore. In 2021-22 an amount of Rs. 1,107.32 crore is provided to 17,287 SHGs under Self Help Group - Bank Linkage (SHG-BL) and Rs.113.92 Crore to 1,241 beneficiaries under Self Employment Program (SEP).

Arogya Lakshmi & KCR Kits

Aarogya Lakshmi scheme provides nutritious and healthy meals to all pregnant and lactating mothers registered in all the Anganwadi Centres. The core objectives of the scheme are to enhance the quality and acceptability of supplementary nutrition by the Pregnant and Lactating women, ensure that Pregnant and Lactating women consume 90+ IFA tablets, eliminate or decrease number of Pregnant and Lactating women with anaemia/ who are undernourished, improve the enrollment of mothers at Anganwadi Centers (AWCs), among others.

Over and above the norms mandated by the Government of India, in the interest of women's health and welfare the Government of Telangana has enhanced the rates by providing an additional allocation of Rs. 14 per beneficiary per day. In addition, the State Government has increased the number of days the beneficiaries receive milk and eggs from 25 to 30.

d)All the above
Ans : d

In 2021-22 the scheme benefited over 22,00,346 pregnant, lactating women and children in the age group of 7 months to 6 years (covered under Balamrutham and Supplementary Nutrition Programme) with an expenditure of Rs.118 crore.

With an aim to reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate through promotion of institutional deliveries, the 'KCR Kit' programme was launched in June 2017. Under the scheme, post-delivery mothers receive a kit containing 15 utility items. Under the scheme, post child delivery, the mother is provided with financial assistance of ₹12,000 (₹13,000 for a girl child) to compensate for the loss of wages by the women during the pregnancy and postnatal period. Upto November 2021-22 around 1.51 lakh beneficiaries have received a Direct Benefit Transfer of Rs. 186 crore, along with KCR Kits. The impact of the scheme can be seen in improved institutional deliveries in the state from 30.5% in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) to 49.7% in 2019-20 (NFHS-5).

Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSKs)

Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSKs) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a Centre-State share of 60:40. The MSK Scheme is aimed at providing 'one stop convergent support services for empowering rural women with opportunities for skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition'. MSKs create awareness on women-related schemes, programmes and laws implemented by the state, including awareness campaigns on various acts such as Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Compulsory Registration of Marriage Act, 2002, RTE, 2009 etc.

Question: Which of the following is correct about Mahila Shakti Kendras ?
a) Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSKs) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a Centre-State share of 60:40.
b) The MSK Scheme is aimed at providing 'one stop convergent support services for empowering rural women with opportunities for skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition'
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question : MSKs create awareness on women-related schemes, programmes and laws implemented by the state, including awareness campaigns on which acts ?
a)Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994,
b)The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006,
c)Compulsory Registration of Marriage Act, 2002, RTE, 2009 etc.
d)All the above
Ans : d

One Stop Centres (Sakhi Centres)

The One Stop Centres (also called Sakhi Centres) were set-up across all 33 districts in the State in December 2017 with an objective to provide integrated support to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Sakhi Centres handled 32,114 cases from 2017 to October 2021, which is evident from the growing reach of Sakhi centres. Around 66% of the total registered cases are under domestic violence.
A Women Helpline (WHL) 181 was launched in Telangana on 19th August, 2017 with a 6-seater Call Center. The Sakhi Centre is integrated with WHL to provide support to women/girls affected by violence.

Question: Which of the following is correct about The One Stop Centres (also called Sakhi Centres)?
a)They were set-up across all 33 districts in the State in December 2017
b)objective is to provide integrated support to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace
c) A Women Helpline (WHL) 181 was launched in Telangana on 19th August, 2017 with a 6-seater Call Center. The Sakhi Centre is integrated with WHL to provide support to women/girls affected by Violence
d)All the above
Ans: d

BHAROSA Centres

BHAROSA Centres are one-point help centres to provide integrated support to women and children who have been subjected to severe abuse, be it physical, sexual, financial or emotional. The first centre was established in Hyderabad in 2016, followed by Vikarabad in 2018. In 2020, new centres were also established in Sangareddy and Warangal.
BHAROSACentres in Suryapet, Nalgonda, Medchal, Khammam, and Hyderabad's Old City are underway.

Question: What are BHAROSA Centres ?

Ans : BHAROSA Centres are one-point help centres to provide integrated support to women and children who have been subjected to severe abuse, be it physical, sexual, financial or emotional

Question: When the first BHAROSA centre was established ?

Ans : in Hyderabad in 2016

Security, Health and Environment (SHE) Teams

SHE Teams were established as a division of Telangana Police in 2014. The aim was to deal with offences against women like eve-teasing, stalking, harassment in public or at workplaces, educational institutions, residential areas or social media. At present, there are 331 SHE teams working in the state. Between October 2014 and September 2021, a total of 54,231 complaints were received under the initiative, leading to the arrest of over 19,411 perpetrators.

Question: Which of the following is correct about SHE Teams ?
a) Security, Health and Environment (SHE) Teams
b) SHE Teams were established as a division of Telangana Police in 2014.
c)The aim was to deal with offences against women like eve-teasing, stalking, harassment in public or at workplaces, educational institutions, residential areas or social media. At present, there are 331 SHE teams working in the state.
d)All the above
Ans : d

The Sexual Harassment Electronic Box (T-She Box)

The Government established T-She Box (a mobile and web app) as an effort to provide a single window access to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in organised or unorganised, private or public sector, to facilitate the registration of complaint related to sexual harassment.

In 2021-22, 4,376 Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) and 28 Local Complaints Committees (LCC) have been registered on the platform. In addition, the Government has also established a new home for the safety of trafficked victims in Hyderabad.

Question: Which of the following is correct about T-She Box ?
a) **The Sexual Harassment Electronic Box (T-She Box)**
b)The Government established T-She Box (a mobile and web app) as an effort to provide a single

window access to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in organised or unorganised, private or public sector, to facilitate the registration of complaint related to sexual harassment
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Poverty Alleviation

Addressing poverty and its determinants has been one of the main focus areas of the Government. Since formation of the Telangana State, the Government has revamped the existing poverty alleviation programmes, especially the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the 100% subsidised 2-BHK Housing Scheme. Further, State level societies such as Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) are helping to build and nurture women led Self Help Groups (SHGs) and implementing poverty alleviation programmes in rural and urban areas.

Importantly, the Government broadened the focus of poverty alleviation by working to eradicate multidimensional poverty. As per NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) baseline report 2021, which has three equally weighted dimensions—Health, Education, and Living Standards, one in four individuals in India is multidimensionally poor, but in Telangana this is true for only one out of seven individuals.

Since the formation of the State, the Government has made targeted interventions in Health (KCR Kits, Aarogya Lakshmi, Giri Poshana, improving the Public Health Infrastructure etc.,), Education (revamping school infrastructure through Mana Ooru Mana Badi), and Living Standards (housing, skill development, asset creation, free electricity, etc.) covering specific marginalised groups in the State.

Question : Since formation of the Telangana State, the Government has revamped the existing poverty alleviation programmes. Give details.
a) especially the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the 100% subsidised 2-BHK Housing Scheme.
b)Further, State level societies such as Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) are helping to build and nurture women led Self Help Groups (SHGs) and implementing poverty alleviation programmes in rural and urban areas
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans: c

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Question: NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) baseline
report 2021 says there are three equally weighted dimensions . What are they ?
Ans: Health, Education, and Living Standards,

Question: One in four individuals in India is multidimensionally poor, but in Telangana this is true for only one out of _____ individuals
Ans : Seven

Question:
Since the formation of the Telangana State, the Government has made targeted interventions for covering specific marginalised groups in the State. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Health : (KCR Kits, Aarogya Lakshmi, Giri Poshana, improving the Public Health Infrastructure etc.,),
b)Education : (revamping school infrastructure through Mana Ooru Mana Badi), and
c)Living Standards : (housing, skill development, asset creation, free electricity, etc.)
d)All the above (in the conext of MPI)

Ans : d

Aasara Pension

As part of its welfare and social safety net strategy, the Government has introduced the "Aasara'' pension scheme in November 2014 in order to support the most vulnerable sections of the society. The scheme is meant to protect different sections of society in particular the old and infirm, disabled persons, Widows, people with HIV-AIDS, Filaria effected persons (Grade-II & III), incapacitated weavers, toddy tappers, poor Beedi workers and Single Women. In 2021-22 (upto January 2022), around Rs. 7,078 crore has been disbursed to 37.34 lakh pensioners. Since 2014, an average around 38 lakh beneficiaries have been covered annually under this scheme .

Since the launch of the scheme in Nov 2014 to January 2022, around Rs. 45,882 crore has been disbursed . Since June 2019, the pension amount has been increased from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 3016/- per month for disabled persons and for all other categories of pensioners from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2016/- per month.

Question: Which of the following is correct about Aasara Pension Scheme ?
a)Introduced in November, 2014 in order to support the most vulnerable sections of the society.
b)The scheme is meant to protect different sections of society in particular the old and infirm, disabled persons, Widows, people with HIV-AIDS, Filaria effected persons (Grade-II & III), incapacitated weavers, toddy tappers, poor Beedi workers and Single Women
c) Since June 2019, the pension amount has been increased from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 3016/- per month for disabled persons and for all other categories of pensioners from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2016/- per month
d)All the above
Ans : d

Public Distribution System (PDS)

The Government is distributing essential commodities and food grains to priority households at subsidised prices as per their eligibility. The Government has been proactively implementing the Public Distribution System (PDS), through a network of 17,013 Fair Price Shops (FPSs).

The Government of Telangana has extended the PDS coverage to an additional 96 lakh people over and above the prescribed coverage of around 1.91 crore (persons/units) by Government of India under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), thus effectively covering 2.87 crore beneficiaries in the state as on December 2021. Along with additional beneficiary coverage the Government has also enhanced the scale of distribution of rice from 5 Kgs per person at Rs. 3 per Kg as prescribed by Government of India, to 6 Kgs per person at Rs.1 per Kg to all the members in a family. Along with Food Security, the State has facilitated Gas Connections to 18,90,533 poor and marginalised households under the DEEPAM Scheme.

The total outlay on this program has been doubled from Rs. 1,140 crore in 2014 to Rs. 2,281 crore in 2021. In the year 2021-22, the Public Distribution System has served around 3.36 crore beneficiaries in the State.

Question: The Government is distributing essential commodities and food grains to priority households at _____ prices as per their eligibility
Ans : subsidized

Question : Which of the following is correct about PDS and Gas connections?

a)The Government has been proactively implementing the Public Distribution System (PDS), through a network of 17,013 Fair Price Shops (FPSs).
b)The Government of Telangana has extended the PDS coverage to an additional 96 lakh people over and above the prescribed coverage of around 1.91 crore (persons/units) by Government of India under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), thus effectively covering 2.87 crore beneficiaries in the state as on December 2021

c) Along with Food Security, the State has facilitated Gas Connections to 18,90,533 poor and marginalised households under the DEEPAM Scheme.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Response to COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdowns had adversely affected peoples' lives, particularly the marginalised sections of the populations. The state Government went the extra mile to support poor households during the 2nd wave of Covid-19 pandemic by distributing additional _____ of Rice per person per month at free of cost to all the cardholders. This distribution continued for 7 months between May and November 2021 duly incurring an additional amount of Rs. 324 Crore.
To provide relief to the private school teachers, the State Government distributed Sannabiyyam to 2,03,473 teaching and non-teaching staff of recognized Private Schools @ 25kg each at free of cost from April to June, 2021 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 52.26 Crs. Telangana state is the first State to provide such relief to private school staff.
Ans: 10 Kgs

Economic Support Schemes

Economic Support Schemes are introduced by the government, i) To provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets, ii) To offer training programmes for Skill up-gradation leading to Self / Wage employment and iii) To plug critical gaps of finance in economic support schemes for the welfare of the SCs, STs and other weaker sections.

Question: Which of the following is correct about Economic Support Schemes ?
a)To provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets,
b) To offer training programmes for Skill up-gradation leading
to Self / Wage employment and
c) To plug critical gaps of finance in economic support schemes for the welfare of the SCs, STs and other weaker sections.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Sheep Distribution Scheme

The Telangana Government is implementing the Sheep Distribution Scheme for the Yadava and Kurma communities in the state. Since the inception of the program in 2017 to till date, a total of 79.98 lakh sheep have been distributed to 3.81 lakh beneficiaries. Between 2017 and October 2021 the State Government with a subsidy component of 75% has incurred expenditure of Rs. 3,572 crore. Keeping in view the rise in cost of Sheep in the open market and also increase in transportation prices, in the Phase II of the SRDP program (2021-22 and 2022-23), the Government has enhanced the Unit cost from Rs.1,25,000 to Rs.1,75,000.

Question: The Telangana Government is implementing the Sheep Distribution Scheme for the_____
in the state
Ans : Yadava and Kurma communities

Question: Which of the following is correct about Sheep Distribution Scheme ?
a) Between 2017 and October 2021 the State Government with a subsidy component of 75% has incurred expenditure of Rs. 3,572 crore.
b)Keeping in view the rise in cost of Sheep in the open market and also increase in transportation prices, in the Phase II of the SRDP program (2021-22 and 2022-23), the Government has enhanced the Unit cost from Rs.1,25,000 to Rs.1,75,000
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these

Ans : c

Free Electricity supply to SC, ST and BC Communities

The Government is providing free electricity supply to the families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for domestic purposes up to 101 units, benefiting around 19.73 lakh SC Households and 1.47 lakh ST Households. The state Government has come up with a scheme of free electricity supply upto 250 units to laundries / dhobi ghats and saloons from 2021-22, benefitting 54,035 people from Rajaka and Nayee Brahmin communities

Question: Which of the following is correct about Free Electricity Supply ?

a) The Government is providing free electricity supply to the families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for domestic purposes up to 101 units, benefiting around 19.73 lakh SC Households and 1.47 lakh ST Households.
b)The state Government has come up with a scheme of free electricity supply upto 250 units to laundries / dhobi ghats and saloons from 2021-22, benefitting 54,035 people from Rajaka and Nayee Brahmin communities
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Entrepreneurship Development (T-PRIDE)

The Government has launched a special incentive package scheme called Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE) in 2014, to encourage entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and eligible Physically Handicapped Citizens (PHCs). Apart from facilitating access to credit facilities, the policy envisions preferential allotment of plots in Industrial Parks and intensive entrepreneur and skilling programmes. Since the inception of the scheme in 2014 till January 2022, an amount of Rs. 1052 crore was sanctioned to 23,742 ST entrepreneurs, Rs. 1032 crore sanctioned to 22,955 SC entrepreneurs and Rs. 93 crore sanctioned to 1708 PHC entrepreneurs.

Question: Which of the following is correct about T-PRIDE ?
a) The Government has launched a special incentive package scheme called Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs (T-PRIDE) in 2014,
b)It is to encourage entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and eligible Physically Handicapped Citizens (PHCs).
c)Apart from facilitating access to credit facilities, the policy envisions preferential allotment of plots in Industrial Parks and intensive entrepreneur and skilling programmes
d)All the above
Ans : d

Development and Protection of Culture

Telangana has long been a meeting place for diverse languages and cultures. It is easily the best example for India's composite culture, pluralism and inclusiveness. It is thus no surprise that the region on the whole came to be known for its Ganga-Jamuna Tehzeeb and the capital Hyderabad as a 'miniature India'.

Question: Telangana has long been a meeting place for diverse languages and cultures. It is easily the best example for India's composite culture, pluralism and inclusiveness It is thus no surprise that the region on the whole came to be known for its _____ and the capital Hyderabad as a 'miniature India'.
Ans : Ganga-Jamuna Tehzeeb

The Government recognises the importance of preserving this composite culture of the state. In order to preserve the tribal culture the Government has constructed a tribal museum at Jodeghat in memory of Kumuram Bheem with a cost of Rs. 20 crore. Further, 12 Girijan Bhavans, Adivasi Bhavan, Banjara Bhavan are at various stages of construction with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 20 crore each. The Government sponsors and celebrates major fairs and festivals of the tribal community like Santh

Sevalal Jayanthi, Kumuram Bheem Vardhanthi, Nagoba Jathara, Bourapur Jathara, Jangubai Jathara, Nacharamma Jathara etc., every year.

Question: In order to preserve the tribal culture the Government has constructed a tribal museum at _____ in memory of Kumuram Bheem with a cost of Rs. 20 crore.
Ans : Jodeghat

Sammakka Sarakka Jathara or Medaram Jathara is conducted biennially in Tadvai Mandal, Mulugu district, which is the largest tribal religious congregation in the world. The Sammakka Sarakka Jathara or Medaram Jathara is a State Festival of Telangana. During every jathara, the Government makes elaborate arrangements for providing logistics, drinking water, sanitation and emergency healthcare facilities. The celebrations for the year 2022 took place from February 14th to 20th, with nearly 1 crore pilgrims participating in the festival.

Question: Sammakka Sarakka Jathara or Medaram Jathara is conducted biennially in _____
Ans : Tadvai Mandal, Mulugu district

Bathukamma is an annual flower festival celebrated predominantly in Telangana, and is grandly celebrated by young girls. It is celebrated towards the end of monsoon and heralds the abundance that nature has to offer. The festival begins on the day of _____, and is celebrated with much fanfare for nine days. The main purpose of this particular festival is to pray with devotion to the Goddess - Maha Gauri.
Ans : Mahalaya Amavasya

The Government distributes Bathukamma Sarees to all adult women enrolled under the_____ during the festival season every year from 2017 onwards.
Ans : Food Security Scheme

Similarly, the Government also supports the celebration of festivals of minority communities in Telangana. The Government is organising Dawate- Iftar and Christmas feast during the Ramzan and Christmas celebrations respectively every year across the state.

Welfare for Senior Citizens and the Disabled
According to the 2021 report of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), _____of the total population in the State is above 60 years of age. The state is projected to have 14.5 % of its population in the Elderly category by 2031.
Ans : 11 %

Hence, the Government is constantly innovatingon policies and programs that can support the ageing population of Telangana. With the intention of serving the relevant needs of elderly, the state Government has provided a call centre-Helpline for Senior Citizens (Elder line-14567).

According to the "Persons with Disabilities in India" 2018, conducted by MoSPI, Differently- Abled Persons comprise roughly 2% of Telangana's population. Most of them suffer from locomotor disability (65% of the specially-abled population). The literacy rate among the population is 40.7%. Hence, extending the welfare to this population is crucial for the dignity of life of the specially-abled population. Some of the initiatives taken up by the Government are listed.

There are 5 residential schools for 151 persons with disabilities, 2 schools for visually impaired and 3 schools for hearing impaired. The total sanctioned strength for these schools is 830 students and 25 teachers.

The Unique Disability ID cards (UDID) scheme was launched to encourage ease of governance and implementation for eligible PwDs. Over 4.76 lakh cards were issued in Telangana.

Nearly 5 lakh PwD beneficiaries are covered under Aasara pensions of Rs. 3,016 per month.

Apart from the reservation of 4% for PwD candidates in the recruitment of Government jobs, the reservation for PwDs was enhanced from 3% to 5% in all Poverty Alleviation programs.

 To reach the needy Persons with Disabilities the department has established Toll-free Help Line Number 1800-572-8980 for persons with disabilities.
Data shows per month pension amounts for disabled people provided by the 18 Non-Special Category States. The pension amount provided to the disabled people by the Government of Telangana, Rs. 3,016 per month, is the highest in the country.

Question: The pension amount provided to the disabled people by the Government of Telangana, _____ per month, is the highest in the country.
Ans : Rs.3,016
Question: The reservation of _____ for PwD candidates in the recruitment of Government Jobs
Ans : 4%

Elderly in Telangana - Supporting our building blocks

A recent report 'Elderly in India', published by the MoSPI (Government of India), captured how South Indian states have higher proportions of elderly population than the rest of the country.
As one of India's 10 'aged-states' (states with at least 5 million population of those aged above 60), Telangana scored 38.9 on the Quality of Life for Elderly Index 2021, highlighting the need for improvement.

Question: As one of India's 10 'aged-states' (states with at least 5 million population of those aged above 60), Telangana scored _____ on the Quality of Life for Elderly Index 2021, highlighting the need for Improvement

Ans: 38.9

The state Government can focus on policies, measures, and schemes centred on elders. These include having geriatric care in medical colleges and Government hospitals. In terms of social security, Revamping of Shelters for homeless elders. Subsidised insurance and medical expenses, public and private transportation.
To enable financial self-sufficiency, the idea of Elderly Self-Help Group (ESHG) can be explored.
Of immediate importance is the establishment of robust healthcare infrastructure to tackle widespread Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD).
A research paper studying 1,821 participants aged above 60 (with 54% women) surmised that every third person in the districts of Khammam and Warangal had at least one NCD. Even if this doesn't reflect state-wide trends, there is definitely a pressing need to face this issue before it becomes a systemic stress-point for existing healthcare facilities.

The Index was created by the Institute for Competitiveness at the request of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM).

12

FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT
Forest Cover in Telangana(TFC)
Total forest cover: 26,969.54 sq.km

1)Telangana has a total forest cover (TFC) of 26,969.54 square kilometres, accounting for 24.05% of the total geographical area of the state.

Question: Telangana has a total forest cover (TFC) of how much?
Ans : 26,969.54 Sq.Kilometers

Question: Total forest cover in Telangan state is account for how much of total geographical area of the Telangana ?
Ans : 24.05%

2)Five districts — Bhadradri Kothagudem, Mulugu, Nagarkurnool, Komaram Bheem and Mancherial — together account for more than 50% of the total forest area in the state. Bhadradri Kothagudem accounts for nearly 16% of the total forest area in the state.

Question: In which five districts only together account for more than 50% of the total forest area in the Telangana state ?
a)Bhadradri Kothagudem,
b)Mulugu, Nagarkurnool,
c)Komaram Bheem and Mancherial
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Nearly 16% of the total forest area in Telangana in which district ?
Ans : Bhadradri Kothagudem district

3)Telangana is endowed with a rich diversity of flora and fauna with over 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species, and a large number of invertebrate species.

Question: In Telangana how many bird species are there ?
Ans : 365

4) In 2021-22, the forestry and logging sub-sector added Rs. 1,944 crore that accounted for 1.77% of the Gross Value Added by the primary sector and 0.32% of the total Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices.

Question: From forestry and logging sub-sector in 2021-22 how much money is added to the Telangana Government ?
Ans : Rs.1,944 Crores

Question: Forestry and logging sub-sector comes under which sector ?
Ans : Primary Sector of the economy

5)Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, the GVA at constant (2011-12) prices by the forestry and logging grew from _____ in 2014-15 to Rs. 1,944 crore in 2021-22; an absolute increase of 13.35% at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 1.81%.

Ans : Rs. 1,715 crore

6)The Government set a target of planting 23,000 lakh seedlings across the state from 2015-16 to 2021-22. By January, 2022, _____ seedlings had been planted—an achievement of 102.6% against the target.
Ans : 23,599.5 lakh

7)There are 12 protected areas in Telangana that includes 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering a total of 5,692 sq.km.This also includes the Amrabad and Kawal Tiger Reserves.

Question: How many protected areas are there in Telangana ?
Ans :12

Question: How many wildlife sanctuaries are there in Telangana ?
Ans : 9

Question: Amrabad Tiger Reserve is in which state ?
Ans : Telangana

Questin: Kawal Tiger Reserve is in which state ?
Ans : Telangana

Question: How much area is there under 12 protected areas (including wildlife sanctuaries and national parks) in Telangana ?
Ans: 5692 Sq.KM

8)29 Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) are operational in the state accounting for a total capacity of 885.5 million litres per day (MLD) and utilization of 735.8 MLD.
Question: What is the total capacity of 29 Sewage Treatment Plants(STP) in Telangana state?
Ans : 885.5 million litres per day (MLD)

9)The `Disability-Adjusted Life Years' (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population) is 2,710 in Telangana compared to the national average of 3,469, implying that per 1 lakh population, 759 fewer persons suffered from deaths and diseases on account of air pollution in Telangana than in the country as a whole.
Question: Expand DALY Rate ?
Ans : Disability-Adjusted Life Years Rate

Question: The `Disability-Adjusted Life Years' (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population) in Telangana is how much ?
Ans : 2,710

Question: In the context of the `Disability-Adjusted Life Years' (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population) what is the o the national average of
Ans : 3,469

10) In all years from 2016-17 to 2020- 21, the Government has ensured that 100% of the Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) generated in theTelangana state is treated either through _____

Ans : incineration or autoclaved.

===

1)With a total forest area of _____, Telangana is endowed with a rich diversity of flora and fauna with over 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species and a large number of invertebrate species.

Ans : 26,969.54 square kilometers

2)The Constitution of India, through Article 48A, directs the governments at all levels to 'endeavour to protect and improve the environment, and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country'. Article 51A(g) of the Constitution imposes the duty on every citizen to 'protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures'.

Question: Article 48A of the Constitution of India is relating to   what ?
Ans : It says the government at all levels to 'endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life in the country

Question: Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India relating to what ?
Ans : It imposes the duty on every citizen to 'protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures'.

3)Embracing the spirit of environment protection under the Constitutional framework, the Government of Telangana has been taking several initiatives to protect its forests and biodiversity, and minimize the harms done to the environment. In this effort, the Government focuses on striking a balance between the conservation of ecosystems and safeguarding the livelihood of the people.
This chapter is divided into four themes: forests, biodiversity, pollution and climate change. The present status of the state, major initiatives taken by the government and the performance under various indicators are discussed under each theme.

Forest
4)Forest is a complex ecosystem consisting mainly of trees that buffer the earth and support a myriad of life forms. Nearly one-third of the world's land surface are forests and they are determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, 'forest' (including natural forests and forest plantations) is a land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10% and area of more than 0.5 hectares.
Question: What is 'forest' according to FAO ?
Ans : According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, 'forest' (including natural forests and forest plantations) is a land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10% and area of more than 0.5 hectares.

5)The Government of Telangana recognizes the role of forests in supporting livelihood, contributing to the economy, mitigating climate change as carbon sinks, protecting soil, providing a cultural ecosystem to tribal communities and conserving vulnerable wildlife. The core objective of the forest sector development strategy of the Government is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

Question: What is the role of Forests ?
a)supporting livelihood,
b)contributing to the economy, mitigating climate change as carbon sinks, protecting soil,
c)providing a cultural ecosystem to tribal communities and conserving vulnerable wildlife.
d)All the above
Ans : d

6)Forest cover in Telangana

Telangana has a total forest cover (TFC) of 26,969.54 square kilometers (sq.km) that accounts for 24.05% of the total geographical area of the state. Nearly one-third of TFC is open forests extending to 8,484 sq.km and 7,896 sq.km of moderately dense forests hold another one-third of TFC. 286 sq.km are very dense forests holding a share of 1.1% of TFC. Scrub forests that hold a share of 16.4% of TFC extends to 4,420 sq.km whereas 157 sq.km of water bodies hold 0.6% of TFC

Question: Which of the following is correct relating to total forest cover of 26,969.54 Sq.Kilomters ?
a) Nearly one-third of TFC is open forests extending to 8,484 sq.km
b)7,896 sq.km of moderately dense forests hold another one-third of TFC.
c)286 sq.km are very dense forests holding a share of 1.1% of TFC.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Scrub forests that hold a share of _____of (Total Forest Cover) TFC extends to 4,420 sq.km whereas 157 sq.km of water bodies hold 0.6% of TFC in Telangana .
Ans : 16.4%

7)The forests in Telangana belong to three forest groups: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, Tropical Thorn Forests and Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Mango Tree (*Mangifera indica*) is the most abundant tree species in the rural areas of the state with a relative abundance of 38.93%. In urban areas, this is Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*) with a relative abundance of 18.35%.
With a forest cover of 15.98%, 10.89%, and 9.25%, Bhadradri Kothagudem, Mulugu and Nagarkurnool districts respectively are the top contributors in the total forest cover of the State. At the district level Mulugu, at 71.81%, has the highest percentage share of forest area to the district's total geographical area, followed by Bhadradri Kothagudem and Komaram Bheem with their percentage share at 60.95% and 54.41% respectively .

Question: The forests in Telangana belong to three forest groups. What are they ?
a)Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
b)Tropical Thorn Forests
c)Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, which is the most abundant tree species in the rural areas of the state with a relative abundance of 38.93%. ?
Ans : Mango Tree (*Mangifera indica*)

Question: According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, which is In urban areas, this is with a relative abundance of 18.35% ?
Ans :Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*)

Question: Which of the following is correct about top contributors in the total forest cover of the Telangana State ?
a)Bhadradri Kothagudem district :forest cover of 15.98%
b)Mulugu district : forest cover of 10.89%,
c)Nagarkurnool district : forest cover of 9.25%,
d)All the above
Ans : d

Forest Types in Telangana
Forests Group

Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
1 Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests
2 Dry Deciduous Scrubs
3 Dry Teak Forests
4 Secondary Dry Deciduous Forests
5 Dry Bamboo Brakes
6 Hardwickia Forests
7 Boswellia Forests
8 Dry Savannah Forests
9 Dry Grass Lands

Forests Group
Tropical Thorn Forests
1 Southern Thorn Scrubs
2 Southern Thorn Forests
Forests Group
Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
1 Southern Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests

Question: Which of the following is correct ? (District total geographical area: percentage share)(at district level)

a)Mulugu, at 71.81%, has the highest percentage share of forest area to the district's total geographical area,
b)Bhadradri Kothagudem and with their percentage share at 60.95% to the district's total geographical area
c)Komaram Bheem and with their percentage share 54.41%. to the district's total geographical area
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which parts of the Telangana state have a relatively higher share of forest areas ?
Ans :The northern and eastern parts of the state have a relatively higher share of forest areas.

Question: Five districts— Bhadradri Kothagudem, Mulugu, Nagarkurnool, Komaram Bheem and Mancherial—together account for _____ of the total forest area in the Telangana state.
Ans : 51.75%

Name of the sanctuary District Area (sq.km)

Name	District
Kawal *	:Mancherial
Pranahita	: Mancherial
Siwaram	:Mancherial
Eturunagaram	:Mulugu
Pakhal	:Warangal
Kinnerasani	Bhadradri Kothagudem
Manjira	:Sangareddy
Pocharam	:Medaki
Amrabad Tiger Reserve **	: Nagarkurnool and Nalgonda

8)Ecosystem services and Livelihood
Ecosystem services are the direct or indirect positive benefits that ecosystems provide to human beings.
Carbon storage, nutrient cycling, water and air purification, and maintenance of wildlife habitat
are the major environmental benefits provided by forests. Another major ecosystem service from
forests is the provision of goods such as timber, food, medicine, fuel and bioproducts. Timber and
non-timber forest produce in turn creates livelihood opportunities particularly in rural areas. The forest

produces in Telangana include timber, bamboo, firewood and charcoal, and beedi leaves[1].

Question: What are the major environmental benefits provided by forests ?
a)Carbon storage,
b)nutrient cycling, water and air purification, and
c)maintenance of wildlife habitat
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: What is another major ecosystem service from forests ?
Ans : the provision of goods such as timber, food, medicine, fuel and bioproducts

What is the benefit of Timber and non-timber forest produce from forests ?
Ans : They in turn create livelihood opportunities particularly in rural areas

Question : The forest produces in Telangana include which of the following ?
a)timber, bamboo,
b)firewood and charcoal
c)beedi leaves
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which of the following is correct about Beedi Leef ?
a)Beedi Leaf: Leaves of the tendu tree
b)Latin Name : *Diospyros melanoxylon*
c)Beedi Leaves are used to wrap beedi, a thin cigarette or mini-cigar filled with tobacco flake.
d)All the above
Ans : d

9)In 2021-22, the forestry and logging sub-sector added Rs. 1,944 crore that accounted for 1.77% of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the primary sector and 0.32% of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the Telangana state [all at constant (2011-12) prices].

10)The share of forestry and logging in Telangana in the GVA by the primary sector as well as in the total GSVA experienced an absolute decrease between 2014- 15 and 2021-22 [all at constant (2011-12) prices]. The share of this sub-sector in the primary sector GVA slightly increased between 2014-15 and 2015-16, and thereafter was on a downward trend till 2019-20. This experienced a slight increase by 0.05 percentage points between 2019-20 and 2020-21 but declined by 0.09 percentage points by 2021-22 [all at constant (2011-12) prices]. A similar trend is observed during this period in the share of forestry and logging in the total GSVA also [all at constant (2011-12) prices] (see Figure 12.3).

11)The GVA in Telangana at constant (2011-12) prices by the forestry and logging grew from Rs. 1,715 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 1,944 crore in 2021-22, an absolute increase of 13.35%. During this period, the GVA at constant (2011-12) prices by the sub-sector experienced a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 1.81% .

12)Initiatives for Forest Health and Vitality
Telanganaku Haritha Haram: The Government of Telangana introduced Telangana
Ku Haritha Haaram (TKHH, Green Garland for Telangana) that aims to increase the tree cover in
the state from 24% to 33% of the total geographical area. The strategy to achieve this
is two-fold:
a)Take up extensive planting activities outside the notified forest areas like roadside, barren
hills, institutional premises, housing colonies and community lands.
b) Take up large-scale planting activities inside the notified forests to increase density and

assist natural regeneration through intensive water harvesting structures in forests.

13)The sixth phase of TKHH started in June 2020 from _____ district.
Ans : Medak

14) In 2020-21, around _____ lakhs were planted .
Ans : 3,346

15)To supplement and sustain the massive plantation activities by Telanganaku Haritha Haram, the Government has established Telangana Haritha Nidhi, or Telangana Green Fund that receives contributions from public representatives, government employees and civil society.

16) The 'urban forest blocks' are designed to provide adequate lung space to _____ limits. These forest blocks would be protected from anthropogenic disturbances.

Ans: the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA)

17)The Telangana Government has decided to establish 188 forest blocks spread over 1,60,660 acres in 129 locations of which 99 blocks are stand-alone whereas the remaining 89 fall under 30 clusters. 59 of the total 129 locations would be developed as 'urban forest parks' owing to their proximity to residential areas. This would provide healthy opportunities for recreation and entertainment to the residents. The remaining 70 that are away from habitations would be conservation blocks. 19 out of 129 locations are already developed in 7 different districts falling in the HMDA limits.

18) Geomatics
Geomatics refers to the methods and technologies used to collect, distribute, store, analyze, process, and present geographic data. It encompasses Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), Cartography, Remote Sensing, and Surveying.

The forest department uses Geomatics-based tools for the efficient management of its forests along with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools. The department has developed a modular based web-enabled Forest Management Information System (FMIS) for the public servants and other stakeholders. 20 modules have been developed and operationalized and 5 modules are at different stages of development. These systems have also helped during the COVID-19 pandemic to

cope with emergencies.
Question: Expand FMIS ?
Ans : Forest Management Information System

19) Implementation of FRA 2006

The Government of India enacted the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act' in 2006, also known as FRA, 2006, and subsequently in 2008 the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules' were introduced.
FRA, 2006 granted the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers the right to hold and live in the forest land and the rights to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource that they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use". As of January 2022, the Government has issued title certificates to 96,676 individuals involving 3,08,614 acres and 721 community titles involving 4,54,054 acres.

Question: When The Government of India enacted the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act' ?
Ans : in 2006 . It is also also known as FRA, 2006,

Question: When the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules' were introduced ?
Ans :   2008

Question: What granted Forest Rights Act,2006 ?
a) FRA, 2006 granted the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers the right to hold and live in the forest land
b)FRA 2006 granted the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional dwellers the rights to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource that they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use".
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
And : c

Question: As of January 2022, the Telangana Government has issued title certificates and community titles under Forest Rights Act,2006 etc. to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers ?

Ans : Issued title certificates to 96,676 individuals involving 3,08,614 acres and 721 community titles involving 4,54,054 acres.

20) Implementation of CAMPA

Complying to the guidelines by the Government of India, the Government of Telangana established the Telangana State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (TSCAMPA) in 2014.
TSCAMPA is entrusted with the responsibility of managing the money received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation and Net Present Value to compensate for the diversion of forest land to non-forest use
The components under CAMPA include Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Catchment Area Treatment (CAT), Integrated Wildlife Management Plan (IWMP), Net Present Value (NPV), interest and others. Data shows the progress of CAMPA in Telangana as on 31st March 2021.

Question : Who framed CAMPA(Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority) guidelines?
Ans : Government of India

Question:When Telangana State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (TSCAMPA) was established
Ans: in2014

Question: What is entrusted to TSCAMPA?
a)with the responsibility of managing the money received from the user
agencies towards compensatory afforestation,
b)additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation and
c)Net Present Value to compensate for the diversion of forest land to non-forest use
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: The components under CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority) include which of the following ?
a)Compensatory Afforestation (CA),
b)Catchment Area Treatment (CAT),
c)Integrated Wildlife Management Plan (IWMP), Net Present Value (NPV), interest and others
d)All the above
Ans : d

Institutions for Forest Management, Research and Training
21) TSFDC
The Telangana State Forest Development Corporation was established with the objective of raising plantations to meet the demand of wood based industries. The corporation has been raising various species such as eucalyptus and bamboo to meet the pulpwood demand of various paper mills in the state, thus relieving the natural forests from the burden of supplying the raw materials to them. TSFDC is spread across 12 districts in the state with a net area of 33,743 hectares.

Question: What is the objective of establishing Telangana State Forest Development Corporation (TSFDC)?
Ans : with the objective of raising plantations to meet the demand of wood based industries

Question: The TSFDC has been raising which species to meet the pulpwood demand of various paper mills in the state, thus relieving the natural forests from the burden of supplying the raw materials to them?
Ans : various species such as eucalyptus and bamboo

Question: TSFDC is spread across how many districts in Telangana ?
Ans : 12 districts in the state with a net area of 33,743 hectares

22) Telangana State Forest Academy: The Telangana State Forest Academy (TSFA) was formed with the objective of conducting training programmes for public service officers working in the forest and wildlife sectors. In 2020-21, TSFA organized 62 division-level and 9 state-level refresher training programmes covering 6,150 and 1,625 participants respectively. It conducted 8 division-level and 7 state-level refresher training programmes covering 2,389 and 533 participants respectively in 2021-22 (till August 2021).

Question: What is objective of forming the Telangana State Forest Academy (TSFA) ?

Ans : TSFA was formed with the objective of conducting training programmes for public service officers working in the forest and wildlife sectors.

23) FCRI Mulugu

The Government established a Forest College and Research Institute (FCRI) in 2016 in Mulugu of Siddipet district. FCRI aims to bring out qualified forestry professionals for the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources. FCRI offers bachelors-level, masters-level and doctoral degree programmes in forestry.

It also develops appropriate methods through rigorous research to propagate plantation crops to meet the domestic and industrial needs. Furthermore, FCRI provides extension training to farmers and develop agro-forestry models suitable for different agro-ecological systems.

Question: Where the Telangana Government established a Forest College and Research Institute (FCRI) in 2016 ?
Ans : in Mulugu of Siddipet district

Question: Forest College and Research Institute (FCRI) aims what ?
Ans : FCRI to bring out qualified forestry professionals for the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources. FCRI offers bachelors-level, masters-level and doctoral degree programmes in forestry.
It also develops appropriate methods through rigorous research to propagate plantation crops to meet the domestic and industrial needs

24)Biodiversity

According to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, 'biological diversity' means the variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species or between species and of eco-systems. The Government of Telangana has adopted both insitu and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity in the state. In-situ conservation is the way of conserving living species, especially wild and endangered species in their natural habitats and environment.

This includes biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, etc. On the other hand, *exsitu* methods involve conserving living species in artful habitats that refl ect their natural living habitats. Examples of *ex-situ* conservation are zoological parks, aquariums, botanical gardens, cryopreservation, DNA banks etc.

Question: When Biological Diversity Act was passed ?
Ans : 2002
Question: What is 'biological diversity'?
Ans : 'Biological diversity' means the variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species or between species and of eco-systems.

Question : The Government of Telangana has adopted which type of conservation of biodiversity in the state ?
Ans : Both insitu and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity in the Telangana.

Question: What is 'in-situ conservation ' ?
Ans : In-situ conservation is the way of conserving living species, especially wild and endangered species in their natural habitats and environment. In-situ conservation includes biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, etc.

Question: What is 'ex-situ' conservation ?
Ans : 'E*x-situ'* methods involve conserving living species in artful habitats that reflect their natural living habitats.

Question: What are the examples of 'ex-situ' conservation ?
Ans : Examples of *ex-situ* conservation are zoological parks, aquariums, botanical gardens, cryopreservation, DNA banks etc.

25) In-situ Conservation: Protected Areas in Telangana

To protect its rich biodiversity, the Government of Telangana declared a network of 12 protected areas that includes 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area of 5,692 sq.km. All the three national parks fall within the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) area and ensure that the city stays habitable for the people.

26) Project Tiger
Telangana has two tiger reserves with the objective to ensure the survival and propagation of tigers.

The Amrabad Tiger Reserve located in the Nallamala hill tracts and spreads over Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda districts to a total area of 2,611 sq.km.

The Kawal Tiger Reserve with a total area of 2,015 sq.km has forest areas which are contiguous to Tadoba-Andheri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra and Indravati Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh. Tigers are observed to migrate between Kawal and the other two reserves. The All- India tiger estimation carried out in 2018 indicated the presence of 16 tigers in Amrabad and 10 in Kawal.

Under the Swadesh Darshan initiative of Government of India an eco-tourism circuit in Mahbubnagar district has been developed. Encompassing the Nallamala Hills and the Eastern Ghats, this circuit covers rivers and waterfalls, temples, and natural caves, with the Srisailam temple anchoring the whole package. The revenue generated through the eco-tourism projects in Mannanur, Farhabad, Mallelatheertham and Domalapenta with the involvement of local communities is deposited in the Tiger Conservation Foundation and utilized for the development and conservation of wildlife, particularly tigers.

Question: Where the Amrabad Tiger Reserve is located ?
 Ans : It is in the Nallamala hill tracts and spreads over Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda districts to a total area of 2,611 sq.km. (Presence of 16 tigers in Amrabad)

Question: Where the Kawal Tiger Reserve is located ?
Ans : It is with a total area of 2,015 sq.km of forest areas which are contiguous to Tadoba-Andheri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra and Indravati Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh. Tigers are observed to migrate between Kawal and the other two reserves. The All- India tiger estimation carried out in 2018 indicated the presence of 10 in Kawal.
Question: Amrabad and Kawal Tiger Reserves are called as what ?
Ans : in-situ conservation

Question: Give details of Swadesh Darshan (Eco-tourism circuit)?
a)Under the Swadesh Darshan initiative of Government of India an eco-tourism circuit in Mahbubnagar district has been developed.
b)Encompassing the Nallamala Hills and the Eastern Ghats, this circuit covers rivers and waterfalls, temples, and natural caves, with the Srisailam temple anchoring the whole package.
c)The revenue generated through the eco-tourism projects in Mannanur, Farhabad, Mallelatheertham and Domalapenta with the involvement of local communities is deposited in the Tiger Conservation Foundation and utilized for the development and conservation of wildlife, particularly tigers
d)All the above
Ans : d

27) Ex-situ Conservation

The Government of Telangana has adopted ex-situ conservation methods to facilitate the breeding of endangered species and their rehabilitation in the natural habitat. For this purpose, the Government manages two zoos in the state—in Hyderabad and Warangal .

The Government has also set up deer parks to conserve antelopes including black buck (*Antilope cervicapra*), Sambhar deer (*Rusa unicolor*), Chousingha deer (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) and Spotted deer (*Axis axis*) at four locations. In addition, there are two private deer parks in the state.

Question: The Government of Telangana has adopted 'ex-situ' conservation methods for which purpose ?
Ans : To facilitate the breeding of endangered species and their rehabilitation in the natural habitat

Question: Telangana Government manages which two zoos in the state ?
Ans : Hyderabad and Warangal

Question: The Telangana Government has also set up deer parks to conserve antelopes including which of the following ?
a)black buck (*Antilopecervicapra*),
b)Sambhar deer (*Rusa unicolor*),
c)Chousingha deer (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) and Spotted deer (*Axis axis*) at four locations
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: There are two private deer parks in the Telangana state?
Ans : Yes

27) BIOSOT

The Government of Telangana constituted the Biodiversity Conservation Society of Telangana (BIOSOT) as per the orders of the Honourable Supreme Court of India to implement the conservation measures in the wildlife sanctuaries. An amount of Rs. 25.36 crore is deposited in the BIOSOT account pertaining to the Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project. The interest accrued to the principal amount is utilized for the protection and management of sanctuaries and tiger reserves. This includes initiatives such as habitat improvement, installation of solar pump-equipped bore wells and purchase of camera traps to monitor the movement of wild animals etc.

Question: Expand BIOSOT ?
Ans : Biodiversity Conservation Society of Telangana (BIOSOT)

 Question: The Government of Telangana constituted the Biodiversity Conservation Society of Telangana (BIOSOT) as per the orders of the Honourable Supreme Court of India for which purpose ?
Ans : To implement the conservation measures in the wildlife sanctuaries
Question: An amount of Rs. 25.36 crore is deposited in the BIOSOT account pertaining to the Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project.Give details ?
a)The interest accrued to the principal amount is utilized for the protection and management of sanctuaries and tiger reserves.
b) This includes initiatives such as habitat improvement, installation of solar pump-equipped bore wells and purchase of camera traps to monitor the movement of wild animals etc.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans: c

28)Implementation of Biodiversity Act, 2002

The Government of India enacted the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BDA, 2002) to provide for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing

of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge. To implement this in the state, the Government of Telangana created the Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBB) as a statutory and autonomous body corporate under section 22 of the BDA, 2002.

TSBB is entrusted with the responsibility to advise the Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

TSBB also performs the regulatory functions like managing the requests for commercial utilization of biological resources.

Question: The Government of India enacted the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BDA, 2002) for which purpose ?
Ans : To provide for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge

Question: Government of Telangana created the Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBB) as a statutory and autonomous body corporate under which Section of BDA,2002?
Ans : Section 22 of the BDA, 2002.

Question: TSBB is entrusted with what ?
Ans : The responsibility to advise the Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

Question : TSBB also performs which regulatory functions?
Ans : Regulatory functions like managing the requests for commercial utilization of biological resources

29) Biodiversity Management Committees: TSBB constituted Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in the state under Section 41 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The major functions of BMCs are (i) promoting the conservation of biological diversity, (ii) documentation of biological diversity (iii) preservation of habitats, (iv) conservation of land-races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals, and microorganisms, (v) chronicling of knowledge relating to biodiversity and (vi) facilitating the preparation of people's biodiversity registers. Currently, there are 13,426 BMCs in the state covering 538 out of 540 mandals.

Question: TSBB constituted Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in the state under which Act?
Ans : As per Section 41 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002
Question: What are the major functions of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)?
a)promoting the conservation of biological diversity,
b) documentation of biological diversity
c) preservation of habitats; conservation of land-races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals, and microorganisms ; chronicling of knowledge relating to biodiversity and ; facilitating the preparation of people's biodiversity registers
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Currently, how many Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are there in Telangana State ?
Ans : Currently , there are 13,426 BMCs in the Telangana state covering 538 out of 540 mandals.

30)People's Biodiversity Register: People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) is a legal document that contains the details of the biological resources occurring within a BMC. It has comprehensive information on the availability and knowledge of local biological resources, medicinal or any other use or traditional knowledge associated with them. It also acts as a legal evidence of prior knowledge and a useful tool in the management and sustainable use of bioresources. 213 PBRs have been prepared to date. Ameenpur lake is recognized as a Biodiversity Heritage Site.

Question: What is People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)

Ans: People's Biodiversity Register is a legal document
Question: People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) contains what ?
a)PBR contains the details of the biological resources occurring within a BMC.
b)It has comprehensive information on the availability and knowledge of local biological resources, medicinal or any other use or traditional knowledge associated with them.
c)It also acts as a legal evidence of prior knowledge and a useful tool in the management and sustainable use of bioresources
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: How many People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) have been prepared to date in Telangana ?
Ans : 213 PBRs have been prepared to date

Question: Which lake is recognized as a Biodiversity Heritage Site ?
Ans : Ameenpur lake

Pollution Control

31) Air Quality

Air Quality Index (AQI) is a composite measure of air pollution. Based on the ambient concentration values of air pollutants and their likely health impacts, AQI categorizes pollution levels into Good, Satisfactory, Moderate, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe. No monitoring station in the state recorded AQI level worse than 'moderate' between 2016 and 2021.
The Government established an Air Quality Monitoring Committee to prepare an action plan for Air Quality. The Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) targets a 30% reduction in Particulate Matter of size less than 10 microns (PM 10) by 2025-26.
The Government has also decided to increase the number of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) from 5 to 13. TSPCB has also introduced the TSAIR mobile application through which the public can register complaints related to air pollution in the cities in the state.

Question: What is AQI ?
Ans : Air Quality Index (AQI) is a composite measure of air pollution.

Question : AQI categorizes pollution into what ?
Ans : Based on the ambient concentration values of air pollutants and their likely health impacts, AQI categorizes pollution levels into Good, Satisfactory, Moderate, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe

Question: The Telangana Government established an Air Quality Monitoring Committee for which purpose ?
Ans : To prepare an action plan for Air Quality.
Question: The Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) targets a 30% reduction in Particulate Matter of size less than what ?
Ans: less than 10 microns (PM 10) by 2025-26.

Question: The Telangana Government has also decided to increase the number of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) from 5 to _____.
Ans : 13.

Question: Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) has also introduced the TSAIR mobile application through which the public can register complaints related to what ?
Ans : Related to air pollution in the cities in the state

According to the 'India: Health of the Nation's States' Report 2017, the Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population) is 2,710 in Telangana compared to the national average of 3,469. This implies that markedly fewer persons suffered from deaths and

diseases on account of air pollution in Telangana than in the country as a whole.

Question: What is DALY Rate ?

Ans : Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population)

Question: According to the 'India: Health of the Nation's States' Report 2017, the Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population) is how much ?

Ans: 2,710 in Telangana

Question: Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Rate attributable to air pollution (per 1 lakh population) is 2,710 in Telangana compared to the national average of 3,469. It implies what ?
Ans : This implies that markedly fewer persons suffered from deaths and diseases on account of air pollution in Telangana than in the country as a whole.

Question: Which of the following is correct about DALY ?
a)DALY stands for 'Disability Adjusted Life Years', and is a time-based measure that combines years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) and years of life lost due to time lived in states of less than full health, or years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLDs).
b)One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

32)Water Quality

TSPCB monitors water quality under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) in the water bodies in the Telangana state using 244 stations covering rivers, lakes, groundwater and sewage treatment plants.

Question: Who monitors water quality under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) ?
Ans: Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) monitors water quality under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) in the water bodies in the Telangana state using 244 stations covering rivers, lakes, ground water and sewage treatment plants.

29 Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) are operational in the state accounting for a total capacity of 885.5 million litres per day (MLD) and utilization of 735.8 MLD. Two Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS) are installed in Hussain Sagar Lake and Fatehnagar in Hyderabad. There are 4 Common Effluent Treatment Plants in Telangana under operation with a total capacity of around 6,850 kilolitres per day .
TSPCB has developed a GPS-based automatic effluent tanker tracking and reporting system in 167 vehicles transporting effluents to the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs).

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a)STP : Sewage Treatment Plant
b)MLD : Million Litres per day
c)RTWQMS : Real – Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations
d) All the above
Ans : d

Question: How many Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) are operational in the Telangana state accounting for a total capacity of 885.5 million litres per day (MLD) and utilization of 735.8 MLD
Ans : 29

Question: Where two Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS) are installed?
Ans : Hussain Sagar Lake and Fatehnagar in Hyderabad
Question: How many Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Telangana under operation with a total capacity of around 6,850 kilolitres per day .
Ans : 4

33)Waste Management in Telangana
Solid Waste: In 2016-17, the collection rate of solid waste in the state was only 89.9%. With the persistent efforts of the Government, the collection rate of solid wastes has reached 100% by 2020-21. The percentage of waste treated out of the total waste generated also increased during this period (from 61.4% in 2016-17 to 75.56% in 2020-21)

Question: With the persistent efforts of the Government, the collection rate of solid wastes has reached _____by 2020- 21.
Ans : 100 %

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There are 5 waste-to-energy plants in Telangana; four with a capacity of 35.6 MW each and one with a capacity of 19.8 MW. An Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management
project with a capacity of 6,275 Tonnes Per Day is established in Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad. This location also has an electricity generation plant using solid waste, established by GHMC.
140 Urban Local Bodies (ULB) in the state have identified lands for establishing processing facilities. 113 ULBs have established 279 dry resource collection centres to process dry waste. 102 ULBs have established wet processing facilities like vermicomposting yards.

Question: Which of the following is correct about Waste-to-energy plants in Telangana ?
a) There are 5 waste-to-energy plants in Telangana; four with a capacity of 35.6 MW each and one with a capacity of 19.8 MW.
b)An Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management project with a capacity of 6,275 Tonnes Per Day is established in Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad. This location also has an electricity generation plant using solid waste, established by GHMC
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: How many Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have established wet processing facilities like vermicomposting yards ?
Ans : 102 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have established wet processing facilities like vermicomposting yards.

Question: 113 ULBs have established 279 dry resource collection centres to process _____
Ans : dry waste

34)Bio-Medical Waste: The Telangana Government ensures that 100% of the Bio-Medical Waste generated in the state is treated either through incineration or autoclave. In all years from 2016-17 to 2020-21, the ratio of BMW incinerated to that processed in autoclaves remained around 3:1 .
The treated BMWs are also disposed of, through authorized recyclers. TSPCB has permitted 11 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) in Telangana State for collection and safe disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste. 51 Bio-medical waste-carrying vehicles are equipped with GPStracking.

Question: The Telangana Government ensures that 100% of the Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) generated in the state is treated through which method ?
Ans : Either through incineration or autoclave

Question: TSPCB has permitted how many Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) in Telangana State for collection and safe disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste.
Ans : 11

Question : The treated BMWs are also disposed of, through_____.
Ans : Authorized recyclers

Question: How many types of solid waste is there ?
Ans : Prominently two types i.e., Solid wet waste and Solid dry waste

Question: Bio-medical waste mainly comes from where ?
Ans : Hospitals and dispensaries ; biological laboratories, medical diagnostic centers etc.

35)e-Waste Management Policy in 2017

The e-Waste Mangement policy in 2017 envisions creating an aware society that plays an active role in managing e-Waste by segregating and channelizing end-of-life products to the right avenues. The Telangana Government earmarks industrial space or shed for dismantling or recycling e-waste in the upcoming industrial parks, estates and clusters. Personnel working on-ground with the dismantling and recycling of e-waste would undergo this registration process so that they would not experience lack of personal protective equipment or unethical work practices. e-waste workers would be provided with the necessary skills through the Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) and the Skill Council for Green Jobs.

Question: When e-Waste (electronic-Waste) policy was prepared ?
Ans : 2017

Question: The e-Waste Mangement policy in 2017 envisions what ?
Ans : Creating an aware society that plays an active role in managing e-Waste by segregating and channelizing end-of-life products to the right avenues

36)Other Measures taken to prevent pollution

Steps taken by the Telangana Government to combat other kinds of pollution in the state include:
1)54 vehicles that carry hazardous waste to the Hyderabad Waste Management Project, Dundigal and 11 vehicles to GEPIL, a hazardous waste processing facility, are equipped with GPS-tracking.
2)Two Construction and Demolition waste processing plants are commissioned at Jeedimetla and Fathullaguda, with a capacity of 500 TPD each.

Question: Where Construction and Demolition waste processing plants are commissioned?
Ans : Jeedimetla and Fathullaguda

Question: 54 vehicles that carry hazardous waste to the Hyderabad Waste Management Project,_____.
Ans : Dundigal

37)Conservation and Climate Action

Telangana is vulnerable to climate-induced natural disasters, predominantly, droughts, heat waves and flash floods. The frequency, intensity, and patterns of these disasters has been changing on account of climate change, and leading to unprecedented loss of human life as well as wealth.
The Telangana State Heatwave Action Plan, 2020 provides a framework to the state administration for heatwave response.

The Government also developed the Telangana State Action Plan for Climate Change (TSAPCC) in 2015. TSAPCC provides a framework to undertake actions that deliver benefits for growth and development while mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Question: When Telangana Government also developed the Telangana State Action Plan for Climate Change (TSAPCC) ?
Ans : in 2015.

Question: Telangana State Action Plan for Climate Change (TSAPCC) provides what ?
Ans : A framework to undertake actions that deliver benefits for growth and development while mitigating and adapting to climate change
Question: The Telangana State Heatwave Action Plan, 2020 provides a framework to the state administration for _____.
Ans: Heatwave response

Question: Which of the following is correct?
a) climate-induced natural disasters, predominantly, droughts, heat waves and
flash floods.
b)The frequency, intensity, and patterns of these disasters has been changing on account of
climate change, and leading to unprecedented loss of human life as well as wealth
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: The Government of Telangana is led by the constitutional vision to protect its natural environment. It has also aligned its programmes on forest, environment, biodiversity and climate change with four interconnected goals under the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6),
b)Responsible Production and Consumption (SDG 12),
c)Climate Action (SDG 13) and Life on Land (SDG 15)
d)All the above
Ans : d

PANCHAYAT RAJ AND PALLE PRAGATHI

1)For spatial and administrative decentralisation, and to bring in transparency, accountability and people-centredness to governance, the Government of Telangana, since its formation, has reorganized the 10 districts, 459 mandals and 8,368 gram panchayats into what ?
a)33 districts,
b)594 mandals,
c)12,769 gram panchayats
d)All the above
Ans: d

2)The Palle Pragathi programme was launched in 2019 with the twin objectives .What are they ?
a)enhancing the quality of life in the rural areas and
b)improving the governance of Gram Panchayats (GPs).
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Question :   When Palle Pragathi Programme was launched?
Ans : in 2019

3)ThePalle Pragathi programme has completed four campaign rounds until July 2021 with a total expenditure of Rs. 8,617.45 crore. Key achievements include the which of the following ?
a) construction of 12,714 crematoria,
b)12,751 dumping yards, and
c)plantation of 9.30 crore seedlings across all GPs.
d)All the above
Ans : d

4)The Telangana state has witnessed a transformation in rural governance, with improvements in Gram Panchayat (GP) infrastructure as well as better service delivery relating to sanitation, street lighting, water supply, green cover, and financial management.

5)The Telangana Government promulgated 'The Telangana Panchayat Raj Act 2018' clearly defining which of the following ?
a)powers available to GPs, outlining roles and responsibilities of their functionaries, and
b) introducing a monitoring system for Mandal Panchayat Officers to inspect the functioning of GPs once every 3 months.
c)In line with the Panchayat Raj Act, the declaration of many tribal thandas as independent GPs has helped empower marginalised sections of society.
d)All the above
Ans : d

6)The Telangana state has ensured capacity building of newly recruited 9,355 Junior Panchayat Secretaries. The capacity building initiatives have been expanded to train functionaries across the state.

With the objective of promoting progress of Panchayat Raj Institutions, a data-driven GPlevel performance measurement and management framework has been launched with clear supportive supervisory systems across all levels of Panchayat Raj institutions.

Decentralisation and Development

10)Active participation and effective governance of the people, by the people and for the people is central to a functioning democracy. Such participation and effectiveness is possible only when the functions and resources of the state are devolved to the elected representatives at the district, mandal, panchayat and ward levels. This devolution is aimed at empowering all sections of the people to come together, identify their strengths and problems, and suggest as well as demand solutions and monitor their implementation. This forms the crux of democratic decentralisation.

11)Taking the concept of decentralisation forward in letter and spirit, the Telangana Government, since the inception of the state, has been involved in changing the paradigm of the planning process so as to reflect the felt needs of the people in the policies and programmes. Through the introduction of the new Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 and its implementation through Palle Pragathi (Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project), the Telangana Government continues to focus on solving grassroot issues. Further, under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, special provisions are made for the Scheduled Areas. Currently, the Scheduled Areas in the state consist of 1,180 scheduled villages spread over 85 mandals in nine districts—Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem, Mancherial, Mulugu, Warangal (Rural), Mahabubabad, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Khammam, and Nagarkurnool districts.

Question: Through the introduction of the new Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 and its implementation through Palle Pragathi (TelanganaRural Inclusive Growth Project), the Telangana Government continues to focus on what ?
Ans: solving grassroot issues

Question: When new Panchayat Raj Act introduced ?
Ans : 2018

Question : Palle Pragathi programme is which type of project ?
Ans : Telangana Rural Inclusive Project

Question: Under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India what is made ?
Ans: Special provisions are made for the Scheduled Areas.

Question: Currently, the Scheduled Areas in the Telangana state consist of 1,180 scheduled villages spread over 85 mandals in nine districts. What are they ?
a)Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem, Mancherial,
b)Mulugu, Warangal(Rural), Mahabubabad,
c)Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Khammam, and Nagarkurnool districts.
d)All the above
Ans : d

12) By the 73rd constitutional amendment to the Constitution of India, the Indian government empowered the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) to create their own development plans, generate taxes, administer schools, health facilities, development infrastructure etc.
The 3-tiered structure of PRIs recognises the layered nature of welfare, development and public policy delivery. The roles and responsibilities of the elected representatives and government officials are well defined under the structure and they are expected to function in harmony and close cooperation for executing public work.

Question: By the 73rd constitutional amendment to the Constitution of India, the Indian government empowered the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) which of the following ?
a)to create their own development plans,
b)generate taxes, administer schools,
c)health facilities, development infrastructure etc.
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: The _____ of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) recognises the layered nature of welfare, development and public policy delivery. The roles and responsibilities of the elected representatives and government officials are well defined under the structure and they are expected to function in harmony and close cooperation for executing public work.
Ans: 3 tiered structure

Question: When the 73rd constitutional amendment to the Constitution of India ?
Ans : 1991

13) Implementation Status: Telangana Panchayat Raj Act 2018

According to the Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 only the State legislature is competent to notify or de-notify a village. The Gram Panchayat is primarily responsible for maintenance of sanitation, plantations, streetlights and collection of taxes and non-taxes.
For this, each GP must prepare a Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and also take up activities connected with planning. In order to ensure the implementation of the plans and accountability of the village level functionaries, Gram Sabha must meet once in two months (6 times in a year). Several reports including annual development report, audit report and administration report need to be placed before the Gram Sabha which has four Standing Committees in the Gram Panchayat viz. Sanitation, Street Lights, Plantation and Works. Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretary stand to be removed from their positions for non-conduct of Audit in their Panchayat. Further, powers are delegated to the District Collectors to initiate disciplinary action against Panchayat officials. Additionally, a Gram Panchayat Tribunal is constituted to appeal on the removal of Sarpanchs.
Reservations to each category are extended for 2 terms with 100% ST population villages reserved for ST category in plain areas.
Accordingly elections to all the rural local bodies were conducted in 2019.

Question: Who is competent to notify or de-notify a village ?
Ans : According to the Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 only the State legislature is competent to notify or de-notify a Village
Question: The Gram Panchayat is primarily responsible for what ?
Ans: maintenance of sanitation, plantations, streetlights and collection of taxes and non-taxes.

Question: What is to be prepared by each Gram Panchayat ?

Ans : Gram Panchayat (GP) must prepare a Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and also take up activities connected with planning.

Question : In order to ensure the implementation of the plans and accountability of the village level functionaries, Gram Sabha must meet once in how many months?
Ans : Two (i.e, 6 times in a year).

Question: Several reports including annual development report, audit report and administration report need to be placed before the Gram Sabha which has four Standing Committees in the Gram Panchayat . Which of the following is correct ?
a)Sanitation,
b)Street Lights,
c)Plantation and Works.

d)All the above four Standing Commitees
Ans: d

Question : Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretary stand to be removed from their positions for what reason ?
Ans : Non-conduct of Audit in their Panchayat

Question: Who can initiate disciplinary action against Panchayat officials?
Ans: Powers are delegated to the District Collectors to initiate disciplinary action against Panchayat officials.
Question:
Question: To make an appeal on the removal of Sarpanchs what is constituted ?
Ans : Gram Panchayat Tribunal is constituted.

Question: Reservations to each category are extended for _____ terms with 100% ST population villages reserved for ST category in plain areas.
Ans : 2

Question: Accordingly elections to all the rural local bodies were conducted in _____.
Ans : 2019

14)Reporting System for Panchayat Secretaries
Over the last two years, a foundation has been established for technology based, verifiable data based reporting by field level Panchayat Raj officials. A mobile application has been developed for Panchayat Secretaries (PSs) to report on daily, as well as, monthly indicators that have a strong outcome focus. Indicators reported are aligned with the responsibilities of the Panchayat Secretaries   as per the _____ .
Ans : Telangana Panchayat Raj Act 2018.

15)Panchayats
The Mandal Panchayat Officer (MPO) plays an important role in the supervision of Gram Panchayat performance. With the smallest average mandal population of any state, Telangana is at an advantage as MPOs can cater to a manageable population and get the pulse of citizens to improve service delivery
A second mobile application has been developed for use by Mandal Panchayat Officers as well as other supervising officers tasked with conducting inspections (Divisional Panchayat Officers, District Panchayat Officers, Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Praja Parishads and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Praja Parishads).

Question: Who plays an important role in the supervision of Gram Panchayat performance ?
Ans : Mandal Panchayat Officer (MPO)

16)A second mobile application has been developed for use by Mandal Panchayat Officers as well as other supervising officers tasked with conducting inspections (Divisional Panchayat Officers, District Panchayat Officers, Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Praja Parishads and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Praja Parishads).

Question: Who are the other supervising officers tasked with conducting inspections, over and above Mandal Panchayat Officers ?
a)Divisional Panchayat Officers ; District Panchayat Officers
b)Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Praja Parishads
c)Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Praja Parishads
d)All the above
Ans : d

17)Care has been taken to ensure compatibility between Gram Panchayat level reporting and data collected

by the inspecting officers from mandal, revenue division, district and state level. This supervisory approach being deployed by the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department, can allow managerial officers at each level to efficiently oversee and support the progress of those under their charge, and as such holds potential to be replicated across multiple service delivery departments.

18) Citizen Feedback on Service Delivery

The Department has also implemented innovative measures to improve GP management. To obtain a citizen-centric view on Gram Panchayat performance, the Department has piloted an outbound call centre to get feedback on service delivery. An interactive voice response (IVR) automated calling system has also been tested as a means to capture citizen feedback at scale. To improve accuracy in data collection, the Department has also tagged all GP roads and GP office buildings. A GPS coordinate based attendance system has also been developed, allowing Panchayat Secretaries to fill their activity reports only once they report to the GP office.

Question: To improve accuracy in data collection, what is done by the Department ?
Ans : Department has also tagged all Gram Panchayat (GP) roads and Gram Panchayat (GP) office buildings. A Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate based attendance system has also been developed, allowing Panchayat Secretaries to fill their activity reports only once they report to the GP office.

19)Guidance From District Administration

According to the Panchayat Raj Act, powers are delegated to the District Collectors to guide and monitor the performance of Panchayat Raj officials. To strengthen supervisory capacity at the district level, the state Government has created a new post of 'Additional Collector, Local Bodies' to look after the administration of Gram Panchayats, Mandal Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja Parishads and Urban Local Bodies in the district.

Question: According to the Panchayat Raj Act, powers are delegated to whom to guide and monitor the performance of Panchayat Raj officials ?
Ans : District Collectors

Question: To strengthen supervisory capacity at the district level, the state Government has created which post of to look after the administration of Gram Panchayats, Mandal Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja Parishads and Urban Local Bodies in the district ?
Ans : 'Additional Collector, Local Bodies'

20) Financial Support

The Telangana state plays an important role in financing GPs by matching the Union Finance Commission grants.
Allocation and release of funds are proportionate to the population with additional fund support being provided to vulnerable groups. During 2021-22, Rs. 1,365 crore was allocated under the 15th Finance Commission grant and a matching amount of Rs. 1,365 crore was allocated under the State Finance Commission grant.
Efforts have also been made to improve financial planning at the Gram Panchayat level. All Gram Panchayats in the state have prepared their annual budget till 2023-24, keeping 10% of funds reserved for green activities. A system of expenditure codes has also been launched in GPs to track and analyse expenses of different focus areas of the Panchayat Raj Act.

Question: The Telangana state plays an important role in financing GPs by matching the _____.
Ans : Union Finance Commission grants.

Question: What is the basis of Allocation and release of funds to GPs ?
Ans :Allocation and release of funds are proportionate to the population with additional fund support being

provided to vulnerable groups

Question: During 2021-22, Rs. 1,365 crore was allocated under the Government of India's 15th Finance Commission grant and a matching amount of _____ was allocated under the Telangana State Government's State Finance Commission grant.
Ans : Rs. 1,365 Crore

21)Service Delivery To Citizens

Question: Which of the following Services Delivery to Citizens is correct?
a)Sanitation
b) Green Cover
c)Streetlights; Water Supply
d) All the above (at Gram Panchayat level) (Also Covid-19 duties)
Ans : d

Sanitation: Gram Panchayats play a crucial role in sanitation of rural areas, from household waste collection and segregation to daily cleaning of village roads and institutions. The state finances various initiatives to promote waste management practices.

Green cover: *Telangana ku Haritha Haram* (Green Garland for Telangana) is a flagship programme of the Govt. of Telangana to increase the Green Cover from 24% to 33%. At the village level, a standing committee on plantation must be created to promote plantation activities.

Streetlights: Streetlights are integral to promoting public safety and reducing road accidents. Panchayat Secretaries are responsible for daily quality checks of streetlights, and the Department monitors the timely payment of power consumption bills for streetlights every month. Initiatives have also been taken to improve the quality of streetlight infrastructure in remote areas.

Water supply: Gram Panchayats play an important role in ensuring last mile access to drinking water as part of the state's flagship Mission Bhagiratha scheme. GPs are required to certify that there are no leftover households to provide tap water connections.

They are also required to report any problems related to supply of drinking water to the concerned Mission Bhagiratha officer and coordinate to ensure timely resolution of issues. Testament to the effective implementation of the scheme, *Telangana is India's first large state which has achieved 100% coverage of functional household tap connections in all rural habitations* through sustainable surface sources (as per Ministry of Jal Sakthi, GoI).

Question : Who play a crucial role in sanitation of rural areas, from household waste collection and segregation to daily cleaning of village roads and institutions?
Ans : Gram Panchayats play a crucial role in sanitation of rural areas, from household waste collection and segregation to daily cleaning of village roads and institutions. The state finances various initiatives to promote waste management practices

Question: At village level, on plantation what must be created to promote plantation activities ?
Sub: A Standing Committee on Plantation

Question: Who are responsible for daily quality checks of streetlights, and the Department monitors the timely payment of power consumption bills for streetlights every month.
Ans : Panchayat Secretaries are responsible for daily quality checks of streetlights, and the Department monitors the timely payment of power consumption bills for streetlights every month. Initiatives have also been taken to improve the quality of streetlight infrastructure in remote areas.

Question: Who are also required to report any problems related to supply of drinking water to the concerned Mission Bhagiratha officer and coordinate to ensure timely resolution of issues.
Ans: Gram Panchayats

COVID-19 duties:
To drive the state's COVID-19 containment activities to the grassroots level,_____ have played an active role in village disinfection, coordinating with frontline healthcare workers to supply masks, building awareness about vaccination, testing, and educating citizens about social distancing.
Ans : Panchayat Secretaries

22) Capacity Building Initiatives

Telangana State Institute for Rural Development (TSIRD) is the apex institute for training the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department (PRRD) functionaries including the elected representatives.
From January to November 2021, TSIRD through its Hyderabad campus, as well as 2 extension centres (Rajendranagar, Rangareddy district and Hasanparthy, Warangal district) conducted 218 training programs with a total of 6,768 participants.
Core areas of training include: Implementation of Panchayat Raj Act, IT and e-governance, MGNREGS implementation, social audit, and thematic training on topics such as water and sanitation, and women and child welfare. TSIRD has also embraced digital tools for capacity building, using Society for Telangana State Network (SoFTNET) in 2017-18 to conduct 42 training programs for Panchayat Raj functionaries and elected representatives.
The Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department continues to use a data driven approach for capacity building. Surveys have been conducted with Panchayat Secretaries to understand training needs. Assessments are conducted post training to assess level of understanding.

Question: Which is the apex institute for training the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department (PRRD) functionaries including the elected representatives?
Ans : Telangana State Institute for Rural Development (TSIRD)

Question : From January to November 2021, TSIRD through its _____, as well as 2 extension centres (Rajendranagar, Rangareddy district and Hasanparthy, Warangal district) conducted 218 training programs with a total of 6,768 participants.
Ans: Hyderabad campus

Question: What are the Core areas of training ?
a)Implementation of Panchayat Raj Act,
b)IT and e-governance, MGNREGS implementation,
c)social audit, and thematic training on topics such as water and sanitation, and women and child welfare
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: TSIRD has also embraced digital tools for capacity building, using Society for Telangana State Network (SoFTNET) in 2017-18 to conduct _____ training programs for Panchayat Raj functionaries and elected representatives.
Ans : 42

23)Monitoring District Level Outcomes Using 'Palle Pragathi for PS' App

With the launch of mobile applications for Panchayat Secretaries, it has become easier to collect, aggregate and analyse data reported by field functionaries and use it to drive improvements in outcomes. Data summarises the share of GPs in each district that have scored more than 80% on 'sanitation' and 'streetlight' indicators that are collected as part of the daily and monthly reporting of the Panchayat Secretary. The sanitation indicator includes data on cleanliness of roads, drains and institutions as well as waste management practices of Gram Panchayats. The streetlights indicator captures the share of functioning streetlights during daily random road inspections by the Panchayat Secretary. For the GPs having suboptimal performance as per the PS'App, the district administration has taken relevant steps to strengthen their performance.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a)The sanitation indicator includes data on cleanliness of roads, drains and institutions as well as waste management practices of Gram Panchayats.
b)The streetlights indicator captures the share of functioning streetlights during daily random road inspections by the Panchayat Secretary
c)Both(a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

24)Palle Pragathi

In 2019, the Government of Telangana launched the Palle Pragathi programme with the twin objectives of enhancing the quality of life in the rural areas and improving the governance of Gram Panchayats (GPs). Key focus areas of the programme include village sanitation, infrastructure, tree cover and governance of the Gram Panchayats.
Funding of the Program is through grant-in-aids, finance commission grants, panchayat's own resources, convergence funds from other schemes and donations. In addition the people may also contribute through Shram Daan. An amount of Rs. 8,617.45 crore has been utilised
since the launch of the programme in September 2019 till December 2021. Till July 2021, four campaign rounds of Palle Pragathi have been taken up with various activities such as
cleaning of roads & desilting of drains, identification
of low lying areas, filling up of potholes, replacement of damaged electricity poles, wires and street lights, laying of third wire, bailing out of water from low lying areas, identification and demolition of old and dilapidated buildings & cleaning of debris, as well as filling up of old and unused bores and open wells, avenue plantation, replacement of the diedup plants etc.
Further, all Gram Panchayats have been sanctioned a village Dump Yard with a cost of Rs. 2.30 lakh to each GP and Vaikunta Dhamam at a cost of Rs.12.50 lakh to each GP. A tractor and trolley are provided to each Gram Panchayat for transportation of segregated garbage and a tanker is provided for watering the saplings planted in Gram Panchayat area under Telanganaku Haritha Haram.
Question: In 2019, the Government of Telangana launched the Palle Pragathi programme with the twin objectives. What are they ?
a)enhancing the quality of life in the rural areas
b)improving the governance of Gram Panchayats (GPs).
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Question: What are the Key focus areas of the Palle Pragathi Programme ?
a)village sanitation,
b) infrastructure,
c)tree cover and governance of the Gram Panchayats.
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: What is method of Funding of the Palle Pragathi Program?
a)Funding is through grant-in-aids, finance commission grants, panchayat's own resources,
b)convergence funds from other schemes and donations.
c)In addition the people may also contribute through Shram Daan
d)All the above

Question: Till July 2021, <u>four campaign rounds</u> of Palle Pragathi have been taken up with various activities . What are they ?
a)cleaning of roads & desilting of drains, identification of low lying areas, filling up of potholes, replacement of damaged electricity poles, wires and street lights, laying of third wire,
b)bailing out of water from low lying areas, identification and demolition of old and
dilapidated buildings & cleaning of debris, as well as filling up of old and unused bores and open wells,
c)avenue plantation, replacement of the diedup plants etc.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Further, all Gram Panchayats have been sanctioned with what ?
a)a village Dump Yard with a cost of Rs. 2.30 lakh to each GP and
b)Vaikunta Dhamam at a cost of Rs.12.50 lakh to each GP.
c)A tractor and trolley are provided to each Gram Panchayat for transportation of segregated garbage and a tanker is provided for watering the saplings planted in Gram Panchayat area under Telanganaku Haritha Haram.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: What are the Key Activities and works taken up in the villages ?

1)Crematoria: Construction of Vykuntadhamams/ Crematoriums have been taken up in all the 12,769 Gram Panchayats in the state and 12,714 of them have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,308.84 crore.

2)Greenery:
Functional nurseries have been established in 12,759 Gram Panchayats and during 2020-21, 18.84 crore seedlings have been raised by incurring an amount of Rs. 271.23 crore.
For 2021-22, the PR&RD department surpassed its plantation target of 8.76 crore by planting 9.30 crore seedlings (106% achievement) with an expenditure of Rs. 436.02 crore.

3)*Palle Prakruthi Vanam* (Village Nature Park):
PPVs constituting dense forest type plantations with an expenditure of Rs. 222.06 crore have been established in 19,472 Gram Panchayats and habitations which are serving as village nature parks and rural lung spaces.

4)Park for Mandal Headquarters: 5 BPPVs are being established in each mandal. Further, land identification has been completed at 785 sites against a target of 2,725. Plantation works have been completed in 98 sites and expenditure of Rs. 28.33 crore has been incurred.

5)Multi-Layer Avenue Plantation: MLAP plantation target of 8000 km (250 Km in each district) has been exceeded with 8305 km being covered at an expenditure of Rs. 26.42 crore.

6)Soak Pits: 11,64,643 individual and 32,941 community magic soak pits have been constructed in all the GPs of the State at a cost of Rs. 416.87 crore.
.
7)Rythu Vedikas: 2,597 Rythu Vedikas have been constructed in the State, for which an expenditure of Rs. 515.18 crore has been incurred.

8)Drying platforms: 49,170 Drying Platforms have been grounded and 19,309 are completed with an expenditure of Rs. 124.00 crore.

Answer code :

a)1,2,3,4,
b)5,6,7,8
c)1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,
d)None of these
Ans : c

25)Resourcing for Palle Pragathi

During 2021-22, under State Finance Commission Grants, the Government of Telangana has allocated Rs. 1,365.00 Crore on par with 15th Finance Commission grant of Rs. 1,365.00 Crore. Further, the state Government is releasing Rs. 227.50 Crores to all the PRIs every month w.e.f. April 2021. Additionally, to fill resourcing gaps, Ministers are given Rs. 2 crores each, District Collectors are given Rs. 1 crore each and Additional Collectors (Local Bodies) are given Rs. 25 lakhs each, amounting to an overall total of Rs. 72 crores for meeting incidental expenditures during the implementation of Palle Pragathi.

Till December 2021, under State and Fifteenth Finance Commission grants, an amount of Rs. 1,820.00 crores has been released to the Gram Panchayats, Mandal Parishads and Zilla Parishads. To ensure that the Gram Panchayats get a minimum of Rs. 5.00 lakh annual income, the Government has released Rs. 2.84 Crores to 332 Gram Panchayats under Assistance to Gram Panchayats for 2021-22. Further, the Government has allocated Rs. 500.00 Crores to Zilla Praja Parishads and Mandal Praja Parishads under State Finance Commission Grants.

26)Qualitative Aspects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Telangana has channelized the MGNREGS for implementing several works under the Palle Pragathi programme to provide not only employment to citizens but also create indispensable permanent and quality assets in the rural areas.

Question: Telangana has channelized the MGNREGS for implementing several works under the Palle Pragathi programme to provide not only_____ to citizens but also create indispensable permanent and quality assets in the rural areas.
Ans: employment

27)Implementation of MGNREGS

Job Cards: MGNREGS Job Cards are valid for at least _____ years, after which they are reissued with due verification. 35 lakh job cards with QR Codes were printed and distributed in 2021-22.
Ans : 5

Use of ICT:
Mobile Monitoring System: e-MMS is a mobile phone based technology customised for the MGNREGS field staff which includes mobile applications like Demand Capture, Work Allocation, e-Muster, e-Measurement, e-Check Measurement and e-Muster Verification. Who captures this data accessible through the web reports, which results in enhanced transparency and accountability?
Ans: Panchayat Secretary

Public Finance Management System (PFMS): Payment of wages in the State made centrally by Government of India   has migrated from Electronic Fund Transfer system (eFMS) to National electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) platform. Material and administrative expenditure will be paid by the State Government through eFMS.

Quality Control Wing: An exclusive Quality Control Wing has been established under the Chief Quality Control Officer. **Grievance Redressal / Call Centre:** Grievance redressal rules were notified and a full-fledged complaint cell was established. Applicants can file complaints by calling a toll free number or by lodging their complaints on the website.

Social Audit and Follow-up of Social Audit findings by the Vigilance Wing:
Independent directorate of Society for Social Audit Accountability & Transparency (SSAAT) is a collaboration of Government and social activists and has been functioning since 2009. SSAAT's mission is to promote the empowerment of rural communities directly benefiting from welfare schemes, minimization of leakages and wastage of public funds. Findings of the Social Audit are presented before the Gram Sabha and Block Public Hearing. A Special Vigilance Wing is formed at the State level and at each district for the follow-up of social audit findings.

Question: What is SSAAT ?

Ans: Independent directorate of Society for Social Audit Accountability & Transparency (SSAAT) is a collaboration of Government and social activists and has been functioning since 2009.

28)Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)

SERP is a sensitive and supportive structure to facilitate social mobilisation of poor rural women in the rural areas of the 32 districts in the state, except in the urban district of Hyderabad. Focusing on the demand side of the problem, it works by building and nurturing Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women and their federations, by focusing on the following:

Question: What is SERP ?
Ans : Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP). SERP is a sensitive and supportive structure to facilitate social mobilisation of poor rural women in the rural areas of the 32 districts in the state, except in the urban district of Hyderabad
Question: SERP works on what ?
Ans: Focusing on the demand side of the problem, it works by building and nurturing Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women and their federations,

Institution & Capacity Building
Community Based Organisations Status (CBO): A total number of 47.53 lakh SHG members have been organised into_____ lakhs SHGs, 46,423 Persons with Disability into 6,643 PwD Groups, and 17,886 Village Organisations.
 Ans: 4.39

Social Category wise coverage: Since the formation of the State till November 2021, SERP has formed 92,634 SHGs by mobilizing 10.24 lakhs people from the Scheduled Castes, 6.6 lakhs from the Scheduled Tribes, 25.7 lakhs from Backward Castes and 1.5 lakh minorities

A Community Investment Fund/ Revolving Fund Grant of Rs. 81.60 crore has been disbursed to Community Based Organisations from 2015 to November 2021.

29)Financial Access

SERP is facilitating bank linkages for SHG members and promoting diversified livelihoods to augment the income of the poor under the SHG-Bank linkage programme.
Since the formation of the State, the amount disbursed to the SHGs every year almost tripled from Rs.3,738.67 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.10,448.03 crore by 2020-21.
State Government in association with the Mandal Samakhyas promoted by SERP, and Town Level Federations have promoted Stree Nidhi Credit Co-operative Federation Ltd. (Stree Nidhi) as an apex cooperative society for financing SHGs. In 2020-21, Rs. 2,381.51 crore loan has been disbursed to 1,61,010 SHGs with a recovery rate of 96%.

Question: What is Stree Nidhi Credit Co-operative Federation Ltd. (Stree Nidhi) ?
a)an apex cooperative society for financing Self Help Groups (SHGs)
b)In 2020-21, Rs. 2,381.51 crore loan has been disbursed to 1,61,010 SHGs with a recovery rate of 96%.
c) State Government in association with the Mandal Samakhyas promoted by SERP, and Town Level Federations have promoted Stree Nidhi Credit Co-operative Federation Ltd. (Stree Nidhi)
d)All the above
Ans : d

30) Farm Livelihoods

As part of Sustainable Livelihoods initiatives, Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs) and Livestock Farmer Producer Groups with women have been formed to enable farmers to create additional income through productivity enhancement and improved market accessibility.
With regard to social category, nearly 49.0% of the FPG members belong to the Backward Castes, 23.5% to Scheduled Castes, 17.5% to Scheduled Tribes, 8.4% to Open Category, and 1.4% to Minority

Question: As part of Sustainable Livelihoods initiatives, what are formed ?
Ans: Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs) and Livestock Farmer Producer Groups with women have been formed to enable farmers to create additional income through productivity enhancement and improved market accessibility

Further, state-level federations which started operations in September 2019 have traded 3,041.2 MTs (vegetables and fruits) produce worth more than 6.04 crore till December 2021. Major marketing tie-ups have been made with Metro, Polimeras, Y&Gs, Ratnadeep, Reliance and e-platforms like Bigbasket.

Question: Major marketing tie-ups have been made with whom?
Ans : Metro, Polimeras, Y&Gs, Ratnadeep, Reliance and e-platforms like Bigbasket.

31) The Government of India has appreciated Telangana for being the National Lead State i.e. being the first to achieve the target of mandatory 100% audit of _____ for the audit period 2020-21.
Ans : Gram Panchayats

In a bid to curb misuse of funds, and ensure transparency and accountability in fund utilisation in the local bodies, the Government of India had introduced the online audit of Gram Panchayats in 2020 using Audit Online—an open-source application developed as part of Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) under e-panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) initiated by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Online auditing in at least 20% of Gram Panchayats in each state was made mandatory by the 15th Finance Commission to receive further funds for development activities in rural local bodies. For the audit period 2020-21, Telangana was declared as the National Lead State for the second consecutive year by the Government of India for being the first State to achieve the target of mandatory 100% audit of Gram Panchayats.

Key highlights of the audit:
Number of institutions audited: The State Audit Department, Telangana has successfully

completed 100% online auditing of 12,769 Gram Panchayats, 540 Mandal Parishads and 32 Zilla Parishads.

Recoveries effected: State Audit department has made recoveries for an amount of Rs.8.78 crores for auditable institutions and enabled remittances of Rs.3.96 crores for items such as seigniorage charges, I.T., library cess, GST, etc. to different departments.

Extensive virtual training process and issuance of guidelines for panchayat secretaries, district-level auditors and audit officers during the course of the pandemic ensured quality of audit and timely outcomes

U se of Audit Online platform streamlined the audit process due to time-bound schedules being assigned to officials and ease of monitoring of progress of work

Training other State Governments: The State Audit team has also imparted training on usage of Audit Online to officials from states such as Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan and also on the best practices in Telangana.

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31)Case Study of Annadata Custom Hiring Centre in Singareni mandal of Khammam district

SERP has conceptualised the "Custom Hiring Centre" (CHC) model executed by the Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) to make farm machines accessible to those individuals who cannot afford them, primarily to small and marginal farmers, on a rental basis.

Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Rs. 25.00 lakh was sanctioned for the establishment of Annadata Custom Hiring Centre in Singareni mandal of Khammam district. The procurement of equipment was done at district level through the District Procurement Committee (DPC) which is chaired by the District Collector / Addl. Collector with the District Agriculture Officer, District Horticulture Officer and FPO Board of Directors as members and the District Rural Development Officer (DRDO).

Procurement of necessary machinery (based on a needs assessment) was done and CHC premises were identified on the main road for ease of access to farmers. Regular training is being givento the CHC manager and driver on the usage of equipment and accounting.

The CHC is accessible to the farmers from 11 villages and nearly 400 farmers are utilising the equipment. The CHC aims to cover 1,300 acres. Higher productivity and greater output are the two major contributions of CHC. The productivity of major crops increased due to timely availability of machinery for critical farm operations such as sowing/planting and harvesting/threshing. In a span of 8 months and 114 business days, the gross revenue generated by the CHC is Rs. 3,75,000 and the net profit earned after meeting the expenditure amount of Rs. 1,50,000 is Rs. 2,25,000.

52 such CHCs have been established across 31 districts during 2020-21. Further, SERP plans to establish 100 more CHCs in 2021-22, for which 78 mandals have been mapped so far and 30 proposals sanctioned.

Question: Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Rs. 25.00 lakh was sanctioned for the establishment of Annadata Custom Hiring Centre in which mandal of Khammam district ?
Ans : Singareni

Question: SERP has conceptualised the "Custom Hiring Centre" (CHC) model executed by the Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) to make farm machines accessible to those individuals who cannot afford them, primarily to small and marginal farmers, on which basis ?
Ans : on a rental basis

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32)Livestock Livelihoods

Under Livestock-based livelihoods, 2,913 Small Ruminant Livestock Farmer Producer Groups have

been formed, covering 48,371 members. A separate cadre of 2,359 SHG women have been trained in First-aid Veterinary Services as Pashumithras to render door-step services.

Question: Who are Pasumithras ?
Ans : A separate cadre of 2,359 SHG women have been trained in First-aid Veterinary Services as Pashumithras to render door-step services

To encourage additional livelihoods for poor SHG families, SERP has promoted the establishment of Non-farm Enterprises by SHG women. For the creation of Sustainable Livelihoods to Rural poorest of the poor beneficiaries, Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) have been established by Lead Banks in each district.

Question: Who have established Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) have been established in each district ?
Ans : Lead Banks in each district.

To overcome exploitation by middlemen, the farmer community demanded a system of collective procurement and marketing interventions of agriculture and Non-Timber Forest Produce. To meet this demand, till 2020-21, a total of 10,795 Procurement Centres have been established in the state to aggregate the produce at VO level so that farmers benefit by receiving a remunerative price (MSP at doorstep).

Other Initiatives under Panchayat Raj
33) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014 to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put the focus on sanitation. Under the mission, all villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts, States and Union Territories in India declared themselves "open-defecation free" (ODF) by 2 October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing over 100 million toilets in rural India.

Question: When Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched ?
Ans : on 2nd October, 2014
Question: What is the aim of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) ?
Ans : Under the mission, all villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts, States and Union Territories in India declared themselves "open-defecation free" (ODF) by 2 October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing over 100 million toilets in rural India.

To ensure that the open defecation free behaviours are sustained, no one is left behind, and that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible, the Mission is moving towards the next Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)/SBMG i.e ODF-Plus. ODF Plus activities under Phase II of SBMG will reinforce ODF behaviours and focus on providing interventions for the safe management of solid and liquid waste in villages.

Question: Unde Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)/SBMG i.e ODF-Plus. ODF Plus activities include which of the following ?
Ans : Under Phase II of SBMG will reinforce ODF behaviours and focus on providing interventions for the safe management of solid and liquid waste in villages

The Telangana Government has given emphasis for providing sanitation facilities to the rural community of the state in line with SBMG. The efforts have resulted in Telangana topping the list of highest number of open defecation free (ODF Plus) villages under SBMG Phase-II programme in the country

with nearly 73.39% of its villages declared as ODF Plus Aspiring villages, 24.23% as ODF Plus Model villages and the rest 0.23% as ODF Plus Rising villages. In several key indicators of SBMG which overlap with the Palle Pragathi's indicators, specifically those related to sanitation, Telangana has outperformed the other states.

Other awards received by Telangana:
34) National-level Swachhata Award, 2020:
Siddipet and Peddapalli districts from Telangana were among the 20 districts selected across the nation for this award on the occasion of 'World Toilet Day' for creating awareness on use of toilets, segregation of wet and dry garbage and their maintenance and campaign on Swachh Bharath in rural areas.

Question: Which districts from Telangana among the 20 districts selected across the nation for this award on the occasion of 'World Toilet Day' for creating awareness on use of toilets, segregation of wet and dry garbage and their maintenance and campaign on Swachh Bharath in rural areas?
Ans : Siddipet and Peddapalli districts

2. Gandagi Mukt Bharath (GMB) 2020: In Telangana, shramdaan, collection of single-use plastics (SUP), plantation drives, among others, marked the week-long behavior change campaign – Gandagi Mukt Bharat. As a result, Telangana received the top award for State with maximum Shramdaan, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Karimnagar district of Telangana received National 3rd place for District with maximum villages with all information, education and communication (IEC) messages painted.

3. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, 2022: Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), out of the top ten performing villages, seven are from Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts of Telangana. These villages were Vennampally in Saidapur mandal, Kowlas in Jukkal mandal, Ganneruvaram in Bejjanki mandal, Kandakurthi in Renjal mandal, Veernapalli in Yellareddypeta mandal, Ramakrishnapur in Veenavanka mandal and Tanakurdh in Nizamabad. As part of SAGY, villages are ranked based on 12 different parameters including Gram Panchayat conducting Environment Creation activities, completing baseline survey and uploading the survey details, whether the draft Village Development Plan got clearance of Gram Sabha, number of non-infrastructure projects completed, number of economic and livelihood activities etc.

35) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (National Rurban Mission)

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched in 2016 by the Government of India with the mission of stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services by creating well planned clusters. Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPS) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared for all the 17 clusters. An amount of Rs. 1,574.21 crore has been utilised for the execution of various works in these Rurban clusters which include convergence funds of Rs. 1,373.75 crore and Critical Gap Fund of Rs. 200.46 crore.
In December 2021, Telangana was ranked first in the implementation of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) among the states. The Ryakal cluster in Sangareddy district and Jukkal cluster in Kamareddy districts of the state stood first and second respectively among the total 300 clusters in the country.

Question: When Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Government of India with the mission of stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services by creating well planned clusters?
Ans: in 2016

Question: In December 2021, Telangana was ranked first in the implementation of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) among the states.
Which clusters in Telangana state stood first and second respectively among the total 300 clusters in the country?
Ans : Ryakal cluster in Sangareddy district and Jukkal cluster in Kamareddy district

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1)As of 2022, the estimated share of Telangana's population living in urban areas is_____. Telangana is more urbanised than India as a whole, where only 34.7% of the total population lives in urban areas.
Ans: 46.8%.

2)Based on the population projections published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Telangana is also urbanising faster than the rest of India combined, and the share of urban residents in the state's population is expected to reach _____ by 2036.
Ans: 57.3%

3)Telangana's urban areas had a Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) of 57.2% and 51.0% in 2019-20 respectively, higher than the national level LFPR and WPR of 53.5% and 49.6% respectively.
Question: Which of the following is correct in the context of Telangana's urban areas ?
a)LPFR: 57.2%
b)WPR: 51.0%
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

4)A majority of urban workers in Telangana (_____) have a regular or salaried job.
Ans: 55.1%

5)In November 2021, Telangana became the first state in the country to achieve its target of distributing loans to _____ street vendors under the PM SVANidhi Scheme.
Ans: 3.4 Lakh

6)Hyderabad was honoured with the title, 'Tree City of the World', by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2020.
Question: Who gave the title 'Tree City of the World to Hyderabad' in 2020 ?
Ans : Food and Agriculture Organisatoin

7)In order to deal with global warming and climate change, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Telangana have kept aside 10% of their expenditure for a 'Green Budget'.
Question: How much expenditure is kept aside for a 'Green Budget' by Urban Local Bodies of Telangana in order to deal with global warming and climate change ?
Ans : 10%

8)In order to reduce the harms from heavy rainfall in Hyderabad, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has initiated a Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP), at a cost of _____ sanctioned for phase-I of the programme.
Ans : Rs.858 Crores

9)Telangana's ULBs were recognized and felicitated during the Swachh Survekshan 2021 conducted by MoHUA-GoI under different categories.
Question: In total, Telangana ULBs received 9 awards including awards which awards?

a)'Best Self Sustaining City',
b)the 'Cleanest City' the 'Best City in Innovation & Best Practices', the 'Fastest Mover City',
c)the 'Self- Sustaining Cantonment'.
d)All the above
Ans : d

10)In order to ease administrative burdens, the Government introduced the Telangana State Building Permission and Self-Certification System (TS-bPASS) for approving the layouts of buildings—the first in the country to provide fully onlineservices in this regard with no touchpoint.
Question: Telangana Government introduced the TS-bPASS for which purpose ?
Ans : Telangana State Building Permission and Self-Certification System (TS-bPASS) is for approving the layouts of buildings

11)The Government of Telangana has commissioned South India's largest Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plant in Jawaharnagar in 2021 to generate 63 MW of electricity from municipal solid waste in Hyderabad.

Question: Waste-to-Energy plant in Jawaharnagar,near Hyderabad is generating how much electricity from municipal solid waste in Hyderabad?
Ans : 63MW

 12)As of 2020-21, _____of Telangana's urban wards have door-to-door waste collection facilities.
Ans : 100%

13)To support women-led enterprises during COVID-19, the Government provided credit support of Rs. 36.83 crore to 6,603 urban SHGs during the pandemic.
Expand : SHGs: Self Help Groups

14)Question : Telangana Government provided credit support of how much to 6,603 urban SHGs during the pandemic To support women-led enterprises during COVID-19?
Ans :Rs.36.83 Crores

The Urban Landscape
For centuries, urban areas have served as the epicentre of political and economic
power, fostering economic growth and innovation. As they attract people and skills from all
around, urban areas benefit from a robust spatial concentration of talent, knowledge, and wealth.
While urban areas gain from such agglomeration of human and financial capital, high density often
comes with associated costs. Traffic congestion, pollution, domestic and industrial waste production,
concerns around affordable housing, and crime are a few examples of such costs. Urban policies strive to
minimise these costs while maximising the benefits of the urban landscape, and ensuring that the gains
accrue equitably across genders and social groups.

Question: While urban areas gain from such agglomeration of human and financial capital, high density often comes with associated costs. What are they ?
a)Traffic congestion, pollution,
b)domestic and industrial waste production,
c)concerns around affordable housing, and crime
d)All the above

Since its formation in 2014, Telangana has strived to create a sustainable and equitable urban biosphere within the state. As per population projections released by the National Commission on Population (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India), 46.84% of the state's population (1.79 crore) is expected to reside in urban areas in the year 2022. This is projected to further increase to 57.32% (2.2 crore) by 2036 —an increase of 10.5 percentage points between the two years. In the same period, at the national level, the percentage of urban residents is expected to increase from 34.75% in 2022 to 39.06% by 2036. This reflects a 4.31 percentage point rise in the share of urban population in the country as a whole.

Question: How many people are expected to reside in urban areas in the year 2022 ?
Ans: 46.84% of the Telangana population (1.79 crores)
Question: How many people are projected to further increase to how much by 2036 in Telangana ?
Ans : 57.32% of Telangana population (2.2 crore) by 2036

This implies that in the year 2022, the urban population of Telangana is projected to be 12.1 percentage points higher than that of the country, and this gap is expected to increase to 18.3 percentage points by 2036. Thus, not only is Telangana more urbanised than India, but also, it is urbanising at a faster pace than the country as a whole.

Data shows the district-wise share of the urban population in Telangana as per Census 2011. 29 out of the 33 districts in the state have fewer than 50% of their populations residing in urban areas.

Question: More people live in urban areas than in the rural areas in 4 districts in the Telangana state. What are they ?
a)Hyderabad, Medchal-Malkajgiri,
b)Warangal-Urban
c)Rangareddy.
d)All the above
Ans : d

The largest urban area in the state is Hyderabad, which occupies only 0.6% of Telangana's total land area, but houses over 20% of the total population of the state. In spite of its high population density, Hyderabad has strived to maintain its green cover.

Question: Which is the largest urban area in Telangna ?
Ans : Hyderabad

Question: Hyderabad occupies how much of Telangana's total land area ?
Ans : 0.6%
Question: 20% of total population of Telangana State is living in which urban area ?
Ans : Hyderabad

Question: In the year 2020 who gave title of the 'Tree City of the World ' title to Hyderabad ?
Ans : Food and Agriculture Organization

The development of more prosperous urban areas is a primary policy goal of the Government of Telangana, and the goal is being achieved through the 142 Urban Local Bodies present across the state.

Question: How many Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are there in Telangana at present ?
Ans : 142

Urban Infrastructure
Investments in infrastructure are an essential component of urban development. These

investments increase the productivity of urban economic activities, thereby paying for themselves several times over. The Government has undertaken significant investments to build and maintain the infrastructure in the urban areas.

Pattana Pragathi

Pattana Pragathi was launched by the Government in February 2020 to provide a strong foundation for better standards of living for the urban population, to make urban areas clean and green, and to provide better services to the urban public at large.

Pattana Pragathi was executed in three phases— the first of which focussed on developing urban utility infrastructure, the second on sanitation, and the third on both urban utility infrastructure as well as sanitation. Phases I and II of Pattana Pragathi were implemented in 2020-21, while the third phase was completed in 2021-22.

Question: When Pattana Pragathi was launched by Government of Telangana ?
Ans: February, 2020

Question: What is the aim of Pattana Pragathi scheme ?
a)to provide a strong foundation for better standards of living for the urban population,
b)to make urban areas clean and green, and
c)to provide better services to the urban public at large.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Pattana Pragathi was executed in three phases. What are they?
a)the first of which focussed on developing urban utility infrastructure,
b)the second on sanitation, and
c)the third on both urban utility infrastructure as well as sanitation.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Phases I and II of Pattana Pragathi were implemented in 2020-21, while the third phase was completed in _____.
Ans : 2021-22.

Under Pattana Pragathi, during 2020-21, the Government released Rs. 148 crore each month, of which Rs. 78 crore were allocated to GHMC, while the rest was shared among the 141 remaining ULBs. In 2021-22, the Government has been releasing Rs. 59 crore to GHMC and Rs. 53 crore to other municipalities in the state each month.

These funds have been used to address infrastructural gaps to meet the goals of citizencentric service delivery by the ULBs. Prominent projects address the felt needs in the areas of sanitation and waste management, provision of public toilets, designing public spaces like gardens, markets, graveyards and animal shelters, and making concerted efforts towards greenifying the urban areas.

Question: These Pattana Prathi funds have been used to address infrastructural gaps to meet the goals of citizencentric service delivery by the ULBs Prominent projects address the felt needs in the areas of what ?
a)sanitation and waste management, provision of public toilets,
b)designing public spaces like gardens, markets,
c)graveyards and animal shelters, and making concerted efforts towards greenifying the urban areas.
d)All the above
Ans : d

To improve the sanitation facilities, the ULBs purchased over 2,214 new sanitation vehicles, adding to the existing stock of 2,628 garbage-lifting vehicles in the state. Taken together, the fleet can

collect 100% of the urban garbage produced by these ULBs on any given day. In the same vein, over 37.19 lakh bins were also purchased from these funds.

Question : ULBs purchased over 2,214 new sanitation vehicles, adding to the existing stock of _____ garbage-lifting vehicles in the Telangana state.
Ans : 2,628

While garbage collection is essential, the funds were also devoted towards processing of this garbage. In 29 ULBs, the money was used to create new dumpyards. Additionally, 224 new compost sheds and 206 new Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCC) have been constructed. Over Rs. 250 crore were utilised for the construction of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) in 71 ULBs. The FSTPs have generated capacity to process 1,565 kilo litres of sludge each day.

Question: In 29 ULBs, thePattana Pragathi money was used to create new dump yards. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Additionally, 224 new compost sheds and 206 new Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCC) have been constructed.
b)Over Rs. 250 crore were utilised for the construction of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) in 71 ULBs.
c)The FSTPs have generated capacity to process 1,565 kilo litres of sludge each day
d)All the above
Ans : d

In addition to the garbage collection infrastructure, the Pattana Pragathi funds were also used to build public toilets. The Government accomplished the aim of constructing one public toilet per thousand people in urban areas by building _____ new toilets using funds from this scheme.
Ans : 4,071

The ULBs also utilised these funds to meet the targets for Telaganaku Haritha Haram (TKHH)—a government policy to improve urban forestry and increase forest land cover in Telangana from _____ to 33%.
Ans: 24%

Under this scheme, the ULBs established 1,053 nurseries, including 51 Central Nurseries, and added an additional 34.69 lakh tall plants in 2021-22. They also developed 2,265 Pattana Prakruthi Vanalu (Tree Parks) with 64.27 lakh plants.

Question: How many Pattana Prakruthi Vanalu (Tree Parks) were developed ?
Ans : 2,265

Additionally, funds were also used to make the Multi Layer Avenue Plantation along _____ kilometres of road. The new plants added under TKHH are regularly watered, weeded, and maintained to ensure a target survival rate of 90%.
Ans : 723.76 Kilometers

Finally, the funds were used to develop utility infrastructure. This includes the construction of 369 open gyms, 1,037 sheds in street vending zones, animal care shelters in 16 districts, 265 Vaikuntha Dhamams, and integrated veg and non-veg markets (IVNMCs)

The efforts under this scheme have borne fruit, as Telangana ranked second among all states in the Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs , Government of India (MoHUA-GoI).

Telangana's ULBs were also recognised and felicitated during the Swachh Survekshan 2021 conducted by MoHUA-GoI.

Telangana State Building Permission and Self-Certification System (TS-bPASS)

The Government's commitment to easing administrative burdens extends to the development of new buildings as well. In 2020, the Government introduced the TS-bPASS for approving the layouts of buildings.The process is the first in the country to provide fully online services with no touchpoint. It is a single-window system that expedites approval of building designs, depending on their classification into broad categories. The TS-bPASS was brought in to replace the Development Permission Management System (DPMS). The new rules have eliminated the need to obtain building permission for ground floor and ground plus one floor residential buildings. It provides tentative layout approval through online application. It also provides for the processing of land use certificates and land conversion certificates.

Question: The TS-bPASS was brought into replace the Development Permission Management System (DPMS). In this connection which of the following is correct ?
a)The new rules have eliminated the need to obtain building permission for ground floor and ground plus one floor residential buildings.
b)It provides tentative layout approval through online application.
c)It also provides for the processing of land use certificates and land conversion certificates.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Property Tax Waiver

Recognising the financial costs of COVID-19, the Government provided relaxation on property tax during 2020-21 to reduce the burden on people in major urban centres. Under various relaxations, over _____ received waivers to the tune of Rs 671.58 crore.
Ans: 58.6 lakh families

Vaikunthadhamams

265 graveyards (Vaikunthadhamams) have been developed by providing infrastructure facilities like parking, toilets, rainwater harvesting structures, lighting, greenery and CCTV cameras. The government has made a provision for_____ crore for this scheme during 2021-22.
Rs.200 Crores

Innovative Waste Management Practices

A 2018 study by the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) found that Hyderabad has the highest per-capita urban waste generation in the country, producing roughly 0.57 kilograms of urban waste per person per day. In order to reduce the burden of waste on urban landfills and the ecosystem, the Government has adopted innovative measures to address the problem.

Expand NEERI : National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). It has headquarters in Nagpur, Maharastra

Question: Hyderabad has the highest per-capita urban waste generation in the country. It is producing roughly how many kilograms of urban waste per person per day?
Ans : 0.57

The Government of Telangana has commissioned South India's largest Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plant in Jawaharnagar in 2021. The target is to generate 63 MW of electricity from municipal solid waste in Hyderabad. In Phase I, a 19.8 MW plant has been made operational. It is expected to consume 1,200 tonnes of waste each day. Another 15 MW wasteto-energy plant is being planned in Dundigal. The WtE plant has the potential to reduce pressure on the landfill, lower the foul odour in the area, and prevent ground, soil and water pollution.

Question: In 2021 where the Government of Telangana has commissioned South India's largest Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plant ?
Ans : in Jawaharnagar

In another instance, GHMC partnered with Ramky Enviro to set up facilities that recycle waste generated by construction and demolition (C&D) in urban areas. 2 plants have been set up in the GHMC area in Public Private Partnership mode so far—at Jeedimetla and Fathullaguda, Hayathnagar—and 2 more are in the pipeline. The plant at Fathullaguda is among the largest C&D recycling facilities in South India. Both plants have the capacity to handle over 500 tonnes of waste per day, and can recycle and recover 90% of the material from construction waste. This is a huge achievement for the state, as the national estimates by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) suggest that currently, only 1% of the construction waste across India is recycled.
Since April, 2018, 15.26 lakh MT of C&D waste has been collected in these plants, with 7.97 lakh MT collected at the Jeedimetla facility, and 5.38 lakh MT collected at the Fathullaguda facility. C&D waste from these facilities is being utilised for various nonstructural purposes such as to create footpaths, road sub-bases, etc.

Question: Where Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste recycle plants are set up ?
Ans : Jeedimetla and Fathullaguda, Hayathnagar

Question : C&D waste recycled is being utilised for various nonstructural purposes such as what ?
Ans : to create footpaths, road sub-bases, etc.

A third innovation in this sector comes from Telangana State Agricultural Industries Development Corporation Limited (TS AGROS). Recognising that urban Telangana produces over 7,000 MT of waste on a daily basis, TS AGROS has entered into an MoU with M/s Bhavani Bio organics Pvt. Ltd. & HiMSW Ltd. for the supply of city compost to be used as fertilizer to improve the fertility of Telangana's soils. The Government has instructed all fertiliser companies to supply city compost through TS AGROS alone. The state's efforts in improving garbage collection have borne fruit, as of 2020-21, data from MoHUA suggests that 100% of Telangana's urban wards have door-to-door waste collection facilities.

Question: As Urban Telangana produces over 7,000 MT of waste on a daily basis, TS AGROS has entered into an MoU with M/s Bhavani Bio organics Pvt. Ltd. & HiMSW Ltd. for the supply of city compost to be used as _____ to improve the fertility of Telangana's soils.
Ans : fertilizer

Integrated Markets
In order to address the infrastructural deficiencies in the ULBs, the Government has earmarked Rs.500 crore to construct Integrated Veg and Non-veg Markets in all 142 ULBs. Under this allocation, ULBs with population less than 25,000 would receive one integrated market spread over 1 acre, whereas larger ULBs would receive integrated markets spread over upto 2 acres. 5 ULBs (Gajwel, Siddipet, Siricilla, Khammam and Ieeja) have already constructed these markets, whereas the work is underway in 6 more ULBs. Sites for the construction have been identified in the remaining ULBs.

Question: In order to address the infrastructural deficiencies in the ULBs, the Government has earmarked _____to construct Integrated Veg and Non-veg Markets in all 142 ULBs
Ans: Rs.500 Crores

Question: Under this allocation of Rs.500 Crores, (i.e., to construct Integrated Veg and Non-veg Markets), ULBs with population less than _____would receive one integrated market spread over 1 acre, whereas larger ULBs would receive integrated markets spread over upto 2 acres.
Ans : 25,000

Urban Areas and Jobs

As more and more people migrate to urban areas, there is an increasing demand for goods and services in urban areas, which necessitates the development of new enterprises, thus creating a virtuous cycle of more jobs and prosperity. While this virtuous cycle is created by individual demands, it can only be realised and expedited through supportive government policies that ease the process of establishing and running new businesses.

Employment in Urban Telangana

According to the World Bank, 80% of the global GDP is generated in the cities. They are hubs for businesses, services, and firms that generate new employment in the economy. The two key indicators that capture the status of employment in urban areas are - Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR). According to Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS), 2018-19 & 2019-20, the LFPR of the working age population in urban Telangana increased from 53.2% in 2018-19 to 57.2% in 2019-20—an increase of 4 percentage points. Additionally, the urban LFPR in the state was higher than the national urban LFPR in 2018- 19 (51.6%) as well as 2019-20 (53.5%). Telangana had the second highest urban LFPR among the five southern states in the year 2019-20.

Question: According to the World Bank, _____of the global GDP is generated in the cities.
Ans : 80%
Question: Which are hubs for businesses, services, and firms that generate new employment in the economy?
Ans : Cities

Question: Which are two key indicators that capture the status of employment in urban areas?
a) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)
b)Worker Population Ratio (WPR)
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Question: According to Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS), 2018-19 & 2019-20, the LFPR of the working age population in urban Telangana increased from 53.2% in 2018-19 to _____ in 2019-20—an increase of 4 percentage points.
Ans : 57.2%

Urban Telangana witnessed an increase in WPR from 47.1% in 2018-19 to 51% in 2019-20. This accounts for a 3.9 percentage point rise in WPR.
Telangana's urban WPR is also higher than the national urban WPR in 2019-20 (49.6%).

Question: What is LFPR ? Give details ?
a) LFPR (Labour Force Participation Rate) is defined as the percentage of population in the labour force.
 b)Labour force comprises persons who are either working (employed) or actively seeking work (i.e,unemployed).
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Status of Employment in Urban Telangana

A comparison of the overall employment status in rural versus the urban areas reflects the stark difference in the employment statuses across the two areas in the state . Data from PLFS 2019-20 suggests that in Telangana, urban workers across genders are more likely to have regular salaried jobs, whereas rural workers across genders are more likely to be self-employed or working as casual labourers. Among the urban working males in Telangana, 55.2% have a regular salaried job, compared to only 11.9% in rural areas.
On similar lines, while 54.9% of urban working women are likely to have salaried jobs, only 8.4%
of their rural counterparts are likely to be employed with salaried work.

 PLFS classifies industries of work based on the following NIC-2008 classification:
Section A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing,
Section B: Mining and quarrying,
Section C: Manufacturing,
Section D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply,
Section E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities,
Section F: Construction,
Section G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles,
Section H: Transportation and storage,
Section I: Accommodation and Food service activities,
Section J: Information and communication,
Section K: Financial and insurance activities,
Section L: Real estate activities,
Section M: Professional, scientific and technical activities,
Section N: Administrative and support service activities,
Section O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security,
Section P: Education,
Section Q: Human health and social work activities,
Section R:Arts, entertainment and recreation,
Section S: Other service activities .
Section T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use,
Section U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

For the purpose of this chapter, in the case of urban areas, Trade and automobile repair includes Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Administration includes Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, Health & social work includes Human health and social work activities, Professional, scientific and technical activities includes Professional, scientific and technical activities, and all other sectors are as per NIC classification. All NIC sectors other than those with slices on the graph are included within 'Other Services'

For the purpose of this chapter, in the case of rural areas, Trade and automobile repair includes Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and all other sectors are as per NIC classification. All NIC sectors other than those with slices on the graph are included within 'Other Services'

Sectoral Distribution of Employment in Urban Telangana

Data shows the industry-wise employment status of urban workers in Telangana according to

PLFS 2019-20. 'Trade and automobile repair' is the largest employment generating sector, employing over 25% of all working adults in urban Telangana.
The next highest employment is generated by the manufacturing sector (16.13%), followed by the construction sector (9.06%), and transportation & storage (8.45%).
Around 66% of all urban jobs in Telangana come from the services sector. In contrast, 70.76% of working adults in rural Telangana are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Question: Which of the following is correct in respect of industry-wise employment status of urban workers in Telangana according to PLFS 2019-20 ?
a) 'Trade and automobile repair' is the largest employment generating sector, employing over 25% of all working adults in urban Telangana.
b)The next highest employment is generated by the manufacturing sector (16.13%),
c)followed by the construction sector (9.06%), and transportation & storage (8.45%).
d)All the above . Around 66% of all urban jobs in Telangana come from the services sector.
Ans : d

Question: In contrast, _____ of working adults in rural Telangana are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing.
Ans: 70.76%

Earnings and Wages in Urban vs. Rural Telangana

As per data compared the average reported monthly earnings among the salaried population in rural and urban Telangana. Salaried workers make up the largest worker category in urban areas, at 55.1%, and account for 10.4% of rural workers in the state. Data from PLFS 2019-20 suggests that the average salaried person earns 58.3% more in urban areas than in rural areas, with women in urban areas earning more than double their rural counterparts in a month.
Similarly, the average earnings of self-employed persons in urban Telangana (who comprise 32.8% of all urban workers) were 33% higher than that of self-employed persons in rural areas of the state (where self-employed persons are the largest worker category, at 54.7% of all workers) . Urban self-employed women were, on average, earning more than double the amount earned by rural women in this category.
Casual workers comprise 34.9% of the workforce in rural areas, and 12.0% in the urban areas.
During July-September 2019, the daily earnings of casual workers in Telangana were estimated to be Rs.281.5/day in rural areas, compared to Rs.446.4/ day in urban areas, mirroring the urban earnings premium observed among the self-employed and salaried workers .

Question: Which of the following is correct in Telangana State ?
a)Salaried workers make up the largest worker category in urban areas, i.e., at 55.1%,
b)Salaried workers account for 10.4% of rural workers in the state.
c)Data from PLFS 2019-20 suggests that the average salaried person earns 58.3% more in urban areas than in rural areas, with women in urban areas earning more than double their rural counterparts in a month
d)All the above
Ans : d

Government Initiatives

The Government is committed to pursuing policies that create new jobs and upskill people to match the needs of new jobs required particularly in the urban areas. In this regard, the Government has undertaken several initiatives that impart skills and provide employment opportunities to the people, such as the employment through Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) program. The skills provided under this program help the urban poor gain salaried employment in the private sector. Of the 37,422 candidates trained under this program till December 2021, 17,233 have been provided employment.
Expand : EST&P: Employment through Skills Training & Placement
Question: Of the 37,422 candidates trained under this program till December 2021, _____have been provided employment
Ans : 17,233

Urban Areas and Climate Change

In 2020, the Government of India published its first assessment of Climate Change and its possible consequences for India. It states that between 1901 and 2018, India's average temperature has risen by around 0.7 degrees celsius. Further, it projects that, under different assumptions, the surface temperature would increase by 2 to 3 degrees celsius between 2040 and 2070. Hence, by the end of the 21st century, the projected rise in temperature over India is roughly 4.4 degrees celsius. At the same time, the report projects lower rainfalls, more droughts, and rising sea levels.

While climate change is a global challenge, urban areas worldwide have a significant role to play in combating climate change. It is estimated that over 75% of global carbon dioxide emissions arise in the cities. Thus, creating and maintaining sustainable cities is the key to reducing future carbon emissions and limiting earth's warming.

Question: In 2020, the Government of India published its first assessment of Climate Change and its possible consequences for India. In this context which of the following is correct ?
a) It states that between 1901 and 2018, India's average temperature has risen by around 0.7 degrees celsius.
b)Further, it projects that, under different assumptions, the surface temperature would increase by 2 to 3 degrees celsius between 2040 and 2070.
c)Hence, by the end of the 21st century, the projected rise in temperature over India is roughly 4.4 degrees celsius.
d)All the above . At the same time, the report projects lower rainfalls, more droughts, and rising sea levels.
Ans : d

Question: While climate change is a global challenge, urban areas worldwide have a significant role to play in combating climate change. Which of the following is correct ?
a)It is estimated that over 75% of global carbon dioxide emissions arise in the cities.
b)Thus, creating and maintaining sustainable cities is the key to reducing future carbon emissions and limiting earth's warming
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Transitioning to the Mainstream

Street vendors play a vital role in the urban areas, providing affordable goods and services to the urban residents. Recent surveys conducted by Telangana State Mission For Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (TSMEPMA) in 2020 and 2021 suggest that the state has over 6.04 lakh street vendors across 33 districts. Out of the 85,289 vendors for which details were available, Hyderabad had the highest number of street vendors (25,855), followed by Khammam (4,428) and Nizamabad (4,351). These 3 districts together account for over 41% of all street vendors in the state.

Question: How many street vendors across 33 districts in Telangana are there as the per survey conducted by TSMEPMA (Telangana State Mission For Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas) in 2020 and 2021 ?
Ans : 6.04 Lakh

Question: Out of the 85,289 vendors for which details were available, which of the following is correct in Telangana ?
a)Hyderabad had the highest number of street vendors (25,855),
b)followed by Khammam (4,428) and Nizamabad (4,351).
c)These 3 districts together account for over 41% of all street vendors in the state.
d)All the above
Ans : d

According to the details available on the street vendors in the state till 2020, 56.2% of vendors are males, 43.8% are females, and 100% of vendors have an Aadhar card. Most vendors sell fruits and vegetables (over 33%), followed by tailoring (4.6%), and fastfood (4%). 50% of the street vendors in the state have a bank account. In Rajanna Sircilla, Warangal Rural, Suryapet, Narayanpet, and Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts, over 85% of vendors have a bank account.

Question: Which of the following is correct in the context of street vendors ?

a)56.2% of vendors are males, 43.8% are females, and 100% of vendors have an Aadhar card.
b)Most vendors sell fruits and vegetables (over 33%), followed by tailoring (4.6%), and fastfood (4%).
c)50% of the street vendors in the state have a bank account.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: In which districts , over 85% of the street vendors have a bank account in Telangana ?
a)Rajanna Sircilla, Warangal Rural,
b)Suryapet, Narayanpet, and
c)Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts,
d)All the above
Ans : d

Female street vendors are more likely to have a bank account, with 54.2% reporting an account. 3% of the street vendors in the state are members of some Self-Help Group (SHG), with Bhadradri Kothagudem having the maximum number of vendors associated with an SHG (23%). Hawkers and street vendors often find it tough to access formal loans as they are working in the informal economy.
The data collection on street vendors was undertaken by the Government to bring them within the ambit of formal credit under the PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)—a special micro credit facility for street vendors. Since credit constraints might bind street vendors' ability to expand and improve incomes, the program aimed to help provide funding to the street vendors to upgrade their equipment, transition into new careers, and diversify their products, etc.

Question: Which district is having maximum number of street vendors associated with an SHG (SHG)?
Ans : Bhadradri Kothagudem (23%)

Question: Formal credit is given under the PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)—a special micro credit facility for street vendors.

Question: Since credit constraints might bind street vendors' ability to expand and improve incomes, PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi) the program aimed to help what ?
Ans : Provide funding to the street vendors to upgrade their equipment, transition into new careers, and diversify their products, etc.

Recognizing the criticality of financial inclusion as a crucial mechanism to help formalise the large informal economy of the state, the Government of Telangana is pursuing policies that can help expand the reach and benefits of the financial system to the informal sector and associated establishments in the state.
In June 2020, Telangana set a target of distributing loans to 3.4 lakh street vendors. In November 2021, Telangana was the first state in the country to reach (and exceed) the said target. GHMC attained the first position among all megacities, whereas GWMC held the first position in the 'major cities' category for loan disbursals to street vendors.
Question: In June 2020, Telangana set a target of distributing loans to _____ street vendors.
In November 2021
Ans: 3.4 lakh
Question: _____ attained the first position among all megacities, whereas GWMC held the first position in the 'major cities' category for loan disbursals to street vendors.
Ans : GHMC

Government Initiatives
Strategic Nala Development Programme
On 8 October 2021, Hyderabad and surrounding districts witnessed over 100 mm of rainfall within a couple of hours. The October 2021 rainfall was not an isolated event—two major high rainfall events were observed in Hyderabad in 2020 as well. In fact, according to a 2021 report by Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), four out of five highest 24-hour rainfall days for Hyderabad from the last century were witnessed in the previous two decades.
In order to reduce the possibility of flooding in the future, it is essential that the drainage infrastructure across urban areas in the state is expanded and improved upon. The stormwater drainage systems should be designed to accommodate the expected changes in precipitation in the future. Hence, theGovernment has taken up the Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) in Hyderabad and 26 other Municipalities/Municipal Corporations to supplement the existing 1,296 kilometres of

stormwater drains of the city.
The goal is to improve the city drainage systems so that unusual volumes of rainfall in the future do not lead to flooding. The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 858 crore for the development of 'Nala Network' across identified high-priority areas in phase-I of the programme. 55 projects under this scheme.

Question: When Hyderabad and surrounding districts witnessed over 100 mm of rainfall within a couple of hours. The October 2021 rainfall was not an isolated event—two major high rainfall events
were observed in Hyderabad in 2020 as well.
Ans: On 8 October 2021

Question: In fact, according to a 2021 report by Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), four out of five _____ for Hyderabad from the last century were witnessed in the previous two decades.
Ans: highest 24-hour rainfall days

Question: In order to reduce the possibility of flooding in the future, what is essential that the across urban areas in the state is expanded and improved upon?
Ans: drainage infrastructure

Question: The _____drainage systems should be designed to accommodate the expected changes in precipitation in the future
Ans: storm water

Question: Who has taken up the Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) in Hyderabad?
Ans: Telangana Government has taken up the Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) in Hyderabad and 26 other Municipalities/Municipal Corporations to supplement the existing 1,296 kilometres of stormwater drains of the city

Question: What is the goal of Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) ? Give details?
Ans: The goal is to improve the city drainage systems so that unusual volumes of rainfall in the future do not lead to flooding. The Telangana Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 858 crore for the development of 'Nala Network' across identified high-priority areas in phase-I of the programme. 55 projects under this scheme.

Green Budget
In addition to mitigation strategies, the Government has also taken up proactive measures. Since 2020, all ULBs in the state have earmarked 10% of their budget as 'Green Budget'. The goal of 'Green Budget' is to address urban forestry and development of green cover in urban areas on a priority basis. This is done by establishing nurseries and plantations, and carrying out awareness programmes in the urban areas. Taken together, all 142 ULBs in Telangana have set aside Rs. 590.39 crores for the Green Budget in 2021-22. GHMC allocated Rs. 306.67 crore towards the Green Budget in 2021-22. The proposed expenditure for GHMC under broad heads is earmarked. A large share of the Green Budget (47%) is devoted to developing colony parks, followed by upkeep and maintenance of city parks (44%). Development and maintenance of public parks serves many purposes. It provides recreational spaces for the residents, especially the children, and increases the green cover of the city.

Question: Since 2020, all ULBs in the Telangana state have earmarked _____ of their budget as 'Green Budget'.
Ans: 10%

Question: How to address urban forestry and development of green cover in urban areas?
Ans: It is done by establishing nurseries and plantations, and carrying out awareness programmes in the urban areas.

Question: Which of the following is correct in the context of Green Budget ?
a)A large share of the Green Budget (47%) is devoted to developing colony parks,
b)It is followed by upkeep and maintenance of city parks (44%).
c)Development and maintenance of public parks serves many purposes. It provides
recreational spaces for the residents, especially the children, and increases the green cover of the city.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Telangana State Heatwave Action Plan

Heat waves act like a "silent disaster" that adversely affects the health of the people and animals of the state. According to a recent report by the Revenue (Disaster Management) Department (Government of Telangana), 568 out of 589 mandals of Telangana are susceptible to heatwaves. Hence, Telangana maintains the State Heatwave Action Plan to guide the line departments on how to alter their roles and functioning in the event of a heatwave in the state. The plan recognises that the burden of heatwaves is borne disproportionately by construction workers, and the marginalised, and suggests measures to minimise the impact of heatwaves on all citizens in general, and on these vulnerable groups in particular It suggests altering the working hours in major cities to avoid peak hours, distributing information on how to deal with heatwaves, ensuring shelter facilities for livestock, deploying health teams at major bus stops, and rescheduling load shedding to avoid peak hours.

Question: Which acts like a "silent disaster" that adversely affects the health of the people and animals of the State?
Ans: Heat waves act like a "silent disaster" that adversely affects the health of the people and animals of the state
Question: According to a recent report by the Revenue (Disaster Management) Department (Government of Telangana), _____ out of 589 mandals of Telangana are susceptible to heatwaves
Ans: 568
Question: Which of the following is correct about State Heatwave Action Plan ?
a)Telangana maintains the State Heatwave Action Plan to guide the line departments on how to alter their roles and functioning in the event of a heatwave in the state.
b)The plan recognises that the burden of heatwaves is borne disproportionately by construction workers, and the marginalised, and suggests measures to minimise the impact of heatwaves on all citizens in general, and on these vulnerable groups in particular
c)It suggests altering the working hours in major cities to avoid peak hours, distributing information on how to deal with heatwaves, ensuring shelter facilities for livestock, deploying health teams at major bus stops, and rescheduling load shedding to avoid peak hours.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Early Warning System for Flood Prediction

Information from national monitoring networks is often insufficient for local authorities to evaluate flood risk at the local scale, particularly in urban areas. Often, the network density is insufficient and national network stations are situated according to hydrological and meteorological needs.
At the time of state formation, the area under the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation had 33 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), with a resolution of 10x10 km. In order to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the early warning system for flood prediction in Hyderabad, the Department

of Planning, Government of Telangana, as per recommendations made by Dr. Kapil Gupta from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) - Bombay, installed _____ new Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in the GHMC area, taking the total count of AWS to 132.
Ans: 99

Question: Information from national monitoring networks is often insufficient for local authorities to evaluate flood risk at the local scale, particularly in urban areas. Often, what is is insufficient and national network stations are situated according to hydrological and meteorological needs ?
Ans: network density

The resolution of AWS in Telangana has now improved to 2x2 km, and they provide hourly data on rainfall (mm), temperature (degree Celsius), humidity (%), wind direction, and speed of wind. The data from these stations is transmitted to the main server located at the Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS), Hyderabad through GSM technology. After quality control, the real-time data and products are disseminated to various users, who use this data to make timely decisions for disaster management

Question: The resolution of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in Telangana has now improved to 2x2 km, and they provide hourly data on which of the following ?
a)rainfall (mm), temperature (degree Celsius),
b) humidity (%),
c)wind direction, and speed of wind
d)All the above
Ans : d
Question: The data from these AWS stations is transmitted to the main server located at the Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS), _____ through GSM technology
Ans: Hyderabad

Urban Areas and Gender

It is well established that across the country, there exists a disparity between the social and economic outcomes of men and women. Even though the increased mobility and access to greater and better quality employment opportunities in urban areas should lead to greater engagement of women in the economy, the actual status is the contrary. While employed women in urban areas earn better than their rural counterparts, and are also employed to a greater degree in regular, salaried positions, access to employment itself is more restricted for women in urban areas, than in rural areas.

Government has taken multiple initiatives to make outcomes in the state more equitable. Gender dynamics in urban areas manifest in different ways. A 'Time Use in India Survey' conducted by NSO in 2019 shows that while fewer women engage in employment in both urban as well as rural areas, the employment gap between men and women in urban areas (44.9 % points) is drastically higher than that in rural areas (24.8 % points) . A similar, but even more aggravated trend is observed in the case of India. Furthermore, urban women spend on average 25% less time than men on employment activities, while the time-gap in rural areas is only 18%.

Government Initiatives

In view of the fact that increased urbanisation may lead to increasingly skewed economic outcomes for women, the Government has launched programs and initiatives that enhance women's participation in urbanisation and the economic growth of Telangana.

Question: Government has launched programs and initiatives that enhance women's participation in urbanisation and the economic growth of Telangana. Which of the key initiatives are correct?
a)The Government provided credit support of Rs.36.83 crore to 6,603 urban SHGs during the pandemic.
b)Recognising that households are less willing to spend resources on the health and nutrition of the female members, the Government, under National Urban Health Mission, has set up 7,531

In July 2021, the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) introduced
a system of request stops for women and children. This facilitates the women travelling in
buses after 7:30 pm to stop the bus at any point in the journey, instead of only at the bus stops
designated for boarding and alighting from the bus. The system has been launched on a pilot
basis on GHMC routes.

Developing Hyderabad

Hyderabad is the largest city in Telangana and the fourth most populous city in the country. The Greater
Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) performs the primary task of delivering urban services. Several
other agencies, such as the Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL), the Hyderabad Metro Water Supply
and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB), the Hyderabad Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Limited (HiMSW),
and the Hyderabad Metro Development Authority (HMDA) also provide vital services that keep the city
running.

Permanent and Temporary Housing

The high population density in urban areas puts considerable pressure on land and housing
resources. Hence, the provision of safe and affordable housing is a key goal of urban policy.
Recognising this, the Two Bedroom (2BHK) Housing programme, a unique 'Dignity Housing
Programme' has been initiated by the Government of Telangana. Under this programme, 2 BHK houses
are constructed and given away free of cost to the shelter-less poor people living below the Poverty
Line (BPL). Since the launch of the scheme in 2015, GHMC has been given a target of constructing 1 lakh
houses under this scheme at a financial outlay of Rs.8,598.58 crore. Out of the total target, construction
of 64,628 2BHK houses has been completed, and the remaining 35,372 houses will be completed by
March 2022.
Recently, the Government completed a mega 2 BHK project in Kollur, Sangareddy. It was built at a cost of

Rs. 1,422.15 crore, and has 15,660 units in a single place. The project won the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) award for best practices 2019-20 under the Housing, Urban Poverty and Infrastructure theme. The housing has Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), power backup for lifts, playgrounds and gyms, rainwater harvesting pits, electrical appliances, commercial complexes, parking space, external electrification with underground cabling, water supply through potable pipes and underground drainage system, making it at par with private housing societies. It is expected to house 80,000 people in the near future. In addition to funding permanent housing programs, GHMC has also made arrangements for the temporary housing of the people who visit the city to benefit from its medical and economic prowess. The GHMC constructs and maintains night shelters for the economically backward patients and their attendants coming to the hospitals in the city. As of 2021-22, the construction of night shelters has been completed at seven hospitals, with a total capacity of 862 persons.

Question: The high population density in urban areas puts considerable pressure on land and housing resources. What is a key goal of urban policy ?
Ans: The provision of safe and affordable housing is a key goal of urban policy

Question: Which of the following is correct about Two (2BHK) Housing programme is correct ?
a)Two Bedroom (2BHK) Housing programme, a unique 'Dignity Housing Programme' has been initiated by the Government of Telangana.
b)Under this programme, 2 BHK houses are constructed and given away free of cost to the shelter-less poor people living below the Poverty Line (BPL). Since the launch of the scheme in 2015, GHMC has been given a target of constructing 1 lakh houses under this scheme at a financial outlay of Rs.8,598.58 crore.
c)Out of the total target, construction of 64,628 2BHK houses has been completed, and the remaining 35,372 houses will be completed by March 2022.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Sewerage and Drainage Facilities

Urban areas generate a large amount of sewage and waste. According to the 2020 figures from International Institute of Health and Hygiene (Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India), urban Telangana alone generates 2,660 Million Litres of sewage per day. Hence, the handling of sewage is a major urban policy concern.
The HMWSSB provides water and sewerage services covering an area of 1,492 sq. kms. within the outer ring road area of Hyderabad city. The HMWSSB also formulated the Sewerage Master Plan, covering 62 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) covering the core city, the peripheral villages and the Outer Ring Road (ORR). During 2021- 22, the Government sanctioned the construction of 8 STPs to the north of Musi river at the cost of Rs.1,230.21 crore. Another 6 STPs have been sanctioned for construction to the south of Musi river at Rs. 1,355.13 crore. HMWSSB also took up the construction of three Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants in the villages near the ORR.

The efforts of HMWSSB ensured that GHMC was the first ULB in Telangana to receive the 'Water Plus' city tag from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Government of India) in August 2021. The city also retained its Open Defecation Free (ODF)++ tag, which it had received the previous year. This tag recognised that no unsafe or untreated water is discharged into the water bodies of the city, alongside the possession of adequate capacity of desludging vehicles and jetting machines to clean septic tanks.
In addition, the GHMC maintains over 1,300 kilometres of stormwater drains. During 2021-22, the corporation sanctioned over 803 construction or remodelling projects, of which over 247 projects have been completed. GHMC also carries out the de-silting of these drains.

Question: Urban Telangana alone generates how many Million Litres of sewage per day?
Ans: 2,660 Million Litres of sewage per day

Question: Which of the following is correct about HMWSSB?

a)The HMWSSB provides water and sewerage services covering an area of 1,492 sq. kms. within the outer ring road area of Hyderabad city.
b) The HMWSSB also formulated the Sewerage Master Plan, covering 62 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) covering the core city, the peripheral villages and the Outer Ring Road (ORR).
c)During 2021- 22, the Government sanctioned the construction of 8 STPs to the north of Musi river at the cost of Rs.1,230.21 crore. Another 6 STPs have been sanctioned for construction to the south of Musi river at Rs. 1,355.13 crore. HMWSSB also took up the construction of three Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants in the villages near the ORR.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: The efforts of HMWSSB ensured that GHMC was the first ULB in Telangana to receive the 'Water Plus' city tag from whom ?
Ans : Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Government of India) in August 2021

Question: The Hyderabad citgy also retained its Open Defecation Free (ODF)++ tag, which it had received the previous year. This tag recognized what ?
Ans : This tag recognised that no unsafe or untreated water is discharged into the water bodies of the city, alongside the possession of adequate capacity of desludging vehicles and jetting machines to clean septic tanks.
Question: GHMC maintains over _____ kilometres of stormwater drains
Ans: 1,300

Urban Mobility
Urban areas, including Hyderabad, are often pressed to accommodate varied mobility concerns. Broadly, these concerns might be addressed under two categories—improving roads to facilitate smoother private transport experience, and expanding public transport networks for everyone.

Roads, Bridges and Flyovers
The Strategic Road Development Programme (SRDP) was formulated and implemented by GHMC as a high priority project with the goal of designing road networks that would reduce traffic fatalities and vehicular pollution across the major traffic corridors and activity centers in Hyderabad. The Plan includes the construction of flyovers, underpasses, and bridges. So far, 22 works have been completed, and another 25 works under the plan are in progress.

Expand SRDP : Strategic Road Development Programme
Question: Which of the following is correct about SRDP ?
a)The Strategic Road Development Programme (SRDP) was formulated and implemented by GHMC as a high priority project with the goal of designing road networks that would reduce traffic fatalities and vehicular pollution across the major traffic corridors and activity centers in Hyderabad.
b)The Plan includes the construction of flyovers, underpasses, and bridges.
c)So far, 22 works have been completed, and another 25 works under the plan are in progress
d)All the above
Ans : d

In addition, the Government has also sanctioned Rs.1,839 crore under the Comprehensive Road Maintenance Programme (CRMP) for maintenance of main roads (roads with more than 3 lanes). The funds under the scheme would be released in instalments over a period of 5 years. The programme covers 401 stretches and 7 packages. Till December, 2021, GHMC has spent Rs. 594.1 crore out of the total funds allocated to this scheme to recarpet a total length of 496.8 km, and to maintain footpaths, kerbs, central median, lane markings, sweeping (by m/c) and greenery maintenance along these roads. GHMC also conducts repair and maintenance work on roads other than main roads. GHMC maintains over 9,013 kilometres of roads. During 2020-21, the GHMC filled over 13000 potholes, with another 15,230 potholes filled in 2021-22. In addition, roughly 4,560 additional roadworks were sanctioned, at a total outlay of Rs. 1,123.8 crore.

Question: What is CRMP ?
a)In addition, the Telangana Government has also sanctioned Rs.1,839 crore under the Comprehensive Road Maintenance Programme (CRMP) for maintenance of main roads (roads with more than 3 lanes).
b)The funds under the scheme would be released in instalments over a period of 5 years.
c)The programme covers 401 stretches and 7 packages
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: GHMC maintains over_____ kilometres of roads.
Ans: 9,013

In addition to the GHMC, the Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited (HRDCL) also manages the building and maintenance of roads. During 2021-22, the corporation worked on the Missing Link Roads Project for Hyderabad city. The project has a financial outlay of Rs.2,984 crore across three phases, and aims to identify and construct roads that serve as missing connections in the distribution of traffic over Hyderabad's roads.

These road links will act as shortest alternative routes that would improve mobility, shorten travel times, facilitate quick movement of essential services like ambulances and fire forces, improve road safety, reduce vehicular exhaust pollution, and connect the abandoned areas of the city, thereby controlling anti-social activities.

Question: During 2021-22, the Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited (HRDCL) worked on the Missing Link Roads Project for Hyderabad city. Which of the following is correct ?
a)The project has a financial outlay of Rs.2,984 crore across three phases, and aims to identify and construct roads that serve as missing connections in the distribution of traffic over Hyderabad's roads.
b) These road links will act as shortest alternative routes that would improve mobility, shorten travel times, facilitate quick movement of essential services like ambulances and fire forces, improve road safety, reduce vehicular exhaust pollution, and connect the abandoned areas of the city, thereby controlling anti-social activities.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Finally, the HGCL is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the Outer Ring Road (ORR) to Hyderabad city. The entire corridor of 158 kilometres has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,828 crore. Since January 2021, HGCL has also taken up the management of the toll plazas on the ORR, and is also responsible for operating the Highway Traffic Management System on the road. In addition, HGCL has taken up the beautification of junctions and the LED lighting along the ORR.

Question: Which of the following is correct about HGCL ?
a)HGCL is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the Outer Ring Road (ORR) to Hyderabad city.
b)The entire corridor of 158 kilometres has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,828 crore. Since January 2021, HGCL has also taken up the management of the toll plazas on the ORR, and is also responsible for operating the Highway Traffic Management System on the road.
c)In addition, HGCL has taken up the beautification of junctions and the LED lighting along the ORR
d)All the above
Ans : d

Metro Rail

The HMRL runs and maintains the Hyderabad Metro, providing a convenient, comfortable and state-of-the-art transport system covering 69 kms. The metro system is being developed under PPP mode at a cost of Rs. 22,000 crore. In order to improve the urban milieu, the HMRL has taken up urban rejuvenation works along the 57 metro stations, which includes the construction of sidewalks, adding greenery and public-utility furniture near the metro stations, and developing service lanes.

The new Multi-Level Parking at Nampally taken up by HMRL is expected to be completed by March 2022. In addition, plans are on for the construction of 31 km. long 'Airport Express Metro

Rail' from Raidurg Terminal Station to Shamshabad International Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,100 crore, and a cost effective elevated Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS)/Metro Neo from KPHB Metro Station to Financial District.

Question: The HMRL runs and maintains the Hyderabad Metro, providing a convenient, comfortable and state-of-the-art transport system covering _____ .
Ans: 69 KMs

Question: The metro system is being developed under PPP mode at a cost of _____ .
Ans: Rs. 22,000 crore.

Question: Which of the following is correct about HMRL ?
a) The new Multi-Level Parking at Nampally taken up by HMRL is expected to be completed by March 2022
b)There are plans for the construction of 31 km. long 'Airport Express Metro
Rail' from Raidurg Terminal Station to Shamshabad International Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,100 crore, and
c)A cost effective elevated Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS)/Metro Neo from KPHB Metro Station to Financial District
d)All the above
Ans : d

Health and Nutrition

A key goal of urban policy is to improve the health and nutritional status of the urban residents, so that they can serve as productive members of the society. In Telangana, urban initiatives like Annapurna Meals and Basti Dawakhanas have been designed to supplement the health infrastructure in the city.

Basti Dawakhanas

The GHMC constructed over 256 Basti Dawakhanas to provide health care services including diagnostic tests and medicines free of cost to the urban poor. Each dawakhana has a doctor, a staff nurse, supporting staff, and a separate pathology lab.
They provide services such as out patient, antenatal care, COVID-19 vaccination, child immunisation, tests for non-communicable diseases like diabetes and blood pressure, liver function test, renal function test, blood test, lipid profile, thyroid, complete blood picture, etc.

Question: The GHMC constructed over _____ Basti Dawakhanas to provide health care services including diagnostic tests and medicines free of cost to the urban poor.
Ans: 256
Question: Each Basti Dawakhana has
a)a doctor,
b)a staff nurse,supporting staff,
c)a separate pathology lab
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: Basti Dawakhans provide services such as what ?
a)out patient, antenatal care,
b)COVID-19 vaccination, child immunisation,
c)tests for non-communicable diseases like diabetes and blood pressure, liver function test, renal function test, blood test, lipid profile, thyroid, complete blood picture, etc.
d)All the above
Ans: d

Annapurna Meals

Since 2014, GHMC has been providing nutritious and affordable Annapurna meals at Rs. 5 per meal to people across the city, serving over 45,000 lunches each day.
During the first lockdown, Annapurna Meals were supplied totally free of cost. At present, Annapurna meals are being provided through 373 centres,including mobile Annapurna centers during lunch,

and through 259 centres during dinner time. Since the launch of the scheme, 7,36,69,487 meals have been served, out of which 2,29,46,080 meals were served during 2020-21. GHMC has also identified 32 locations to establish "Seating Annapurna Canteens" for public convenience.

Question: Since 2014, GHMC has been providing nutritious and affordable Annapurna meals at _____ per meal to people across the city, serving over 45,000 lunches each day.
Ans: Rs.5

Waste Management

According to the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB), Telangana generated 9,965 tonnes of solid waste per day during 2020-21. 100% of this waste was collected, while over 75.6% of this waste was treated. The GHMC and HiMSW together handle the city's municipal solid waste under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP). In November 2020, the Government introduced 55 advanced compactors for waste collection in Hyderabad and also launched new transfer stations for handling the garbage. These stations were designed as closed sheds to reduce the hassle caused by the stink of the garbage. This was combined with a new fleet of garbage collection vehicles that call centres could track remotely. These upgrades will also help improve the city's performance on the Swachh Survekshan rankings, which currently ranks Hyderabad at the 13th place among the 48 cities with a population above 10 lakh.
Question: According to the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB), Telangana generated _____tonnes of solid waste per day during 2020-21.
Ans: 9,965

Question: 100% of this waste was collected, while over 75.6% of this waste was treated. The GHMC and HiMSW together handle the city's municipal solid waste under a _____
Ans: Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

Question: In November 2020, the Government introduced 55 advanced compactors for waste collection in Hyderabad and also launched new transfer stations for handling the garbage.
Which of the following is correct ?
a)These stations were designed as closed sheds to reduce the hassle caused by the stink of the garbage.
b)This was combined with a new fleet of garbage collection vehicles that call centres could track remotely.
c)These upgrades will also help improve the city's performance on the Swachh Survekshan rankings, which currently ranks Hyderabad at the 13th place among the 48 cities with a population above 10 lakh.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Greenery and Biodiversity

The GHMC and the Urban Forestry arm of the HMDA are responsible for implementing the Telanganaku Haritha Haram (TKHH). The aim of TKHH is to enhance the state's forest cover from 24% to 33% by planting over 230 crore plants. The HMDA planted over 132.24 lakh seedlings and distributed another 113.96 lakh seedlings among the people.
Under TKHH, the HMDA has also developed Green Corridors along the Outer Ring Road (ORR), projected and developed "Urban Lungs Spaces" in 16 forest blocks, maintained over 39 urban parks (including NTR Garden, Sanjeevaiah Park, and greenery along the Necklace Road in Hyderabad) and developed 41 nurseries.

Question: What are called as Urban Lungs Spaces?
Ans: forest blocks, urban parks , etc.,which produce more oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide
What is the aim of Telanganaku Haritha Haram (TKHH) ?
Ans :   The aim of TKHH is to enhance the state's forest cover from 24% to 33%

by planting over 230 crore plants

Question: The efforts of the Telangana Government have led to the recognition of Hyderabad as "Tree City of the
World" by the _____ in 2020
Ans : FAO .

Question: Which has also received an award in the 2021 International Exhibition and 6th Smart Cities India Expo under the Green and Clean City category?
Ans: Begumpet Rain Garden

Urban Planning

The Government has laid considerable focus on ensuring that the development of urban areas occurs in a planned manner. This is done to ensure that urban growth keeps pace with the growth in the size and the needs of the population. HMDA is the urban planning agency of Hyderabad. It is responsible for planning, coordinating, supervising, and securing the planned development of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. During 2021-22, it undertook several projects, including the layout development for Kokapet, construction of Osman Sagar's Landscape Park, constructing skywalks at Mehdipatnam and Uppal, construction of a Logistics Park at Mangalpally and Batasingaram, development, operation and maintenance of Lake Front Night Bazar between Sanjeevaiah Park & Buddha Bhavan, development of Rock Garden at Jalpally Lake, beautification of 20 lakes, and restoration and maintenance of heritage sights, etc.

Question: HMDA is the urban planning agency of _____.
Hyderabad.

Question: _____responsible for planning, coordinating, supervising, and securing the planned development of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region
Ans: HMDA

Question: Which of the following is correct about the several projects undertook by HMDA during 2020-21 ?
a)layout development for Kokapet, construction of Osman Sagar's Landscape Park, constructing skywalks at Mehdipatnam and Uppal, construction of a Logistics Park at Mangalpally and Batasingaram,
b)development, operation and maintenance of Lake Front Night Bazar between Sanjeevaiah Park & Buddha Bhavan,
c)development of Rock Garden at Jalpally Lake, beautification of 20 lakes, and estoration and maintenance of heritage sights, etc.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Leisure and Recreation

Hyderabad combines its strengths as an IT Hub with stellar recreational facilities. These facilities are necessary to develop Hyderabad as a 'consumer city', on the lines of other metropolitan cities in the developed countries. The Government has developed gardens and urban public spaces to meet the leisure needs of the residents. The Buddha Purnima Project, launched in 2000, was a concerted effort to develop the areas around the Hussain Sagar Lake as public recreational spots. The aim of the project was to help the growth of the lake,upgrade the surrounding environment, promote tourism, and encourage eco-tourism in the area.
Under this project, the Government developed the Lumbini Park, NTR Gardens, Necklace Road, People's Plaza, Sanjeevaiah Park, Hussain Sagar Lake, and Lake View Park. These areas provide ideal destinations for the citizens to relax, while also serving as a source of livelihood for small businesses and revenue for the government.

Question: Hyderabad combines its strengths as an IT Hub with stellar recreational facilities. These facilities are necessary to develop Hyderabad as a '_____', on the lines of other metropolitan cities in the developed countries.
Ans: consumer city

Question: Which of the following is correct about Buddha Purnima Project?
a)The Buddha Purnima Project, launched in 2000, was a concerted effort to develop the areas around the Hussain Sagar Lake as public recreational spots.
b)The aim of the project was to help the growth of the lake,upgrade the surrounding environment, promote tourism, and encourage eco-tourism in the area.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

Question: Under Buddha Purnima project, the Government developed which of the following ?
a) the Lumbini Park, NTR Gardens, Necklace Road,
b)People's Plaza, Sanjeevaiah Park, Hussain Sagar Lake, and Lake View Park.
c)These areas provide ideal destinations for the citizens to relax, while also serving as a source of livelihood for small businesses and revenue for the government
d)All the above
Ans: d

In 2021, the GHMC started organizing 'Sunday- Funday' events at Tank Bund in Hyderabad, which combines market areas with fun activities, bands and orchestras, fireworks, folk performances, and eating joints. This was done after the lakeside stretch in the area was developed and renovated for public use. The event has garnered considerable appeal among the families in Hyderabad, while providing small businesses and vendors a chance to boost their earnings by catering to the crowds that flock to Tank Bund for the night events.

Question: In 2021, the GHMC started organizing _____ events at Tank Bund in Hyderabad, which combines market areas with fun activities, bands and orchestras, fireworks, folk performances, and eating joints
Ans: 'Sunday- Funday'

Urban Governance

The 74th Amendment Act 1992 stipulated that the responsibilities of providing citizen services in the urban areas and performing administrative tasks like urban planning and land use regulation, should fall under the purview of Urban Local Bodies. The Amendment left it to the respective states to enact laws that govern the structure and status of ULBs in their territory.
Accordingly, the Government enacted the Telangana Municipalities Act 2019 to guide the administration of ULBs other than GHMC. The Act pushes the ULBs to be more transparent, accountable, and efficient. In tune with the act, some of the identified focus areas are:
Promoting Greenery in the urban areas, by demarcating funds towards the 'Green Budget'.
l Encouraging citizen-centric governance by establishing Citizen Service Centres in the Municipalities.
l Saving water, improving sanitation and upgrading the sewerage systems to ensure that water resources are well-utilised.
l Introduction of a single-window online system, called Telangana State Building Permission and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS) to process building certifications in a timely and hasslefree manner.

Question: When the The 74th Amendment Act was passed ?
Ans: 1992
Question: Which of the following is correct about 74th Amendment Act ?

a)This Act stipulated that the responsibilities of providing citizen services in the urban areas and performing administrative tasks like urban planning and land use regulation, should fall under the purview of Urban Local Bodies.
b)The Amendment left it to the respective states to enact laws that govern the structure and status of ULBs in their territory
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans: c

Question: When the Telangana Government enacted the Telangana Municipalities Act to guide the administration of ULBs other than GHMC.
Ans: 2019

Question : Telangana Municipalities Act pushes the ULBs to be more transparent, accountable, and efficient. In tune with the act, some of the identified focus areas are:
a)Promoting Greenery in the urban areas, by demarcating funds towards the 'Green Budget'.
b) Encouraging citizen-centric governance by establishing Citizen Service Centres in the Municipalities.
c)Saving water, improving sanitation and upgrading the sewerage systems to ensure that
water resources are well-utilised; Introduction of a single-window online system, called Telangana State Building Permission and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS) to process building certifications in a timely and hasslefree manner.
d) All the above
Ans : d

There are 142 ULBs in Telangana, spread across the districts of the state.
In addition to the ULBs, the Government notifies the creation of Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) from time to time. The objective of UDAs is to ensure that the process of urbanisation does not occur in an unplanned manner, and to therefore provide adequate planning support during the urbanisation process. This involves the creation of master plans and layouts for land-use, water-use and sanitation facilities, and road networks in newly urbanizing areas. Before 2014-15, the only UDAs in Telangana were Hyderabad's HMDA and Warangal's Kakatiya Urban Development Authority (KUDA).

Question: How many ULBs are in Telangana ?
Ans: There are 142 ULBs in Telangana, spread across the districts of the state

Question: In addition to the ULBs, the Government notifies the creation of Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) from time to time. The objective of UDAs is what ? Give details.
a)to ensure that the process of urbanisation does not occur in an unplanned manner, and to therefore provide adequate planning support during the urbanization process.
b)This involves the creation of master plans and layouts for land-use, water-use and sanitation
facilities, and road networks in newly urbanizing areas
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c
Question: Before 2014-15, the only UDAs in Telangana were _____.
Ans: Hyderabad's HMDA and Warangal's Kakatiya Urban Development Authority (KUDA).

Question: The following 8 UDAs were created in the state between 2014-15 and February, 2022, taking the total number of UDAs in the state to 10: Give details:
a)Yadadrigutta Temple Development Authority in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri,
b) Vemulawada Temple Development Authority in Rajanna Sircilla,
c)Satavahana Urban Development Authority in Karimnagar,
d)Nizamabad Urban Development Authority in Nizamabad,
e)Stambhadri Urban Development Authority in Khammam,
f) Siddipet Urban Development Authority in Siddipet,
g)Mahabubnagar Urban Development Authority in Mahabubnagar,
h)Neelgiri Urban Development Authority in Nalgonda
Ans: All the above

Financing Urban Development

Urban development requires considerable upfront public investment. While development of infrastructure such as flyovers and metro services provides a considerable boost to the productivity of the local economy, financing their construction remains a key concern globally. Telangana's Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) benefit from a significant tax base that helps finance the development of its cities. In January 2021, Telangana joined five other states (Rajasthan, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh) in completing Urban Local Body (ULB) reforms stipulated by the Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance, Government of India). This entailed changing the floor rates of property tax rates to reflect the prevailing circle rates in the nearby areas, and update the user charges as well. This allowed the ULBs to raise resources that could help improve the health and sanitation in the areas that they cover. In addition, the Government would also introduce a mechanism to increase these rates periodically.

Question: In January 2021, Telangana joined which five other states in completing Urban Local Body (ULB) reforms stipulated by the Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance, Government of India)
Ans: Rajasthan, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh,and Madhya Pradesh

Question: In January 2021, Telangana joined five other states (Rajasthan, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh) in completing Urban Local Body (ULB) reforms stipulated by the Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance, Government of India). This entailed which of the following?
a)changing the floor rates of property tax rates to reflect the prevailing circle rates in the nearby areas, and update the user charges as well.
b)This allowed the ULBs to raise resources that could help improve the health and sanitation in the areas that they cover.
c)In addition, the Government would also introduce a mechanism to increase these rates periodically.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

GHMC is the largest Municipal corporation in the state, covering a population of 79 lakh. In 2021-22, the GHMC proposed a budget of Rs. 5,600 crore.
GHMC gets its funds from 3 sources—tax revenues, non-tax revenues and capital grants.
Tax revenue comprises all the taxes collected by the GHMC, contributing 37% to the total revenues . Over 90% of this collection comes from the property tax levied by the corporation. Till December 2021, GHMC had collected Rs.1,047.45 crore in property taxes in 2021-22.
Non-tax revenue primarily comprises Trade Licence Fees and Advertising Fees levied by the GHMC within its boundaries. Taken together, the non-tax revenues comprise 15.8% of the GHMC budget. In 2021-22, GHMC expects 12.59 crore in advertisement fees and 70 crore in licence fees.
Finally, GHMC also receives money from the capital grants provided by the state and central governments. These constitute over 11.4% of its budget. During 2021-22, GHMC would receive over Rs. 2,012 crore in capital grants. A large share of this money is earmarked for specific schemes or projects. For example, in 2021-22, roughly 62% of the grant was earmarked for the 2-BHK Housing Project.

Question: GHMC is the largest Municipal corporation in the state, covering a population of _____.
Ans: 79 lakh

Question: In 2021-22, the GHMC proposed a budget of Rs. 5,600 crore. GHMC gets its funds from 3 sources. What are they ?
a)**tax revenues**, (Tax revenue comprises all the taxes collected by the GHMC, contributing **37%** to the total revenues) (Over 90% of this collection comes from the property tax levied by the corporation)
b)**non-tax revenues** (Non-tax revenue primarily comprises Trade Licence Fees and Advertising Fees levied by the GHMC within its boundaries. Taken together, the non-tax revenues comprise **15.8%** of the GHMC budget.)(In 2021-22, GHMC expects 12.59 crore in advertisement fees and 70 crore in licence fees)
c)**capital grants**.(GHMC also receives money from the capital grants provided by the state and central governments. These constitute over **11.4%** of its budget)

d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: During 2021-22, GHMC would receive over Rs. 2,012 crore in capital grants. A large share of this money is earmarked for specific schemes or projects. For example, in 2021-22, roughly _____of the grant was earmarked for the 2-BHK Housing Project.
Ans: 62%

Other Municipal Corporations

There are 12 other Municipal Corporations in the Telangana state. The Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) is the second largest Municipal Corporation, with a population of 8.19 lakh. In 2021-22, the GWMC proposed a budget of Rs. 559.8 crore. The primary sources of revenues for GWMC were tax revenues (14.3%), non-tax revenues (18.4%) and capital grants (67%).

This is followed by Nizamabad Municipal Corporation, with a population of 3.1 lakh. During 2020-21, the corporation proposed a budget of Rs. 341.79 crore. The budget was primarily financed through four sources—tax revenues (15.5%), nontax revenues (11.6%), capital grants (61.5%), and deposits and loans (11.4%).
Karimnagar Municipal Corporation has a population of 2.61 lakh. For 2020-21, the Karimnagar Municipal corporation proposed a budget of Rs. 220.1 crore. They had three primary sources of revenue—tax receipts (18.8%), non-tax receipts (19.66%), and capital grants (57.9%).

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a)The Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) is the **second largest** Municipal Corporation, with a population of 8.19 lakh
b) Nizamabad Municipal Corporation, with a population of 3.1 lakh
c) Karimnagar Municipal Corporation has a population of 2.61 lakh
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Bengaluru show the immense potential of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in improving _____.
Ans: property tax collections

Drones for Development

A drone is a small-sized Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) which can fly at low heights and capture its surroundings through the sensors attached to it. Drones have huge potential to alter the urban space. Recognising the potential of drones, the Government released the Telangana State Drone Policy in 2019. The stated goal of the policy was to strike a balance between regulation and growth-enhancing potential of drones for Telangana. One area where these drones can provide significant advantage is cadastral activities. Specifically, drones can improve the property tax collection in urban areas, circumventing commonly-faced issues in the domain. While property taxes are a promising source of revenue for local governments (for example, GHMC collects 90% of all tax revenues through property taxes), they are associated with large administrative burdens. Collecting property taxes entails maintaining and updating spatially complete databases of property records. Failure to deal with these challenges reduces the potential revenue from property taxes.

Drones can significantly reduce the hurdles to maintaining and updating the maps in urban areas. They provide a low-cost solution to surveying techniques, and can supplement data on land use with detailed information on the size, capacity, and use cases of different buildings in the city. Consequently, local governments can leverage this data to improve their property tax collections considerably. Pilots to assess the costs and benefits of using drones in property tax collection have been launched in Bangalore and Hyderabad.
Chhattisgarh's Raipur Municipal Corporation (RMC) has used this technology, alongside other GIS tools, to enhance its revenue base. In this process, the RMC combined their door-to-door surveys to assess property ownership with digital maps and aerial shots taken by drones from across the city. They also partnered with a bank to provide them with mobile apps that can digitise the process of property tax collection. Their efforts yielded positive results— the number of assessed properties increased 1.5 times and the total property tax demand jumped from Rs. 83 crore to Rs.139 crore.

Question: What is Drone ?
Ans: A drone is a small-sized Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) which can fly at low heights
and capture its surroundings through the sensors attached to it

Question: Recognising the potential of drones, the Government released the Telangana State Drone Policy in _____.
Ans: 2019

Question: The stated goal of the Telangana State Drone Policy 2019 was to strike a balance between regulation and growth-enhancing potential of drones for Telangana. Which of the following is correct ?
a)One area where these drones can provide significant advantage is cadastral activities.
b)Specifically, drones can improve the property tax collection in urban areas, circumventing commonly-faced issues in the domain
c) Drones can significantly reduce the hurdles to maintaining and updating the maps in urban areas. They provide a low-cost solution to surveying techniques, and can supplement data on land use with detailed information on the size, capacity, and use cases of different buildings in the city
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which Municipal Corporation used Drones ?
a)Chhattisgarh's Raipur Municipal Corporation (RMC) has used this
technology, alongside other GIS tools, to enhance its revenue base.
b)In this process, the RMC combined their door-to-door surveys to assess property ownership
with digital maps and aerial shots taken by drones from across the
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

GOVERNANCE

1)Telangana has the highest number of which type of transactions per 1,000 population among all states in the country between 2014 and 2022?
Ans: e-transactions

2)TheTelangana state has been at the third position in the country in terms of the number of e-transactions per 1,000 population consecutively for three years from 2019.

3)The Government introduced the Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS) in 2020, as a single window system that processes the various permissions required during the land development and building construction in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through a self-certification system in a time bound manner. As of 25th February 2022, 90,412 applications have been received under TSbPASS, out of which 69.1% applications have been approved.
The remaining have either been rejected due to non-fulfilment of mandatory requirements, or are being processed.
Question: When Government introduced the Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS) ?
Ans : in 2020

4)The Telangana Government introduced Dharani Portal in 2020, a service sector innovation for agricultural land transactions, that offers 100% advance slot bookings, and instantaneous mutations and registrations. Within a span of one year, the portal completed more than 8 lakhs transactions.
Question: The Government introduced Dharani Portal in which year ?
Ans: in 2020

5)Currently, the Telangana state has 8,51,644 CCTV cameras installed under various schemes in sensitive locations, community spaces, and establishments. The Community CCTV surveillance project encourages the communities to invest in a CCTV project and integrate it with the nearby police stations for enhancing their safety and security.
Question: Telangana state has how many CCTV cameras installed ?
Ans: 8,51,644

6)The Telangana Government created the Administrative Reforms Panel in 2022, a four-member body to study the roles and functioning of employees in different departments, and appropriate resourcing requirements.
Question: The Telangana Government created the Administrative Reforms Panel in 2022, a four-member body to study which of the following ?
Ans: the roles and functioning of employees in different departments, and appropriate resourcing requirements

Introduction

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines governance as "the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences." Governance can be subtle, and may not be easily observable. It extends beyond the organs of the government, and includes citizens and institutions as well. Among other things, "Good Governance" is most importantly participatory, transparent, and accountable.

Question: What is Governance as per UNDP ?
Ans: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines governance as "the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences."

Question: What is "Good Governance" ?
Ans: "Good Governance" is most importantly participatory, transparent, and accountable.

Question: To uphold these pillars of "Good Governance", the Government of Telangana has taken a multitude of measures and initiatives, centered around which of the following?
a) Decentralization
b) Citizen Centric Governance
c) Public Safety, Policing & Prisoners' Welfare
d)All the above
Ans : d

Various institutions have been established to support good governance, and the state is in the process of initiating 'Monitoring & Evaluation' studies in order to test the effectiveness of the initiatives implemented so far, to identify initiatives with high benefit-to cost ratios, and to scale up initiatives that have the potential to bring about the biggest change.

Decentralization for Good Governance

One of the foundational features of good governance is decentralization. Decentralization ensures delegation of power and authority to the remote level administration, and thereby increases the access of citizens to government officials, enhancing the opportunity for active public participation. It makes decision-making more contextual to local issues, and accelerates the speed of policy implementation.

Question: One of the foundational features of 'good governance' is _____.
decentralization

Question: About Decentralisation which of the following is correct ?
a)Decentralization ensures delegation of power and authority to the remote level administration, and thereby increases the access of citizens to government officials, enhancing the opportunity for active public participation.
b)It makes decision-making more contextual to local issues, and accelerates the speed of policy implementation
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Since 2014, the Government of Telangana has taken several measures to promote decentralization and empower the local governance institutions in the state as a step towards strengthening the governance structures in Telangana. Accordingly, the number of districts were increased from 10 to 31 in 2016, and further to 33 in 2019.The Government of Telangana, through its decentralized citizen-centric model of governance, is not only utilizing the institutions of local governance as a direct interface between the government and the people, but is also empowering them to make their own decisions. This model is driven by a strong system of e-governance, wherein all departments are equipped with Information and Communication Technology facilities for fulfilling day-to-day work requirements, grievance redressal, and public communication.
The Government has also enacted several legislations and constituted local governance institutions to promote decentralization in the state.

Question: Since 2014, the Government of Telangana has taken several measures to promote decentralization and empower the local governance institutions in the state as a step towards strengthening the governance structures in Telangana. Which of the following is correct about it ?

a)Accordingly, the number of districts were increased from 10 to 31 in 2016, and further to 33 in 2019.
b)The Government of Telangana, through its decentralized citizen-centric model of governance, is not only utilizing the institutions of local governance as a direct interface between the government and the people, but is also empowering them to make their own decisions.
c)This model is driven by a strong system of e-governance, wherein all departments are equipped with Information and Communication Technology facilities for fulfilling day-to-day work requirements, grievance redressal, and public communication
d)All the above
Ans : d

Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 (amended in 2021), aligned to the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992. The key objective of this legislation is the democratic decentralization of power and resources to elected representatives, and thereby, facilitation of participatory governance at the grassroots level. The Act provides for the constitution and management of Gram Panchayats, Mandal Praja Parishads, and Zilla Praja Parishads in the state.

Question: Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 (amended in 2021), aligned to what ?
Ans: the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992

Question: Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 (amended in 2021), aligned to the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992. What is the key objective of this legislation ? Give details.
a) The key objective of this legislation is the democratic decentralization of power and resources to elected representatives, and thereby, facilitation of participatory governance at the grassroots level.
b)The Act provides for the constitution and management of Gram Panchayats, Mandal Praja Parishads, and Zilla Praja Parishads in the state.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Similarly, the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act mandated the setting up and devolution of powers to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or city governments as the lowest unit of governance in cities and towns.

At present, there are 142 ULBs and 10 Urban Development Authorities (UDA) across the state.
Out of the total 142 ULBs, 97 come under the ambit of the Telangana Town Planning Act, 1920. The Government enacted the Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 to govern the municipalities and municipal corporations in the state. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (amended in 2020) governs the Hyderabad urban agglomeration.

Question: At present, there are 142 ULBs and 10 Urban Development Authorities (UDA) across theTelangana state. Which of the following is correct ?
a)Out of the total 142 ULBs, 97 come under the ambit of the Telangana Town Planning Act, 1920
b)The Government enacted the Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 to govern the municipalities and municipal corporations in the state.
c)The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (amended in 2020) governs the Hyderabad urban agglomeration.
d)All the above
Ans : d
Question: 74th Constitutional Amendment Act mandated the setting up and devolution of powers to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or city governments as what ?
Ans: the lowest unit of governance in cities and towns

Citizen-Centric Governance
Citizen centricity, with the aim of ensuring citizens' welfare and citizens' satisfaction, is critical for any government – local, state, or national – which aims to provide good governance. Telangana has instituted multiple mechanisms and undertaken various initiatives to make governance citizen-oriented.
The Government of Telangana has leveraged technology through adopting e-governance across

the system to improve access to services for citizens and to ensure that services are delivered in a more timely manner, while also increasing the transparency and accountability in service delivery. The Direct Benefit Transfer of the amounts to the beneficiaries of Rythu Bandhu is a case in point.

Question: Citizen centricity, with the aim of ensuring citizens' welfare and citizens' satisfaction, is critical for any government – local, state, or national – which aims to _____.
Ans: provide good governance.

Question: Telangana has instituted multiple mechanisms and undertaken various initiatives to make _____.
Ans: governance citizen-oriented

Question: The Government of Telangana has leveraged technology through adopting e-governance across the system to improve access to services for citizens and to ensure that services are delivered in a more timely manner, while also increasing the transparency and accountability in service delivery. Which of the following is a case in point ?
Ans: The Direct Benefit Transfer of the amounts to the beneficiaries of Rythu Bandhu is a case in point.

Telangana has the highest cumulative number of e-transactions per 1,000 population among all states in the country between 2014 and 2022 . The state has consistently been at the third position in the country in terms of the yearly number of e-transactions per 1,000 population in the last three years (2019, 2020 and 2021).

Mee Seva

Mee Seva was launched to bring public services closer to the citizens and to enable them to access government services anywhere, anytime through Mee Seva centres and online mode. The platform uses Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in an innovative manner that enables electronic delivery of 800-plus services from 90-plus departments.

Question: The platform (Mee Seva Centres) and online mode,uses Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in an innovative manner that enables _____.
Ans: electronic delivery of 800-plus services from 90-plus departments.

At present, more than 4,500 Mee Seva centres are operating across the state. On an average, Mee Seva handles 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh transactions per day, with electricity and telephone bill payments, police complaints, and tax payments being the most popular services accessed by citizens through the application. In the year 2021-22, the app had served 1.11 crore citizens till September 2021.

Question: At present, more than _____ Mee Seva centres are operating across the Telangana state
Ans: 4,500
Question: On an average, Mee Seva handles 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh transactions per day. These include which of the following ?
a) with electricity and telephone bill payments,
b)police complaints, and
c)tax payments being the most popular services accessed by citizens through the application
d)All the above
Ans: d

The decline in the number of citizens served through Mee Seva since 2015-16 can be attributed to the increasing number of digital payment apps, and the increased penetration of internet facilities across the

state. These popular digital wallets that facilitate transactions through mobile phones have attracted the existing Mee Seva users, as well as new payees. However, the Mee Seva application continues to service a significant number of citizens across the state, especially those in remote areas with little or no access to internet facilities.

Question: What is the reason for the decline in the number of citizens served through Mee Seva since 2015-16 ?
Ans: can be attributed to the increasing number of digital payment apps, and the increased penetration of internet facilities across the state.
Question: However, the Mee Seva application continues to service a significant number of citizens across the state, especially those_____.
Ans: in remote areas with little or no access to internet facilities.

T App Folio
The Telangana Government launched its m-governance (mobile governance) initiative, the T App Folio application, as part of Mee Seva 2.0 in 2018. It is an integrated app that leverages the deep penetration of mobile usage in the state to deliver services such as Mee- Seva, Regional Transport Authority services, fee payments, and bill payments to the citizens.

Question: The Telangana Government launched its m-governance (mobile governance) initiative, the T App Folio application, as part of Mee Seva 2.0 in _____ .
Ans: 2018

Question: Currently, the app has 14.75 lakh downloads and records close to 2 lakh transactions per month. T-App Folio experienced a _____ increase in the number of citizens served between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Ans: 42.04%

Improved Land Records Management

Dharani Portal
The Telangana Government launched the Dharani portal in 2020 with the vision of making the revenue administration process more transparent, citizen friendly, and discretion-free. Dharani is a simple and user-friendly web portal that offers a one stop solution for the registrations and mutations of agricultural lands. As of November 2021, 31 transaction modules and 10 information modules have been made available in Dharani portal.
The portal brings registrations to the doorsteps of the citizens, and offers 100% advance slot booking, and instantaneous mutation and registration.
Stamp duty fee is auto calculated by the system. 8,52,874 transactions were completed through the portal in a span of one year—between October, 2020 and October, 2021. The
largest transaction categories were 'sales' and 'gifts', with sales of land accounting for 58.9% of the total transactions on the portal, and 'gifts' making up 18.6% of the total transactions.

Question: The Telangana Government launched the Dharani portal in 2020 with the vision of what ?
Ans: making the revenue administration process more transparent, citizen friendly, and discretion-free

Question : What is Dharani portal ?
Ans: Dharani portal is a simple and user-friendly web portal that offers a one stop solution for the registrations and mutations of agricultural lands

Question: Which of the following is correct about Dharani portal ?
a)Stamp duty fee is auto calculated by the system.
b)8,52,874 transactions were completed through the portal in a span of one year—between October, 2020 and October, 2021.

c)The largest transaction categories were 'sales' and 'gifts', with sales of land accounting for 58.9% of the total transactions on the portal, and 'gifts' making up 18.6% of the total transactions.
d)All the above
Ans: d

Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-bPASS)

TS-bPASS is an integrated platform launched by the Government in line with the Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 to process various permissions required during the land development and building construction in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) process through a self-certification system in a time-bound manner.

As of 25th February 2022, 92,945 applications were received under TS-bPASS of which 68.64% (63,797) has been approved. The remaining were either rejected due to non-fulfilment of mandatory requirements, or are being processed. Nearly half (49.18%) of the total applications received through TS-bPASS were to the Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DT &CP). The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) and the Greater Hyderabad Metropolitan Corporation (GHMC) received 29,161 (31.37% of the total) and 18,078 (19.45% of the total) applications respectively. HMDA witnessed the highest approval rate - percentage of applications approved out of the total applications received - at 70.65% followed by GHMC and DT&CP at 68.34% and 67.47% respectively.

Question: What is TS-bPASS ?
Ans: TS-bPASS is an integrated platform launched by the Government in line with the Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 to process various permissions required during the land development and building construction in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) process through a self-certification system in a time-bound manner

Question: Through TB-bPASS, which of the following are receiving applications for permissions/approvals?
a)Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DT &CP)
b) The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA)
c)Greater Hyderabad Metropolitan Corporation(GHMC)
d)All the above
Ans: d

T Wallet

T Wallet, launched in 2017, is a first-of-its-kind state-owned digital wallet. It can be accessed through online browsers, smart phones, feature phones, as well as in 'no phone' mode. T-Wallet can be used for both government and private transactions. The users can avail 1,032 services across 73 departments including the payment of tolls, utilities, and government benefits/subsidies wherever possible.
As of February 2022, a total of 1,29,4085 users and 15,827 merchants were registered for T Wallet, and 11,59,179 government and 1,55,27,521 nongovernment transactions were carried out.

Question: When T Wallet was launched ?
Ans: 2017

Question : What is T Wallet ? Which of the following is correct about T Wallet ?
a)It is a first-of-its-kind state-owned digital wallet.
b)It can be accessed through online browsers, smart phones, feature phones, as well as in 'no phone' mode.
c)T-Wallet can be used for both government and private transactions. The users can avail 1,032 services across 73 departments including the payment of tolls, utilities, and government benefits/subsidies wherever possible.
d)All the above
Ans: d

Portability of PDS

Telangana is equipped with the intra-state (or interdistrict) portability of PDS services from 2018. To ensure the smooth functioning of this facility, the Government allots 120% essential commodities in advance to each Fair Price Shop and curtails the subsequent allocation.

PDS portability is extremely convenient to the cardholders as they can avail the PDS services from the nearest FPS irrespective of the FPS where their cards are registered. Thus, essential commodities are ensured to all cardholders even if they move to a new location (no need of a new registration), any FPS gets closed or suspended, or faces technical difficulties to provide the supply. Portability also develops healthy competition practices among the dealers like the maintenance of adequate stocks and good behaviour as the cardholders prefer to avail the services of the better performing FPS.

Question : Telangana is equipped with the intra-state (or interdistrict) portability of PDS services from which year ?
Ans: 2018

Question: To ensure the smooth functioning of this facility, the Government allots _____ essential commodities in advance to each Fair Price Shop and curtails the subsequent allocation.
Ans: 120 %

Question: Which of the following is correct about Public Distribution System or PDS portability?
a) PDS portability is extremely convenient to the cardholders as they can avail the PDS services from the nearest FPS (Fair Price Shop or Ration Shop) irrespective of the FPS where their cards are registered.
b)Thus, essential commodities are ensured to all cardholders even if they move to a new location (no need of a new registration), any FPS gets closed or suspended, or faces technical difficulties to provide the supply.
c)Portability also develops healthy competition practices among the dealers like the maintenance of adequate stocks and good behaviour as the cardholders prefer to avail the services of the better performing FPS.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Inter-state Portability: Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were the two states where the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPS) Scheme (One Nation-One Ration scheme) was launched on pilot-basis in 2019. Through this scheme the National Food Security Act cardholders can receive the entitled food grains from any Fair Price Shop in the states under IMPS.

Question: Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were the two states where the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPS) Scheme (One Nation-One Ration scheme) was launched on pilot-basis in which year ?
Ans : 2019

Question: Through this One Nation – One Ration scheme the National Food Security Act cardholders can receive the entitled food grains from which shop ?
Ans: Any Fair Price Shop in the states under IMPS.

Anywhere-Anytime services in Regional Transport Authority (RTA)

The Telangana Government has introduced 'Anytime Anywhere', an m-governance project through which the citizens can avail basic _____ services without visiting the Regional Transport Offices. 71,072 transactions related to licenses and registrations have been recorded under this project.
Ans: RTA

Prajavani

'Prajavani' is a centralized public grievance redressal system, as part of which, all districts conduct grievance redressal meetings every Monday. The citizens can raise their grievances either through phone or on paper, that are redressed in specific time frames. Cumulatively, 3,68,583 issues have been raised as of 1st February 2022, out of which 2,97,251 issues have been disposed of.

Question: What is Prajavani ?Give details .

Public Safety, Policing, and Prisoners' Welfare

Police forces play a vital role in maintaining law and order, as well as ensuring public safety. The Government of Telangana has augmented the police forces in the state- in terms of its strength in numbers and service environment.

Modernizing the Police Stations: The Government modernised the existing Police Stations in the State through technology into 'Smart and Responsive Police Stations' that act as 'citizen-centric uniform service delivery units'. The objective of these Police Stations is to increase efficacy in surveillance and monitoring, and to hasten the investigation process. To increase mobility, each of these police stations has been provided with two 4-wheeler patrol vehicles and four 2-wheeler patrol vehicles. Additional infrastructure such as fitness centres and health clinics has been established in these police stations. The police personnel also receive extensive professional training by domain experts and resource persons. Between 2014 and 2020, the Government imparted nine-month induction training to 22,347 Stipendiary Cadet Trainee Police Constables (SCTPC) of various police units across the state.

Question: The Telangana Government modernised the existing Police Stations in the State through technology into 'Smart and Responsive Police Stations' that act as _____ .
Ans: 'citizen-centric uniform service delivery units'.

Police Administration: To improve citizens' access to the police administration, the Government reorganised the Police Department by increasing the number of police districts from 10 to 20, and the number of commissionerates from 2 to 9. After the formation of new districts in the state (2016), a total of 103 police stations, 29 circles, 24 sub-divisions and 15 District Police Offices were created.

Question: After the formation of new districts in the state (2016), a total of _____ police stations, 29 circles, 24 sub-divisions and 15 District Police Offices were created.
Ans: 103

Digital Tools for Policing
CCTV Surveillance System

In order to prevent, detect, and mitigate criminal activities in the state, the Government of Telangana has installed a strong network of CCTV cameras across the state. The state has the highest number of public CCTV cameras among all states in the country – a total of 8,51,644 CCTVs. More than 90% of them (a total of 7,76,284) are Government funded (under the Nenu Saitham scheme and MP/MLA/MLC funds), and the remaining are community funded. According to the Bureau of Police Research and Government (BPRD) Report 2020, Telangana state has 61.3% of the total CCTV cameras in the country. Through the 'Community CCTV project', the Government encourages communities to invest in a CCTV project and integrate it with the nearby police stations for enhancing their safety and security.

Question: The Telangana state has the highest number of public CCTV cameras among all states in the country – a total of _____CCTVs.
Ans: 8,51,644

Question : Which of the following is correct about CCTVs?
Ans: More than 90% of them (a total of 7,76,284) are Government funded (under the Nenu Saitham scheme and MP/MLA/MLC funds), and the remaining are community funded.

Question: Through the '_____', the Government encourages communities to invest in a CCTV project and integrate it with the nearby police stations for enhancing their safety and security
Ans: 'Community CCTV project'

Hawk Eye App
The Government launched the 'Hawk Eye App', a mobile application through which citizens can report traffic violations, crimes, criminal information, and violations by police personnel, and provide suggestions to improve policing. Currently, the app has above 5 lakh downloads on Google Play Store.

Question: What is 'Hawk Eye App'?
Ans: The Government launched the 'Hawk Eye App', a mobile application through which citizens can report traffic violations, crimes, criminal information, and violations by police personnel, and provide suggestions to improve policing

VERIFAST App
The Government of Telangana has introduced this mobile application to reduce the turnaround time for verification and issue of passports. The applicants are continuously updated about the status of their application through SMS messaging services. The average time taken from the time of applying to the issue of Passport Verification Report in the state is 4 days, as against the national average of 21 days for police verification.

Question : Which of the following is correct about VERIFAST App?
a) The Government of Telangana has introduced this mobile application to reduce the turnaround time for verification and issue of passports.
b)The applicants are continuously updated about the status of their application through SMS messaging services.
c)The average time taken from the time of applying to the issue of Passport Verification Report in the state is 4 days, as against the national average of 21 days for police verification.
d)All the above
Ans: d

Policing Infrastructure
Command Control Centre
A state-of-the-art command and control centre equipped with modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been set up in Hyderabad as part of the safe and smart city

project. This also acts as the state-level Disaster/ Crisis Management Centre. The centre responds to emergency situations with actionable intelligence with the help of the ICT and information systems that are linked to the ground-level security infrastructure, video surveillance, transport and traffic system, geospatial technologies, emergency systems, citizen services applications and Radio-Frequency communication systems.

Question: Where a state-of-the-art command and control centre equipped with modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been set up?
Ans : in Hyderabad as part of the safe and smart city project.
Question: Which of the following is correct about Command and Control Centre ?
a)This also acts as the state-level Disaster/ Crisis Management Centre.
b)The centre responds to emergency situations with actionable intelligence with the help of the ICT and information systems that are linked to the ground-level security infrastructure, video surveillance, transport and traffic system, geospatial technologies, emergency systems, citizen services applications and Radio-Frequency communication systems
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these

Ans : c

Integrated Traffic Management System

The Government established the Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) to improve traffic compliance, road safety, and public mobility.

Information received from ITMS is used by the Traffic Police for regulation of waiting time at traffic signals in order to minimise traffic congestion. In addition, ITMS is also used for priority vehicle management, to ensure smooth clearance of emergency services such as ambulances, fire services and VIP vehicles near the traffic signals. The system also generates alerts for wanted, stolen, and abandoned vehicles through black list vehicle tracking mechanism.

Question: Which of the following is correct about ITMS ?
a) The Government established the Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) to improve traffic compliance, road safety, and public mobility.
b)Information received from ITMS is used by the Traffic Police for regulation of waiting time at traffic signals in order to minimise traffic congestion. In addition, ITMS is also used for priority vehicle management, to ensure smooth clearance of emergency services such as ambulances, fire services and VIP vehicles near the traffic signals.
c)The system also generates alerts for wanted, stolen, and abandoned vehicles through black list vehicle tracking mechanism.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: ITMS fulfills the above-mentioned objectives through the following:
a) the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) that captures the traffic violations and generates e-Challans automatically to the owners of the vehicles.

b)LED Variable Message Boards (VMB) that publish live traffic alerts, which help commuters take alternative routes in case of traffic congestion.
c)the Digital Public Addressing system which creates traffic awareness and alerts the violators at the junctions.; & the Automatic Traffic Counter and Classifier (ATCC) which counts the number of vehicles, thus helping with monitoring the corridor traffic level congestion using Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS).
d)All the above
Ans: d

Women's Safety

SHE Teams

Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Teams were launched by the Government to provide a safe and secure environment for women in the state. Women in distress can reach out to SHE Teams through different modes such as Whatsapp, Dial 100,
Hawk Eye App, e-mail or through social media. 331 SHE Teams in the state together received 37,193 petitions[1] between 2014 and 2021. Out of these, 22,574 cases (FIRs and petty cases) were booked under different sections. The team received 4,687 and 5,145 petitions in 2020 and 2021 (till November) respectively.

Question: Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Teams were launched by the Government to provide a safe and secure environment for women in the state. Women in distress can reach out to SHE Teams through different modes such as_____.
Ans: Whatsapp, Dial 100 , Hawk Eye App, e-mail or through social media

Question: _____ SHE Teams in the state together received 37,193 petitions between 2014 and 2021
Ans: 331

NRI Cells, Bharosa Centres, and Emergency Response

Telangana Police has established an NRI Cell in its Women Safety Wing to address the matrimonial

issues filed by women against the NRI/Overseas Indian husbands and their relatives.
Another key initiative of the police department is the establishment of Bharosa Centers, which
are support and redressal centres for women and child survivors of violence. At present, 6 Bharosa
centres are operational and the establishment of 7 centres are in progress. The Telangana Police also
established SHE-Bharosa Cyber Lab in the Women Safety Wing, Hyderabad on 2nd November 2021 for
dealing with cases related to cyber-crime against women and children.

Convicted are punished under law through competent judicial institutions. At the same time, the Government
is well aware of the importance of upholding the constitutional rights of the convicts and bringing
them back to dignified life through corrective training.
There are 51 prisons in Telangana of which 24 are sub-jails and 7 are district jails .

Question: To address the matrimonial issues filed by women against the NRI/Overseas Indian husbands and
their relatives what is started?
Ans : Telangana Police has established an NRI Cell in its Women Safety Wing

Question: Bharosa Centres for whom ?
Ans: Another key initiative of the police department is the establishment of Bharosa Centers, which
are support and redressal centres for women and child survivors of violence. At present, 6 Bharosa
centres are operational and the establishment of 7 centres are in progress

Question: Where is SHE-Bharosa Cyber Lab for dealing with cases related to cyber-crime against women and
children ?
Ans: The Telangana Police also established SHE-Bharosa Cyber Lab in the Women Safety Wing, Hyderabad
on 2nd November 2021 for dealing with cases related to cyber-crime against women and children.

Question: Telangana Government is well aware of the importance of upholding the constitutional rights of the
convicts and bringing them back to dignified life through which method?
Ans: corrective training.

The Government has taken up multiple initiatives to improve the prison infrastructure, and for skill
development among prisoners. Key initiatives among these are elaborated below.

Prison environment and infrastructure
E-Mulakath and Visitor's Lounge
The Government of Telangana offers e-mulakath service to prisoners for interacting with their family
members through video conferencing facility. The family or kin of the prisoners can register on the
e-Prisons web portal to avail e-mulakath services by providing details of the prisoners.
Visitor's lounges have also been set up in all prisons as waiting areas for the persons visiting convicts.
These lounges have been equipped with facilities such as digital display systems for the convenience
of the visitors.

Question: e-Mulakath service for whom ?
Ans: The Government of Telangana offers e-mulakath service to prisoners for interacting with their family
members through video conferencing facility. The family or kin of the prisoners can register on the
e-Prisons web portal to avail e-mulakath services by providing details of the prisoners.

Question: How to avail e-mulakath services ?
Ans: The family or kin of the prisoners can register on the e-Prisons web portal to avail e-mulakath services by
providing details of the prisoners

Question:What are the facilities available in Visitor's lounges in all prisons?
Ans : Visitor's lounges have also been set up in all prisons as waiting areas for the persons visiting convicts.
These lounges have been equipped with facilities such as digital display systems for the convenience
of the visitors

Green Initiatives and Water Harvesting

Under the Telangana Ku Haritha Haram programme, 3 lakh saplings have been planted
across all the prisons in the state in the last 5 years. Water harvesting pits have been dug in all prison
campuses, and fish rearing is being done in water ponds dug in the district jails in Khammam and
Nizamabad, the Central Prison in Warangal, and the Prisoners Agriculture Colony in Cherlapally.

Question : Where is Prisoners Agriculture Colony ?
Ans : Cherlapally

Question : Under the Telangana Ku Haritha Haram programme, how many saplings have been planted
across all the prisons in the state in the last 5 years ?
Ans : 3 lakh

Question: Water harvesting pits have been dug in all prison campuses. Fish rearing is being done in water
ponds dug in the district jails located in which of the following ?
a) in Khammam and
b)Nizamabad,
c)the Central Prison in Warangal (as per the status before 2021)
d)All the above
Ans: d

Prisoners Health and Diet- With an emphasis on COVID-19 related initiatives

All prisoners in the state are provided with a nutritious diet by modifying the earlier diet. Further,
every prisoner who stays for more than 7 days in prison undergoes a Master Health Checkup.
Special measures were taken in the prisons during the COVID 19 pandemic. Separate isolation wards
were maintained to segregate the inmates showing COVID-19 symptoms, disinfectants were sprayed in
the open spaces, sufficient water, soaps, bleaching powder and phenyl were made available to the
inmates, and, face masks and sanitizers were given to the inmates and staff. As a result, the Government
could prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections in the prisons in the state.

Question: All prisoners in the state are provided with a _____ by modifying the earlier diet
Ans: nutritious diet

Question: Every prisoner who stays for more than _____ in prison undergoes a Master Health Checkup.
Ans: Seven days

Question: **What are the COVID-19 related initiatives taken in prisons in Telangana ?**
a)Separate isolation wards were maintained to segregate the inmates showing COVID-19 symptoms,
disinfectants were sprayed in the open spaces,
b)sufficient water, soaps, bleaching powder and phenyl were made available to the inmates, and,
c)face masks and sanitizers were given to the inmates and staff.
d) All the above . As a result, the Government could prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections in the prisons
in the state.
Ans: d

UNNATI Programme

In 2015, the Government launched Unnati, a cognitive behavioural skill development programme
to reform the offending behaviour of the convicts.
Under this programme, select prisoners are trained under Training of Trainers (TOT) to counsel and
motivate their fellow inmates.

Question: What is UNNATI Programme ?
a) It is a cognitive behavioural skill development programme to reform the offending behaviour of the convicts.
b)Under this programme, select prisoners are trained under Training of Trainers (TOT) to counsel and

motivate their fellow inmates.
c)Both   (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans : c

Question: When UNNATI Programme was launched by Telangana Government ?
Ans: 2015

Employment, Revenue Generation and Loans

In order to create livelihood opportunities for the convicts, as well as to upskill them in preparation of their life post-release from prison, the Government provides vocational training to prisoners in industries including steel furniture making, soap making, weaving, notebook binding, and tailoring. The broader target of the government is the mainstreaming of ex-convicts by providing opportunities to lead a dignified life. Additionally, the department also maintains 26 petrol outlets in the state that provide employment to the convicts.
The Government also provides interest-free loans to the convicted prisoners to rehabilitate their families.

Question: The broader target of the government is the mainstreaming of ex-convicts by providing opportunities to lead a dignified life. In order to create livelihood opportunities for the convicts, as well as to upskill them in preparation of their life post-release from prison, the Government providing which of the following ?
a)Vocational training to prisoners in industries including steel furniture making, soap making, weaving, notebook binding, and tailoring.
b) Additionally, the department also maintains 26 petrol outlets in the state that provide employment to the convicts.
c)The Government also provides interest-free loans to the convicted prisoners to rehabilitate their families.
d)All the above
Ans : d

Institutions to support Governance

Telangana State Development Planning Society

The Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) is a support system that carries out activities related to weather monitoring, weather forecast, dissemination of real time weather information, evaluation of Government schemes and collaborative initiatives to improve public governance.

Expand : TSDPS?
Ans: Telangana State Development Planning Society

Question: The Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) is a support system that carries out activities related to which of the following ?
a)weather monitoring, weather forecast,
b)dissemination of real time weather information,
c)evaluation of Government schemes and collaborative initiatives to improve public governance
d)All the above
Ans : d

Kakatiya Governance Fellowship

The Government, through TSDPS, has recruited 05 Senior Fellows and 12 Fellows from prominent Institutions in India and abroad under the Kakatiya Governance Fellowship. These professionals are currently involved in creation of evidence based policy road-maps for reforms in key sectors, supporting in designing Monitoring and Evaluation studies, preparation of data driven and analytical reports, and on initiatives to improve the development outcomes with the State Planning Board, Department of Agriculture, Finance, Health, Mining, Panchayat Raj and Rural Development,

Planning and, Women Development and Child Welfare

Weather Monitoring, Weather Forecasting and Disaster Management Support

TSDPS collects periodic weather-data on five parameters - rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind speed and wind direction through 1,044 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed across the state. Rangareddy has the highest number of AWS (77) followed by Hyderabad (60).

The dynamic real-time weather data collected through AWSs is disseminated to the public through the TSDPS website, TS-Weather Mobile Application and 42 weather display boards across the state. The data is also used by various departments for their daily operations and research as well as by the crop insurance companies to settle the claims of the beneficiaries.

TSDPS also supports the disaster management activities in the state by disseminating real-time weather alerts and '3-day advance' weather forecasts that helps the administration in agricultural interventions and disaster mitigation.

Question : TSDPS also supports the disaster management activities in Telangana state?
Ans: by disseminating real-time weather alerts and '3-day advance' weather forecasts that helps the administration in agricultural interventions and disaster mitigation

Monitoring and Evaluation

TSDPS is conducting the evaluation study of watershed projects in Telangana. Of the 274 watershed projects in five batches, the evaluation of 121 projects of the first two batches (47 in Batch 1 and 74 in Batch 2) are completed and 153 projects in the next three batches are in progress. It also publishes analytical reports on scheme monitoring, weather and climatology of the state.

TRAC

The Telangana Remote Sensing Application Centre (TRAC), the nodal agency for providing the space technology application services in the state, utilizes remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) to provide geo-spatial information to establish Decision Support Systems (DSS) in governance.

Question: What is TRAC ?Give details.
a)Telangana Remote Sensing Application Centre (TRAC)
b) the nodal agency for providing the space technology application services in the state,
c)utilizes remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) to provide geo-spatial information to establish Decision Support Systems (DSS) in governance
d)All the above
Ans : d

TRAC also maintains a centralized satellite data bank for Telangana that helps in mapping, monitoring and modeling the natural resources inventory. Various arms of the Government make use of this information to make governance decisions. Some of the key activities that TRAC currently carries out are:

l Geospatial database creation for all open cast coal mines in the state.
l Cadastral level mapping of land use and land cover in the state.
l Estimation of acreage and productivity of major crops in the state.
l Digitization of village-level cadastral maps in the state.
l Rural Road Information System management for the state.
l GIS based property surveys for estimating property tax in Hyderabad.

Question: TRAC also maintains a centralized satellite data bank for Telangana that helps in which of the following :
a)in mapping,
b)monitoring
c) modeling the natural resources inventory
d)All the above
Ans; d

Question: Which of the key activities that TRAC currently
carries out are correct in Telangana?
a Geospatial database creation for all open cast coal mines in the state.
b)Cadastral level mapping of land use and land cover in the state.
c) Estimation of acreage and productivity of major crops in the state.
d)Digitization of village-level cadastral maps in the state.
e) Rural Road Information System management for the state.
f)GIS based property surveys for estimating property tax in Hyderabad
Ans: All the above

MCRHRDIT

The Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana (MCRHRDIT) is

the premier administrative training institute of the Government of Telangana which was set up with the objective of creating and sustaining a dedicated workforce for the Government including the All-India Services officers. MCRHRDIT draws its faculty from premier institutes in the country including the Indian School of Business (ISB), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) and National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR). MCRHRDIT has dedicated academic centres for public administration, financial management, Sustainable Development Goals, Information Technology, Urban Development Studies, Telangana Studies and Management Development.

Question: Expand :MCRHRDIT
Ans: Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana

Question: Give details about the   Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana (MCRHRDIT) ?

a)It is the premier administrative training institute of the Government of Telangana which was set up in Hyderabad
b)The objective of creating and sustaining a dedicated workforce for the Government including the All-India Services officers.
c) MCRHRDIT draws its faculty from premier institutes in the country including the Indian School of Business (ISB), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) and National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR).
d)All the above
Ans: d

External Partnership with CEGIS

The Government of Telangana partnered (through a Memorandum of Understanding) with the Centre for Effective Governance of Indian States (CEGIS), an organization that aims to improve lives by helping state governments to deliver better development outcomes. CEGIS has a dedicated team supporting the Government on core sectors like Education and Nutrition as well as in the projects that focus on improving Outcome Measurement, Public Finance and Performance Management. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of researchers from renowned institutions in India and abroad supports the team to ensure the quality of output.

Expand : CEGIS?
Ans: Centre for Effective Governance of Indian States

Question: Give details about CEGIS ?
a)CEGIS is an organization that aims to improve lives by helping state governments to deliver better development outcomes.
b)CEGIS has a dedicated team supporting the Government on core sectors like Education and Nutrition as well as in the projects that focus on improving Outcome Measurement, Public Finance and Performance Management.
c) The Government of Telangana partnered (through a Memorandum of Understanding) with the Centre for Effective Governance of Indian States (CEGIS)
d)All the above
Ans : d

Monitoring and Evaluation

While the Government works towards achieving its development goals, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms help the Government gauge the performance of the initiatives, assess their scope for improvement and identify ways to optimise them.
Data collection and analysis is a vital component of Monitoring and Evaluation.
The Government's administrative data doesn't always capture household-level or citizen-level data. Other Government of India surveys, such as the National Sample Survey (NSS) or the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), provide credible data at the household level but they are not frequent or

disaggregated enough.

To overcome these challenges, the Government of Telangana started the 'Key Performance Indicator Survey' (KPI Survey) as a supplementary data source. The first phase of the KPI survey would focus on health and nutrition; capture high-quality data from households and citizens, and generate district level and select mandal-level estimates on the key outcome indicators such as child malnutrition, maternal health, beneficiary experience, etc. This bi-annual digital survey would be made available to all stakeholders in the administrative system in a customised and easy-to-consume form. This in turn will help departments devise data-driven, localized solutions focussed on outcome improvement.

Question: Which is a vital component of Monitoring and Evaluation?
Ans: Data collection and analysis
Question: Which are Government of India surveys that provide credible data at the household level ?
a)National Sample Survey (NSS)
b)NationalFamily Health Survey (NFHS)
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans: c

 Question: Who started 'Key Performance Indicator Survey' (KPI Survey) ?
Ans: Government of Telangana started the 'Key Performance Indicator Survey' (KPI Survey) as a supplementary data source.
Question: Give details about KPI Survey ?
a)The first phase of the KPI survey would focus on health and nutrition;
b)capture high-quality data from households and citizens, and generate district level and select mandal-level estimates on the key outcome indicators such as child malnutrition, maternal health, beneficiary experience, etc.
c)This bi-annual digital survey would be made available to all stakeholders in the administrative system in a customised and easy-to-consume form
d)All the above
Ans: d

Sustainable Development Goals and Governance

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015 adopted a global development vision- 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'. The 2030 Agenda is 'a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity' dimensions and built on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 2000-2015). The SDG agenda (2015-2030) lays out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to stimulate global action for the next 15 years on the issues critical to humanity and the planet. These issues range from reducing poverty, addressing the social needs on education, health, social protection and job opportunities, and tackling climate change. The SDGs are rooted in Governance initiatives centered around decentralization, citizen centredness, welfare, justice, public safety, and sustainability. The State has made considerable strides in moving forward in all SDGs:

Question: When The United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015 adopted a global development vision-'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'
Ans: 2015

Question: The 2030 Agenda is 'a plan of action_____ dimensions and built on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 2000-2015)
Ans: for people, planet and prosperity' dimensions and

Question: 2030 Agenda of UN General Assembly is built on which of the following ?
Ans: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 2000-2015)

Question: The SDG agenda (2015-2030) lays out which of the following ?
a)17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and169 targets
b)to stimulate global action for the next 15 years on the issues critical to humanity and the
planet.
c)Both (a) & (b)
d)None of these
Ans: c

Question: The SDG agenda (2015-2030) lays out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and
169 targets to stimulate global action. These issues range from which of the following ?
a)reducing poverty,
b)addressing the social needs on education, health, social protection and job opportunities, and
c)tackling climate change
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question : The SDGs are rootedin which of the following?
a)in Governance initiatives centered around decentralization,
b)citizen centredness, welfare, justice, public safety,
c)sustainability
d)All the above
Ans: d

Question: The Telangana State has made considerable strides in moving forward in _____.
Ans: all SDGs

Question: In 2020-21 NITI Aayog consider how many out of the 17 goals to build the SDG India Index ?
Ans: 15

Question: Expand NITI Aayog ?
Ans: National Institution for Transforming India Aayog

l In 2020-21, NITI Aayog considered 15 out of the17 goals to build the SDG India Index.

Out of the 15 goals assessed,
l Telangana with a composite overall score (across all SDGs) of 69 is identified as a 'front runner' state.
l The state is an 'achiever' under SDG 7-Affordable and Clean Energy.
l Telangana came in the 'front runner Telangana came in the 'front runner' category in 9 goals: SDG 1-No
Poverty, SDG 3- Good Health and Well-being, SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 8- Decent Work
and Economic Growth, SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12-
Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 15- Life on land, SDG 16- Peace, Justice and Strong
institutions
l The state is a 'performer' in 3 goals: SDG 2- Zero Hunger, SDG 4- Quality Education, SDG 9- Industry,
Innovation and Infrastructure.
l Telangana is under the 'aspirant' category in only 2 goals: SDG 5- Gender Equality and SDG 13- Climate
Action
l For 2020-21, Telangana's normalized individual score was more than 90 out of 100 for 34 quantitative
indicators considered by NITI Aayog.

To implement its SDG strategy, the Government has devised an institutional arrangement involving inter-
departmental coordination.
l To localize SDGs at the state level, the Government has mapped SDGs to various departments to implement
target-oriented programmes.

Question: The United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015 adopted a global development vision- called as what ?
Ans: 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'

Question: Which of the following is correct ?
a) Telangana with a composite overall score (across all SDGs) of 69 is identified as a 'front runner' state
b) The state is an 'achiever' under SDG 7-Affordable and Clean Energy
c) Telangana came in the 'front runner Telangana came in the 'front runner' category in 9 goals: SDG 1-No Poverty, SDG 3- Good Health and Well-being, SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 15- Life on land, SDG 16- Peace, Justice and Strong institutions
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: For 2020-21, Telangana's normalized individual score was more than _____ out of 100 for 34 quantitative indicators considered by NITI Aayog
Ans: 90

Question: To implement its SDG strategy, the Telangana Government has devised _____.
Ans: an institutional arrangement involving inter-departmental coordination

Question :To localize SDGs at the state level, the Telangana Government has mapped SDGs to various departments to implement _____.
Ans: target-oriented programmes

Question; Which of the following is correct about NITI Aayog , in respect of SDGs ranks?
a)Front runner ; achiever
b)performer ;
c) aspirant
d)All the above
Ans : d

Question: Which of the following is correct abut Administrative Reforms Panel ?
a)The Administrative Reforms Panel created in January 2022 is a case in point.
b)The four-member body studies the roles and functioning of employees in different departments, and appropriate resourcing.
c)These studies, in turn, will help the Government strengthen the convergence between various departments for locally responsive citizen service delivery.
d)All the above
Ans: d